AN

Univerſal HISTORY,

FROM THE

Earlieſt Acount of Time to the Preſent:

COMPILED from

ORICINAL AUTHORS;

And ILLUSTRATED with

Maps, ;uts, Notes, *Chronological* and *Other* Tables.

VOL. XIX.

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CHAP. XV.

The history of the Ostrogoths *in* Italy, *the exarchs of* Ravenna, *and the* Lombards *in* Italy.

SECT. I.

The history of the Ostrogoths *in* Italy, *to their expulsion by* Narses.

IN the foregoing chapter, we brought *Theodoric* king of the *Ostrogoths* into *Italy*, and there placed him on the throne of *Odoacer*. We shall now give the reader a succinct account of this excellent prince's reign, whom we must not look upon as an intruder or usurper, but as the lawful sovereign of the countries he held, especially of the kingdom of *Italy*; for when he first imparted to *Zeno* his design of invading that country, the emperor not only approved of the undertaking, but encouraged him to it, and, recommending to his protection the senate and people of *Rome*, dismissed him loaded with rich presents. During the course of the war, *Theodoric* sent distinct accounts of all that passed to the emperor, who was highly pleased with the success that attended his arms; nay, when he was informed, that *Theodoric* only wanted *Ravenna* to be intire master of *Italy*, he advised him to lay aside the *Gothic* dress, and assume the royal diadem, mantle, and other ensigns of majesty; which was acknowledging him king of *Italy* [a]. Upon the reduction of *Ravenna*, which happened in the second year of the reign of *Anastasius*, the successor of *Zeno*, he was by the new emperor acknowledged for a just and lawful prince; for though the *Goths*, as we read in the anonymous of *Valesius* [b], upon the death of *Odoacer*, proclaimed him anew king of all *Italy*, without the consent and approbation of the emperor, yet *Anastasius* approved of what they had done, as is manifest from the letters he wrote to him, and from *Theodoric*'s answer to them, which have been transmitted to us by *Cassiodore*. Besides, when *Theodoric*

Theodoric *lawful king of* Italy, *and acknowledged as such by the emperors* Leo *and* Anastasius.

[a] JORN. de reb. Get. p. 698. [b] PAGI. in dissert. hypat. de consulib. p. 300.

doric undertook the conqueſt of *Italy*, the weſtern empire was at an end; *Spain* was held by the *Vandals*, the *Viſigoths*, and the *Sueves*; *Gaul* by the *Franks* and *Burgundians*; *Britain* by the *Saxons*; and *Italy* left a prey to the *Heruli*, the *Rugians*, and other barbarous nations. While the laſt-mentioned country, which, for ſo many ages, had given law to the world, was thus groaning under the yoke of the barbarians, the emperors of the eaſt being no-ways in a condition to afford it the leaſt relief, *Theodoric*, with their conſent and approbation, undertook the great work, and having, at his own charges, and with troops of his own nation, driven out the tyrant, he was, with loud acclamations, received by the people as their king and deliverer. The only perſon, who had then any claim to *Italy*, was the emperor of the eaſt, and both *Zeno*, and his ſucceſſor, *Anaſtaſius*, acknowledged *Theodoric* king of that country, not only allowing him to wear the royal enſigns, but transferring to him all their claims and rights, as we read in *Procopius*, a writer no-ways favourable to the *Goths*, not to mention *Jornandes*, or *Ennodius* the holy biſhop of *Pavia*, who affirm the ſame thing, but may perhaps be thought biaſſed in favour of *Theodoric*, the former being a *Goth* by nation, and the latter a great admirer of *Theodoric*, on account of his eminent virtues, which he celebrated in a panegyric, that has reached our times. Hence, when the *Goths*, upon their being attacked by the emperor *Juſtinian*, had recourſe to the *Franks*, they told them, among other things, that they might expect the ſame treatment from the emperors, which the *Goths* now met with, ſince they made war upon them, alledging, that *Theodoric* had invaded *Italy*, which belonged to the *Romans*; whereas he had not taken that country from them, but from *Odoacer*, and had been, even by them, owned lawful king of *Italy*, till, the power of the *Goths* being at a low ebb, the emperor thought himſelf in a condition to ſtrip them of what had been yielded to them by his predeceſſors [c]. But to return to *Theodoric*: Tho' he was maſter of all *Italy* and *Sicily*, and likewiſe of *Rhætia*, *Noricum*, *Dalmatia*, *Liburnia*, *Iſtria*, and great part of *Suevia*, *Pannonia*, and *Gaul*, and governed *Spain*, as guardian to his young nephew *Amalaric*, yet he did not aſſume the title of emperor, but contented himſelf with that of king, either out of reſpect to the emperors of the eaſt; or becauſe he reckoned the title of king, denoting an independent authority, more honourable than that of emperor; or perhaps becauſe *Odoacer*, whom he ſucceeded, had taken no other. Be that as it will, *Theodoric*, having no enemy to contend with after the death of *Odoacer*, ſheathed his ſword, and applied himſelf wholly to the eſtabliſhing of good

[c] Agath. l. i. p. 48.

order

order throughout his new dominions. He retained the same laws, the same magistrates, the same polity, and the same distribution of provinces. Military honours, for the most part, he conferred on the *Goths*, but preferred the *Romans* alone to civil employments. Hence the *Romans*, that is, the antient inhabitants of *Italy*, were highly pleased with his government; and *Gelasius*, bishop of *Rome*, wrote a letter to him, congratulating him upon his happy administration. He distributed the *Goths* among the fortified places, with their captains, who in time of war commanded them, and governed them in time of peace. As for the *Romans*, they were governed by the same magistrates, as they had been under the emperors; but with this difference, that by the emperors was sent a *consularis*, a *præses*, a *corrector*, into each province, to whom, in all suits, recourse was to be had from the most remote parts; whereas the *Goths* sent, besides the above-mentioned magistrates, others of an inferior rank to every small village, who, by administering justice there, delivered the people from the great trouble and vast expences they had been at, in the *Roman* times, when the power of deciding controversies was vested in the supreme magistrate alone. The *Goths* were, as appears from *Cassiodore*, no less scrupulous in the choice of these inferior magistrates, than of the greater officers, employing only persons of known integrity, and acceptable to the people, and allowing no appeals to other tribunals, but in cases of manifest injustice. Of these inferior magistrates some were called *cancellarii*, others *canonicarii*, *comites referendarii*, &c. *Petrus Pontinus* wrote a book of the dignities of the *Gothic* court [d]; but, as *Grotius* well observes [e], he might have saved himself that trouble, since they are minutely described in the sixth and seventh books of *Cassiodore*.

He retains the same laws and magistrates.

As *Theodoric* made no alteration in the laws, magistrates, or form of government, except that which we have just mentioned, so he contented himself with the same tributes and taxes, which had been levied by the emperors; but was far more ready than they had ever been to remit them on occasion of any public calamity. Thus, he remitted to the inhabitants of *Campania* the tribute they usually paid, upon their representing to him, that they had suffered much by an eruption of mount *Vesuvius*. The letter or order which he sent on this occasion to *Faustus*, *consularis* or governor of *Campania*, has been transmitted to us by *Cassiodore*. In that letter he tells *Faustus*, that the inhabitants of *Campania*, having suffered greatly, had petitioned him for relief: that he was ready to grant them their request, pro-

He contents himself with the taxes paid to the emperors.

[d] PETR. PONTIN. de dignit. Goth aulæ. [e] GROT. in Proleg ad hist Goth. p. 46.

vided he were rightly informed of the misfortune, and knew how to judge of the damage they had ſuſtained. He commands him to ſend ſome perſon of known integrity into the territories of *Nola* and *Naples*, to view the lands, and take an eſtimate of the loſs, that he might know how to make a proportionable allowance out of the tribute [f]. It was probably on this occaſion that the *Neapolitans* erected, in their great forum or market-place, a ſtatue to *Theodoric*, which is ſaid to have afterwards preſaged the end of the government of the *Goths* in *Italy* (M). In like manner *Theodoric* exempted the inhabitants of *Sipontum* in *Puglia* from all taxes for the ſpace of two years, upon their repreſenting to him, that their lands had been laid waſte by the *Vandals* of *Africa*, who were conſtantly making deſcents on the coaſts of *Italy* [g].

He not only forgave, but preferred to the firſt employments, ſeveral *Italians*, or, as they were ſtill called in his time, *Romans*, who had ſtood by *Odoacer* to the laſt [h]; but ſuch as had once declared for him, and afterwards revolted to the enemy, he puniſhed, according to the *Roman* law, taking from them the power of making teſtaments. But, in the third year of his reign, he was prevailed upon by *Laurentius* and *Epiphanius*, the one biſhop of *Milan*, the other of *Pavia*, to forgive them, and publiſh a general pardon. Upon his becoming maſter of *Italy*, he did not treat the natives as thoſe of the other *Roman* provinces were treated by the barbarians, who conquered them.

[f] Cassiod. var. l. iv. ep. 50. [g] Idem, l. ii. ep. 37. [h] Idem ibid. ep. 16.

(M) This ſtatue was made of ſmall pebbles of various colours, and ſo artfully joined together, that they repreſented *Theodoric* to the life. While he was ſtill alive, the head of the ſtatue fell, and broke to pieces; and ſoon after *Theodoric* died. He was ſucceeded by *Athalaric* his grandſon, in the eighth year of whoſe reign, the belly of the ſtatue, all on a ſudden, fell of itſelf; and a few days after news was brought to *Naples* of the death of *Athalaric*. Not long after, the genitals dropped off; and an account was brought of the unhappy and undeſerved end of *Amalaſuntha*, the daughter of *Theodoric*, and mother of the late king. But when *Juſtinian* declared war againſt the *Goths*, the thighs and feet of the ſtatue fell to the ground; from which event the *Romans* concluded, that the empire of the *Goths* in *Italy* was at an end, and that they would be ſoon driven out, as it happened. This preſage, ſays *Procopius*, from whom we have borrowed the whole account, greatly encouraged the emperor's troops, and gave them certain hopes of victory (1).

(1) *Procop. bell. Goth. l.* i.

These

Theſe ſtripped the antient proprietors of their lands, eſtates, and poſſeſſions, dividing them among their chiefs, and giving to one, as it happened in *Gaul*, conquered by the *Franks*, a province, with the title of duke; to another a frontier country, with the title of marquis; to ſome a city, and the title of count; to others a caſtle or village, with the title of baron [i]. But *Theodoric*, who piqued himſelf upon governing after the *Roman* manner, and obſerving the *Roman* laws and inſtitutions, left every one in the full enjoyment of his antient property; for the feodal tenures, dukedoms, counties, &c. were not introduced into *Italy* by the *Goths*, but by the *Lombards*, as we ſhall relate hereafter. As to religion, *Theodoric* held, as all the *Goths* did, the tenets of *Arius*, but allowed his ſubjects to profeſs, without moleſtation, the faith of the council of *Nice*; nay, he gave free liberty to the *Goths* themſelves to renounce, if they pleaſed, the doctrine of *Arius*, and embrace the catholic faith. He ſuffered none to be choſen for the government of the church but perſons of known probity [k]. A great ſchiſm ariſing in his time, he uſed his utmoſt endeavours to reſtore the church to its former tranquility, which in the end he effected, by cauſing a council to be aſſembled. Several edicts, both of *Theodoric* and his ſucceſſor *Athalaric*, have been tranſmitted to us by *Caſſiodore*, prohibiting and annulling all ſimoniacal elections and ordinations of biſhops [l]. Thus the eccleſiaſtic polity was never better obſerved, nor more deſerving men preferred to the government of the church, than in the time of *Theodoric*, and the *Gothic* kings his ſucceſſors, though they all held the tenets of *Arius*, their nation having been firſt inſtructed in the chriſtian religion by *Arian* teachers, ſent them by the emperor *Valens*. *Theodoric*, though an *Arian*, is highly commended for his piety by *Ennodius* biſhop of *Pavia*, a moſt zealous ſtickler for the faith of *Nice*, as are the *Goths* in general by *Salvianus*, the catholic biſhop of *Marſeilles*, who aſcribes their errors, not to them, but to thoſe who firſt inſtructed them [m]. *Theodoric* is no leſs commended by all the writers of thoſe times for his equity, moderation, and the tender regard he had for the welfare of his ſubjects, than for his piety and religion. He made good what he promiſed to the natives of *Italy* when he firſt took upon him the title of king, *viz.* that his conduct and behaviour ſhould be ſuch, that they ſhould all wiſh they had come ſooner under the government of the *Goths*. He not only appointed

He allows the natives to enjoy their eſtates and poſſeſſions.

His religion and piety.

His equity and juſtice.

[i] LOUSEAU de ſign. c. 3. Cod. de agric. & cenſ. l. ii. CONNAN. in com. jur. civ. l ii. tit. c. LEO OSTIENS. in chron. COSSIN. g'oſſat. in notis, c. 6. num. 532. [k] CASSIOD. l. viii. ep. 14. [l] Idem, l. ix. ep. 15. [m] SALVIAN. de gubern. Dei, l. v.

perſons

perſons of great learning, known integrity, and unblemiſhed characters, to adminiſter juſtice, but often heard cauſes himſelf, pronouncing ſentence according to the ſtricteſt rules of juſtice and equity. He took upon himſelf the trouble of ſettling the prices of all neceſſary commodities, and aſſizing weights and meaſures: in impoſing tributes, he had a particular regard to the condition and circumſtances of thoſe, who were to pay them, and was ever ready to remit them upon any remonſtrance that to him ſeemed reaſonable. If his ſoldiers at any time wronged the country-people on their march, he never failed to ſend money to the biſhops to make good the loſſes they had ſuſtained. He paid ready money, not only for the neceſſary proviſions of the army, but for the materials which he employed in building ſhips, fortifying his camps, &c. To the poor he was moſt liberal and generous, and, in a manner, made it his chief ſtudy, as *Caſſiodore* aſſures us, to relieve the widows and orphans [n]. His moderation, temperance, chaſtity, called by *Ennodius* ſacerdotal modeſty, and other eminent virtues, are celebrated both by that writer and by *Caſſiodore*, with ſuch encomiums, that, if they were not greatly prejudiced in his favour, we muſt conclude him to have been one of the beſt and greateſt princes, that ever ſwayed a ſceptre. *Procopius* himſelf, tho' by nation a *Greek*, and ſecretary to the emperor *Juſtinian*, who made war upon the *Goths*, and in the end drove them out of *Italy*, could not forbear admiring and extolling the royal virtues of *Theodoric* [o].

His moderation, temperance, &c.

As to the hiſtory of his reign, his firſt care, after he became ſole maſter of *Italy*, was to repeople *Liguria*, in ſome places quite deſtitute of inhabitants, who had been carried into captivity by the *Burgundians*, as we have related in the hiſtory of that people [p]. As the other provinces of *Italy*, exhauſted by long wars, and frequent irruptions of the barbarous nations, could not ſpare any of their inhabitants, *Theodoric* reſolved to ranſom, at his own expence, all the *Ligurians*, who were kept captives among the *Burgundians*. Accordingly he diſpatched *Epiphanius* to *Gundebald* their king, by whom, he well knew, that prelate was held in the greateſt veneration, with a ſufficient ſum for the redemption of the captives. But *Epiphanius*, with his chriſtian eloquence, and pious exhortations, perſuaded *Gundebald* to ſet at liberty, without ranſom, ſuch of the *Ligurians*, as, through fear or famine, had delivered themſelves up to the *Burgundians*; but for thoſe who had been taken in battle, the king inſiſted upon a ſmall ſum, by way of ran-

His generoſity in ranſoming his captive ſubjects.

[n] Idem ib'd. [o] Procop. bell. Goth. p. 67. [p] See before, p. 560

ſom,

som, lest he should disoblige his soldiers, by remitting what was their due, and taking from them the price of their lives and fortunes. This *Epiphanius* readily paid, *Avitus*, bishop of *Vienne*, and *Syagria*, a lady of great piety, generously contributing towards it. The holy prelate, on his way home, passed with his captives through *Geneva*, where he prevailed upon king *Godigiscles* to follow the example of his brother *Gundebald*, and set at liberty without ransom, all the captives belonging to him, and to the royal family. With this numerous multitude *Epiphanius* returned in a kind of triumph to *Theodoric*, who, generously relieved the most indigent, and sent them all back to their respective homes [q]. Thus *Ennodius*, who attended *Epiphanius* on this occasion.

War between him and Anastasius. *Year after Christ* 493.

WHILE *Theodoric* was thus wholly intent upon the establishing of good order throughout his dominions, and promoting the welfare of his new subjects, a war broke out between him and the emperor *Anastasius* on the following occasion: One *Mundo*, by nation a *Goth*, flying from the *Gepidæ*, says *Jornandes*, withdrew to the deserts beyond the *Danube*, and, having assembled there a considerable number of robbers and others, who, for their crimes, had been obliged to abandon their native soil, he made himself master of a tower, named *Herta*, on the *Danube*. From thence he made frequent incursions into the neighbouring countries, and the rich booty he carried off drawing great numbers of abandoned people to him, he assumed the title of king, and caused himself to be acknowledged as such by his followers. His arrogant conduct highly provoked the emperor, who thereupon ordered *Sabinianus*, son to the great commander of that name, and general of the troops in *Illyricum*, to march against him. *Mundo* had either submitted to, or entered into an alliance with, *Theodoric*, then master of *Pannonia*, and great part of *Illyricum*. Hearing therefore, that *Sabinianus* was marching against him with ten thousand men, and a great number of waggons, loaded with arms and provisions, he had recourse to *Pitzia*, one of *Theodoric*'s generals, then residing at *Sirmium*. *Pitzia*, without loss of time, marched in person to his assistance, at the head of two thousand foot and five hundred horse, and, joining *Mundo*'s forces, engaged the *Romans* in the neighbourhood of *Margus*, now *Galombecz*, in *Servia*, according to *Sanson*, cut most of them in pieces, and obliged the rest to take refuge, with their general, in the castle of *Nato* [r]. *Mundo*, owning himself indebted to *Theodoric* for his preserva-

The Romans *defeated.*

[q] ENNOD. in vit. Epiph. p. 366—369. [r] JORN. rer. Goth. c. 58. p. 599. MARC. chron. ENNOD. de Theod. p. 309.

tion,

tion, submitted to him, says *Jornandes*, and became his subject[s]. *Anastasius*, to be revenged on *Theodoric*, sent the following year a fleet, with eight thousand men on board, under the command of *Romanus*, to ravage the coasts of *Italy*. These, landing in the neighbourhood of *Tarentum*, were soon driven on board their ships by the *Goths*; but nevertheless they carried off a considerable booty, and returned with it to *Anastasius*, who, in this war, acted, says *Jornandes*, more like a pirate than a prince[t]. But *Theodoric*, who had formed a design of conquering *Gaul*, held by the *Franks* and *Burgundians*, and reuniting it to the empire of *Italy*, being well apprised, that he could not put this project in execution so long as he was at variance with the emperor, wrote letters to *Anastasius*, wherein he expresses, without betraying the least fear or meanness, his desire of renewing the peace, and living in friendship with the empire[u].

A peace concluded between Anastasius *and* Theodoric.

He soon after dispatched embassadors to *Constantinople*, by whose means a peace was, in the end, concluded between the two princes. However, *Theodoric* was, for some time, diverted from pursuing his favourite scheme by the troubles and divisions that arose in *Rome* about the election of a bishop to that see; for, upon the death of pope *Anastasius*, two persons were chosen by two different factions to succeed him, *viz.* *Symmachus*, supported by *Faustus*, and *Laurentius* by *Festus*. As the patrons of the two competitors were persons of great authority in the senate, and interest among the people, their division and obstinacy occasioned a kind of civil war in *Rome*, and several on both sides lost their lives in the quarrel. At length both parties had recourse to *Theodoric*, who, following the example of the late emperors, had fixed his residence at *Ravenna*. That prince, having heard with great patience and attention the contending parties, prudently ordained, that he should be acknowledged as lawful bishop, who had been first elected, and had had the greatest number of voices. Hereupon *Symmachus*, who had been first chosen, and by a great majority, was confirmed in his see. But some of the partizans of *Laurentius* not acquiescing to such an equitable decision, *Theodoric*, to heal the divisions of the church, was in the end obliged to summon a council, and,

Theodoric *goes to* Rome.

to appease the troubles in *Rome*, to take a journey thither in person; which he readily did, having a great desire to see that once celebrated metropolis of the world. He made his entry with such pomp and magnificence, as had not been seen for many ages, and was received by the senate and people with the greatest demonstrations of joy imaginable. He was welcomed in

[s] Jorn. ibid. [t] Idem de reg. c. 48. p. 655. [u] Cassiod. l. i. ep. 1.

the

the senate by the celebrated *Boetius*, who, on that occasion, made an eloquent speech, setting forth the eminent virtues of *Theodoric*. To which the king answered in a most obliging manner, declaring, that he should ever have the greatest respect for that august body, and omit nothing that could contribute to their grandeur. From the senate he proceeded to the circus, and there made a speech to the people, wherein he expressed his sincere desire of their welfare and prosperity, confirmed to them all the privileges they had enjoyed under the emperors his predecessors, and assured them of his protection. He spent several days in viewing the antiquities of the city, which he could not sufficiently admire. He declared, that, though he expected to see wonderful things, the stateliness and magnificence of the public buildings had far surpassed his expectation. He was grieved to see the walls in some places quite ruined, and contributed large sums for the repairing of them, and of some other decayed buildings. On the day of his entry, he made a grand entertainment for the senate, and gave a largess of corn to the people. Before he left *Rome*, he composed the affairs both of the church and state in the best manner he could, and declared, upon his departure, that he was sorry he could not fix his residence in such an august city, the safety of the state obliging him to reside, as his predecessors had done, at *Ravenna*, where he was near at hand, and ready to put a stop to the irruptions of the barbarians, who, on that side, broke into *Italy*. He was scarce returned, when news was brought him, that the *Bulgarians* had made an irruption into *Pannonia*, and, advancing as far as *Sirmium*, had surprised that city. Hereupon he dispatched *Petza* with a considerable army against them, who, in one campaign, recovered *Sirmium*, and drove them quite out of *Pannonia*. To the government of that province *Theodoric* raised one *Colosseus*, a *comes* or count. From the copy of his commission, which has been transmitted to us by *Cassiodore*, it appears, that the power of those governors extended both to civil and military affairs, and that the prince conferred that power on them, by girding them with a sword [w]. In the same writer is a letter written by *Theodoric*, and directed to all the barbarians and *Romans* inhabiting *Pannonia*, wherein he acquaints them, that he had appointed *Colosseus* to be their governor, and requires them to obey him as such.

His war with the Burgundians.

Theodoric, having thus settled his affairs at home, resolved to attempt the execution of the project, which he had formed from the very beginning of his reign, which was, as we have hinted above, to drive the *Burgundians* and *Franks* out of *Gaul*,

[w] Idem, l. iii. ep. 23.

and reunite that country to *Italy*. His deſign was to begin with the *Burgundians*, and, after having reduced them, to fall upon the *Franks*. But as the *Burgundians* were then a powerful nation, and maſters of all the paſſes in the *Alps*, *Theodoric*, entering into an alliance with *Clovis* king of the *Franks*, prevailed upon him to attack the *Burgundians* on one ſide, while he attempted to enter their country on the other. Of the conduct of *Theodoric* in this war, we have ſpoken above [x], and therefore ſhall only add here, that he acquired on this occaſion the city of *Marſeilles*, and its territory, with all the countries lying between the *Durance*, the *Alps*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *Lower Rhône*. Some years after, a war breaking out between *Clovis* and *Alaric* king of the *Viſigoths* in *Gaul*, *Theodoric*, putting himſelf at the head of his army, marched to the aſſiſtance of the latter; but *Clovis* having in the mean time killed *Alaric* in battle, and defeated his army, the king of the *Oſtrogoths*, jealous of the growing power of the *Franks*, ordered his troops to join him from all parts, and, entering *Gaul*, obliged the *Franks*, who had laid ſiege to *Carcaſſone*, to abandon the enterpriſe, and retire. The following year, the *Franks* beſieged the city of *Arles*; but the ſiege was raiſed, and the *Franks* defeated with great ſlaughter, by the army which *Theodoric* had ſent to the aſſiſtance of his countrymen, under the conduct of one *Hibba*, diſtinguiſhed with the title of count. A peace was ſoon after concluded between *Theodoric* and *Clovis*, whereof one of the articles was, that the *Franks* ſhould keep the countries which they had taken from the *Viſigoths*, *Theodoric* having attempted in vain, as we read in *Procopius*, to recover them [y]. *Amalaric*, the grandſon of *Theodoric*, was, at this time, king of the *Viſigoths*; but as he was yet under age, *Theodoric*, who was his guardian, exerciſed the ſame authority in the young prince's dominions, as he did in his own. In virtue of this peace, the *Oſtrogoths* continued maſters of the province they held before, lying between the *Alps*, the *Mediterranean*, the *Rhône*, and the *Durance*, and appropriated to themſelves the city of *Arles* for the charges they had been at in this war. Theſe countries *Theodoric* tranſmitted to his poſterity; but could make no farther conqueſts in *Gaul*, being oppoſed by the *Franks*, who were become very powerful in that country.

And Clovis king of the Franks.

His guardianſhip to Amalaric king of the Viſigoths.

Amalaric, the grandſon of *Theodoric* by his daughter *Theodegotha*, had ſucceeded his father *Alaric* in the kingdom of the *Viſigoths*; but as he was only five years old when his father was killed by *Clovis*, as we have hinted above, his ſubjects, ſcorning to be governed by an infant, revolted from him, and raiſed to

[x] Vol. xviii. p 543.

[y] Procop. bell. Goth. l. i. c. 12.

the

the throne *Gaſelic*, the ſon of *Alaric* by a concubine. Hereupon *Theodoric*, who was guardian to the young prince, diſpatched *Hibba*, or, as ſome call him, *Ilba*, into *Gaul* with a numerous army, to drive out the uſurper, and reſtore *Amalaric* to the throne. Upon his approach, *Gaſelic* fled into *Spain*, and from thence, hearing that *Hibba* was marching after him, he croſſed the *Straights*, and took refuge in the court of *Thraſimund*, king of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, who, either pitying his condition, or thinking it high time to give a check to the overgrown power of the *Oſtrogoths*, received him in a friendly manner, though he had married the ſiſter of *Theodoric*. After he had continued ſome time in *Africa*, he paſſed from thence privately into *Gaul*, and, having gained over ſome of the leading men among the *Viſigoths*, he in the end diſcovered himſelf, and, being ſupplied with money by *Thraſimund*, helevied an army, and re-entered *Spain*; but, being met and overcome in battle by *Hibba*, about twelve miles from *Barcelona*, he fled back into *Gaul*, and there died of grief, four years after he had been declared king. Some authors write, that upon his death *Theodoric* cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged king of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, and that he went into that country. It is true, that to all the ſynods, which were held at this time in *Spain*, the name of *Theodoric* is prefixed, and the years of his reign. But nevertheleſs the beſt and moſt credible authors ſuppoſe *Amalaric* to have been king, and that *Theodoric* governed only as his guardian. As for *Theodoric*'s expedition into *Spain*, we cannot perſuade ourſelves, that ſuch a remarkable event would have been paſſed over in ſilence by *Caſſiodore* and the other writers, who have ſo minutely deſcribed that prince's actions. Some *Spaniſh* writers add, that, at *Toledo*, *Theodoric* married a woman of the race of the antient *Spaniards*; that he was prevailed upon by her to reſtore to the natives their liberty; and that of this marriage was born *Severianus*, the father of *Leander* and *Iſidore* [f]; a ſtory no leſs repugnant to truth than chronology. *Theodoric*, according to the beſt writers, did not go himſelf into *Spain*, as we have obſerved above, but appointed one *Theudas* to govern that country during the minority of his grandſon *Amalaric*.

Whom he reſtores to the throne.

THE king of the *Oſtrogoths*, having ſettled the affairs of his grandſon in *Spain*, turned his arms againſt the *Alemanns*; but all we know of this war is, that he in the end obliged them to ſubmit to an annual tribute [a], and ſubdued the inhabitants of *Suevia*; for, in one of his letters directed to them, he acquaints them, that he had appointed one *Fridelad* to be their governor, and ſtrictly injoined him to reſtrain theſts and robberies, which

He forces the Alemanns to pay tribute.

[f] LUCAS TUDENS. p. 68. [a] AGATH. p. 302.

were very frequent among them. Hitherto *Theodoric* had governed with such prudence, equity, and moderation, that he deserved to be proposed as a pattern to all princes; but some think, that these, and his other eminent virtues, were sullied by his putting to death the celebrated *Boetius*, and his father-in-law *Symmachus*. *Boetius* was by rank a patrician, had been at least twice consul, and was descended from one of the most antient and illustrious families of *Rome*; for some derive his pedigree from the celebrated *Manlius Torquatus*. His family had been ennobled in later times by his great-grandfather *Anicius*, and by several other persons, who had discharged, with great applause, the first employments both civil and military. We are told, that strangers came to *Rome* from distant countries, on purpose to behold the splendor and magnificence of the *Anician* family, which had engrossed, if *Zosimus* is to be credited, the whole wealth of *Rome* [b]. But *Boetius* was still more remarkable for his morals and learning, than for the splendor and antiquity of his family. In his younger years he studied at *Athens*, where the study of philosophy had been restored, and spent in that university near eighteen years. He examined there, with great application, the grounds of the different sects and opinions, and, to all the rest, preferred the sect of the *Peripatetics*, to which he intirely addicted himself. Till his time, the name of *Aristotle*, the founder of that sect, was scarce known to the *Latins*; but the works of that great philosopher being translated by him, and illustrated with learned comments in the *Latin* tongue, the *Peripatetic* philosophy began to be, and has been ever since, in great vogue. Besides *Aristotle*, *Boetius* translated into the *Latin* tongue several other *Greek* writers, *viz.* *Pythagoras*, *Ptolemy* the astronomer, *Nicomachus*, *Euclid*, *Plato*, *Archimedes*, &c. He not only excelled all his contemporaries in profane learning, but likewise in the knowledge of the holy scriptures, and was, as we read in *Cassiodore* [c], the greatest divine, as well as the greatest philosopher, of his time. The book he wrote of the Trinity against *Nestorius* and *Eutyches* sufficiently shews how well he was versed in the scriptures. As for his morals, he is highly commended on that score by all the writers of those times. He was impartial in the administration of justice, and employed the great power he had at court in protecting the innocent, relieving the needy, and procuring the redress of such grievances, as gave just occasion of complaint. His espousing, against the great men at court, the cause of those who were unjustly accused or oppressed, gained him many enemies, who, in the end, compassed his

[b] Zos. p. 245. [c] Cassiod. l. ii. ep. 4.

death,

ruin, by ſuborning three infamous men to accuſe him of high treaſon. Theſe were *Baſilius*, *Opilio*, and *Gudentius*, of whom the former had been, for his miſdemeanour, diſmiſſed the king's ſervice, and the other two, for their crimes, condemned to baniſhment. They accuſed *Boetius* of attempting to raiſe the power of the ſenate above that of the king, and preventing an informer from bringing an impeachment of treaſon againſt the ſenators. *Theodoric*, though well acquainted with the infamous characters of the accuſers, yet upon their depoſition, which is very ſurpriſing, ordered, without further inquiry, the perſon, of whom he had hitherto entertained the higheſt opinion, to be put under arreſt, and ſoon after confiſcated his eſtate, and baniſhed him to *Pavia*, where he wrote his wonderful book *de conſolatione*. *Symmachus*, father-in-law to *Boetius*, a man of extraordinary parts and learning, and who had, with an unblemiſhed character, diſcharged the firſt employments, was likewiſe baniſhed to *Pavia*, as privy to the ſuppoſed treaſon of *Boetius*. They had not been long there, when, to the great ſurpriſe of all, an order came from *Ravenna* for their execution, their enemies at court having perſuaded the king, who was ſtricken in years and grown jealous of his power, that he would never be ſafe ſo long as they were alive. They were accordingly both beheaded in *Pavia*; and of the head of *Boetius* no leſs wonderful things are related by *Martianus*, who wrote his life, than thoſe which every one muſt have read or heard of the famous St. *Dennis*. The cruel and unjuſt ſentence was ſcarce put in execution, when *Theodoric*, returning, in a manner, to himſelf, and reflecting on his raſh conduct in an affair, that required the utmoſt circumſpection, was affected with ſuch ſorrow, that his grief may be ſaid to have equalled, if not exceeded, the injuſtice of the ſentence. Not long after, the head of a large fiſh being ſerved up while he was one night at ſupper, the injuſtice of the ſentence he had lately pronounced occurring to his mind, he fancied the head of the fiſh to be the head of *Symmachus*, threatening him in a ghaſtly manner. Hereupon, ſeized with horror and amazement, he was carried from the table to his bed-chamber, where, reflecting anew on his cruelty and injuſtice to two ſuch eminent and deſerving men, he died a few days after with grief, this being the firſt and laſt wrong any of his ſubjects had ever received at his hands[d]. Thus *Procopius*, condemning *Theodoric* for the injuſtice of the ſentence pronounced againſt thoſe two great men, and at the ſame time commending him for the equity by which he had been governed on every other occaſion, during the whole courſe of

Symmachus *and* Boetius *beheaded at* Pavia.

Theodoric *repents.*

[d] PROCOP. hiſt. Goth. p. 238.

his

his long reign. His putting them to death, without making the neceſſary inquiries in a matter, that required the greateſt circumſpection, favours, without doubt, both of raſhneſs and cruelty; but his ſincere ſorrow and unfeigned repentance are undeniable teſtimonies of his mercy and good-nature. However that be, it is certain, that *Italy* never enjoyed more happy days than under his government, not even in the height of its greatneſs. He is perhaps the only prince, who, having obtained a kingdom by force and violence, preſerved it with mildneſs and moderation; which two virtues eminently appeared in all his actions and councils, and rendered him no leſs dear to his new ſubjects, than if he had been of their own race, and born among them. Though he was himſelf an *Arian*, and had the power in his hands, yet he was ſo far from perſecuting the orthodox, that, on the contrary, he favoured them no leſs than thoſe of his own perſuaſion, extending his protection to both parties, and allowing to all full liberty to profeſs which of the two religions they pleaſed. Thoſe therefore are greatly miſtaken, who imagine, that *Boetius* was put to death on account of the book he wrote on the Trinity, and inſcribed to his father-in-law *Symmachus*. *Jornandes* takes no notice of what we have related above of the head of the fiſh, upon the authority of *Procopius*; but ſuppoſes *Theodoric*, ſtricken in years, to have died quietly. His death happened on the ſecond of *September* in the year 526, the thirty-fourth of his reign, and ſeventy-ſecond of his age. He had three daughters by *Audefleda* the ſiſter of *Clovis*, viz. *Oſtrogotha*, *Theodogotha*, and *Amalaſuntha*. *Oſtrogotha* was married to *Sigiſmund* king of the *Burgundians*, by whom ſhe had *Segeric*, who, after his mother's deceaſe, was put to death by his father *Sigiſmund* in the year 522, as we have related in the hiſtory of the *Burgundians* [g]. *Theodogotha* was married to *Alaric* II. king of the *Viſigoths*, who in 507, was killed in the battle of *Vouglé*, as we have related elſewhere [h]; but he left a ſon behind him by *Theodogotha*, viz. *Amalaric*, whoſe dominions, *Theodoric* governed to the day of his death, as guardian to the young prince his grandſon. *Amalaſuntha*, the youngeſt of the three princeſſes, was married, in 515, to *Eutharic Cillica* [i]. *Eutharic* was the ſon of *Ulteric*, and grandſon of *Beremund*, deſcended from the family of the *Amali*, who, leaving *Scythia*, as we read in *Jornandes*, came into *Gaul*; and being honourably entertained by *Villa* king of the *Viſigoths*, he ſettled there. His grandſon *Eutharic*, from *Gaul*, removed into *Spain*, where he

He dies. *Year after Chriſt* 526. *His iſſue.*

[g] Vol. xviii. p 567, & ſeq. [h] Ibid. p 549. [i] Faſt. Caſſiodor. ad ann. 515.

became

became well known to the officers of *Theodoric*, who governed that kingdom during the minority of *Amalaric*. *Theodoric*, hearing him much commended, expressed a great desire to see him; which satisfaction he no sooner had, than, being taken with his engaging behaviour and extraordinary qualifications, he resolved to give him in marriage his daughter *Amalasuntha*, the more as he was of *Theodoric*'s own family, *viz.* that of the *Amali*, and consequently by his birth not unworthy of such a match. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated with the utmost magnificence, and two years after he was raised to the consulship by his father-in-law; on which occasion the emperor *Anastasius* presented him with the *tunica palmata*, and adopted him for his son; an honour which the late emperors used to confer on persons of distinguished merit. *Eutharic* went to *Rome*, to enter thereupon his office, and was received by the senate and the people with the greatest demonstrations of joy imaginable, every rank and degree of people in that great metropolis striving to outdo each other in honouring one, whom they expected to see in a short time on the throne. On the other hand, *Eutharic*, made it his chief study to oblige both the senate and people, discharging his office with great care, and diverting the city with most magnificent shows, having, for that effect, procured out of *Africa* such wild beasts, as had never before been seen at *Rome*. From *Rome Eutharic* returned to his father-in-law at *Ravenna*, where, by his generosity, condescension, and obliging behaviour, he gained the affections both of the *Romans* and *Goths*. Every one expected to find in *Eutharic* a second *Theodoric*; but, to the great grief of all, *Eutharic* died before his father-in-law, leaving behind him a son, named *Athalaric*, ten years old; so that *Theodoric* had at his death two grandsons, the children of two of his daughters, *viz.* *Amalaric* king of the *Visigoths*, and *Athalaric* the son of *Amalasuntha*. To the former *Theodoric*, at his death, delivered up all the countries in *Gaul* and *Spain* belonging to the *Visigoths*, which he had governed with a no less absolute sway than his own, ever since the death of *Alaric* II. The latter, though the son of the younger daughter, he appointed to succeed him in the kingdom of *Italy*, and in all his other dominions. *Theodoric*, says *Jornandes*, being stricken in years, and near his end, assembled the chief men among the *Goths*, and, in their presence, declared *Athalaric*, the son of *Eutharic* by his daughter *Amalasuntha*, his successor, charging them to obey him as such, to respect the senate and people of *Rome*, and, above all, to cultivate the friendship of the emperor of the east [k]. *Theodoric*

He declares Athalaric his heir.

[k] JORN. de reb. Get. p. 143.

died

died ſoon after; but as *Athalaric* was then only eight years old, as we read in *Procopius* [l], or ten, as *Jornandes* will have it [m], his mother *Amalaſuntha* took upon her the adminiſtration, a princeſs highly commended by all the writers of thoſe times, for her piety, religion, wiſdom, and learning. *Theodotus*, who ſucceeded *Athalaric*, and by whom ſhe was afterwards put to death, in a letter which he wrote in her behalf to the *Roman* ſtate, ſtyles her *the glory of princes, the flower and ornament of his family, the* Solomon *of women, a princeſs endued with every good quality becoming her ſex, well verſed in the* Latin, *in the* Greek, *and in many other languages, and thoroughly acquainted with every branch of learning* [n]. However, ſhe was not free from ambition; but ſtrove by all means to maintain, even after her ſon's death, that power, which ſhe had exerciſed during his life, as we ſhall ſee anon.

Amalaſuntha takes upon her the adminiſtration.

Theodoric was no ſooner dead, than *Amalaſuntha*, mindful of his laſt advice, wrote in the young prince's name, both to *Juſtin*, then emperor, and to the *Roman* ſenate, acquainting them with his acceſſion to the throne. In the letter to the emperor, the young prince, after telling him, that his grandfather had, before his death, appointed him his heir and ſucceſſor, goes on thus: "You formerly honoured in your auguſt "city my grandfather with the dignity of conſul; you ſent into "*Italy* to my father the *tunica palmata*, and, to attach him the "more to you, you adopted him for your ſon, though he was "almoſt of the ſame age with yourſelf. The name of ſon will "ſuit me better than it did him. I ſhall acknowledge ſo great "a favour, by cauſing your name to be no leſs reſpected, and "your authority to be no leſs obeyed, in my dominions, than "they are in your own. With this view I have diſpatched em-"baſſadors to you, hoping you will honour me with your "friendſhip, upon the ſame conditions, upon which your glo-"rious anceſtors granted theirs to my grandfather [o]". From this letter it is manifeſt, that the kings of the *Oſtrogoths* acknowledged in the emperors of the eaſt a ſuperiority of rank, but not of juriſdiction; and conſequently that *Zeno*, when he ſent *Theodoric* to drive *Odoacer* out of *Italy*, renounced in his behalf whatever claim the empire of the eaſt had to that country. At the ſame time, *Amalaſuntha* diſpatched embaſſadors to *Rome* with letters from the young prince, both to the ſenate and people, acquainting them, that his grandfather was dead; that on his death-bed, he had declared him his heir and ſucceſſor, and that, as ſuch, he had been acknowledged both by the *Goths* and *Romans*.

She writes in her ſon's name to the emperor, and to the ſenate and people of Rome.

[l] Procop. bell. Goth. l. i. c. 1. [m] Jorn. ibid. [n] Cassiod. l. x. ep. 4. [o] Idem, l. viii. ep. 1.

mans, that is, the *Italians*, who had ſworn obedience to him. He deſires them to follow the example of his other ſubjects, telling them, that he had ſent count *Sigiſmer*, and others, to receive their oath of allegiance, and at the ſame time to bind himſelf by the like tie to maintain ſacred and inviolable all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which had been granted them by his grandfather. He cloſes his letter to the ſenate, by encouraging them to aſk boldly whatever they thought might any-ways contribute to the ſafety and ſplendour of their illuſtrious and venerable body. In his letter to the people, he promiſes to cheriſh the *Goths* and *Romans* alike, and to maintain them equally in the poſſeſſion of their rights and privileges, making no other diſtinction, than that the *Goths* ſhould undergo the toils and dangers of war, while the *Romans* enjoyed a profound peace within the walls of their own city. In the end of his letter he tells them, that, by the mutual oaths of the prince and people, the memory of *Trajan*'s excellent government was renewed, who, at his entering upon the conſulſhip, ſwore himſelf, and received the oaths of the ſenate and people [P]. He wrote two other letters, the one to *Tiberius præfectus prætorio* of *Gaul*, wherein he exhorts him, and his other ſubjects in that country, to pay the ſame reſpect and obedience to him, which they had paid to *Theodoric*, promiſing on his ſide, upon oath, to protect them in the full enjoyment of all their antient rights and privileges (N). The other letter he wrote to *Victorinus* their biſhop,

[P] Idem, ibid. ep. 2, 3.

(N) The provinces in *Gaul*, belonging to the *Gothic* nation, were thus divided by *Theodoric* between *Athaluric* and *Amalaric*: the former had that part, which lay beyond the *Rhône* next to *Italy*; and the latter the countries lying on the oppoſite ſide of that river, and extending to the confines of the *Franks*, which we have deſcribed in the hiſtory of that people. *Athalaric* kept the city of *Arles*, which had belonged to the kingdom of *Alaric* II. and conſequently ought to have been yielded to *Amalaric*. The other places, which he retained, had been taken by his grandfather *Theodoric*, at different times from the *Burgundians*. Whether he gave the *Viſigoths* an equivalent for that important place, formerly the ſeat of the *præfectus prætorio* of *Gaul*, we are not told. The *Rhône* being fixed as the bouudary between the two nations, it was agreed, that ſuch of the *Oſtrogoths* as had ſettled in the countries that were to be held by the *Viſigoths*, and ſuch of the *Viſigoths* as had ſettled in the provinces that were to be kept by the *Oſtrogoths*, ſhould have full liberty, either to continue where they were, or to retire into the countries ſubject to their reſpective princes (1). Hence

(1) *Procop. bell. Goth. l.* i. *c.* 13.

bishop, intreating him to maintain, with his example and precepts, peace and tranquility among those, whom providence had committed to his care. He ends the letter with begging his prayers, that the Heavenly King would be pleased to confirm to him his earthly kingdoms, to humble his enemies, to forgive his sins, and to preserve and maintain what he had so bountifully and liberally bestowed upon his ancestors [q]. Such was the beginning of the reign of *Athalaric* or rather of *Amalasuntha*. She retained the same form of government, the same laws, the same magistrates, and the same disposition of provinces, not suffering the least alteration to be made during the minority of her son, and governing with such prudence, that *Theodoric* was scarce missed, either by the *Goths* or *Romans*. Her chief care was to bring up her son after the *Roman* manner, and to have him, from his tender years, instructed by the ablest men of those times in religion, virtue, and learning. She was herself, as we have hinted above, well versed in all the branches of literature, and consequently a great encourager of learned men; as appears from the letters she wrote to the senate in the king's name, expostulating with them for neglecting to pay the public professors their salaries in due time, and commanding them to be paid punctually for the future. *Arts*, says she in her letter, *are nourished and maintained by rewards, and it is a heinous crime to defraud the teachers of youth of any thing due to them, who ought rather to be further encouraged by an augmentation of their stipend.* She orders them to be paid every half year, adding, that men of learning must not depend upon the humours of others; that they must not be diverted from their studies by solicitous thought; and that it is a shame, that players, whose business is only to please and amuse, should be so amply rewarded, and those neglected, who form the manners of youth, instruct them in the liberal sciences, and render them capable of serving their country [r]. *Amalasuntha* was so far from invading the rights and properties of her subjects, that, on the contrary, she restored to the children of *Boetius* and *Symmachus*, the estates, which had been confiscated in the preceding reign. She took great care to secure the *Romans* against

She governs with great prudence.

Her care for the education of her son.

She encourages learning.

Her justice and equity.

[q] Idem ibid. ep. 4, 5, &c. [r] Idem, l. ix. ep. 1.

it appears, that the *Visigoths* and *Ostrogoths*, who were originally but two tribes of one and the same nation, were not yet blended together, though they had, for the space of twenty years and upwards, promiscuously inhabited the same country. It was in virtue of a particular convention, that they were to be deemed citizens of the tribe to which they did not originally belong, though they dwelt with their wives and families in the same country.

the avarice and rapaciouſneſs of the great men among the *Goths*, who, looking upon *Italy* as a conquered country, were for enriching themſelves at the expence of the natives. To her nephew *Amalaric* ſhe gave up that part of *Gaul*, which, with reſpect to *Italy*, lay beyond the *Rhône*; but retained what lay on the other ſide of that river. To the *Viſigoths* ſhe remitted the impoſitions, which had been laid on them by *Theodoric*, and reſtored the treaſure of the kings of the *Viſigoths*, which, by her father's order, had been conveyed from *Carcaſſonne* to *Ravenna* [s]. In the mean time, *Juſtin* having taken his nephew *Juſtinian* for his partner in the empire, *Amalaſuntha* no ſooner heard of his promotion, than ſhe diſpatched embaſſadors to the new emperor, congratulating him upon his acceſſion to the imperial dignity, and begging a continuance of that friendſhip and alliance, which had long ſubſiſted between the two nations [t]. What ſhe deſired was readily granted, as is manifeſt from the good underſtanding that paſſed between the two princes ſo long as *Athalaric* lived, and from the coins ſtamped at this time by the kings of the *Oſtrogoths*, on one ſide of which is to be ſeen the image of *Juſtinian*, and on the other the name of *Athalaric* [u].

WHILE *Amalaſuntha* was thus governing with the greateſt juſtice, equity, and prudence, and taking all the neceſſary precautions for the ſafety of her ſon, and the welfare of his dominions, the great men among the *Goths*, not able to bear, that their young prince ſhould be brought up after the *Roman* manner, began to exclaim againſt learning, as an enemy to valour; only fit for ſoft and effeminate princes, and no-ways becoming the king and leader of ſuch an active and warlike nation as theirs. The princeſs took no notice of theſe groundleſs complaints; but having one day chaſtiſed her ſon, and he happening to go, with the tears yet in his eyes, into a room, where ſome *Gothic* lords were aſſembled, they took from thence occaſion to complain more loudly of the queen, (ſo ſhe is called by moſt writers) as if ſhe deſigned to remove her ſon, and reign in her own right; they exclaimed, with more boldneſs than ever, againſt the learned education of the young prince; alledged the example of his grandfather, who, tho' utterly ignorant of letters (O), was

The Goths diſſatisfied with Amalaſuntha.

[s] PROCOP. bell. Goth. l. i. c. 13. [t] CASSIOD. l. viii. ep. 1.
[u] Vide BARON. ad ann. 527.

(O) We are told by ſome writers, that *Theodoric* was quite illiterate, nay, and incapable of learning either to read or write; that, notwithſtanding the great pains he took, he could never learn to write the four firſt letters of his name, which he therefore cauſed to

was a warlike and victorious prince; and concluded, that his grandson must be brought up in the same manner, if he would be attended with the same fortune. They therefore desired *Amalasuntha* to dismiss the pedants her son had about him, and give him such companions of his own age, as might by their conversation, make the customs of his nation familiar to him, and incline him to govern according to their own laws. This they demanded with so much warmth and importunity, that, apprehending greater evils, she thought it advisable to comply with their request. And now the youth, free from all restraint, and seduced by wicked companions, abandoned himself to all manner of lewdness and debauchery, adding to his other vices that of undutifulness to the best of mothers, and unnaturally abandoning her to a faction, which had the arrogance to command her to retire from court; but the queen, exerting her authority, picked out three of the ringleaders of the party, and confined them to the most remote parts of *Italy*. These, maintaining a private correspondence with their friends and relations, never ceased, by their means, to stir up the people against her; insomuch, that *Amalasuntha*, apprehending the faction might in the end prevail, wrote to the emperor *Justinian*, begging leave to take refuge in his dominions. The emperor readily complied with her request, offering her a noble palace at *Epidamnus*, now *Durazzo*, for her habitation; but the princess having in the mean time caused the three ringleaders of the faction, whom she had banished, to be put to death, and no new disturbances arising thereupon, she did not accept of the emperor's offer, but remained at *Ravenna*, governing the dominions of her son with her usual prudence and equity.

She causes some of them to be put to death.

be cut on a thin plate of gold. This plate he placed on the paper, and his hand being directed by the letters, which were cut quite through, signed his name (2) But this is no ways consistent with what we read in *Ennodius*, *viz.* that *Theodoric* was brought up, not among the barbarians, but in the heart of *Greece*, which, in return for the pains she had taken to instruct him, promised herself his protection; that she was overjoyed to see the progress he made when yet a child; that his predecessors had preferred ignorance to learning; but that he, agreeable to his polite education, had shewed himself the patron and encourager of letters; that, under him, ingenuity flourished in all its branches; and that he not only admired and rewarded it in others, but thought it an ornament worthy of himself Thus *Ennodius*, in the panegyric he pronounced before *Theodoric* (3), which would have been deemed a satire, rather than a panegyric, had *Theodoric* been that illiterate prince he is described in the abstracts of *Valesius*.

(2) *Vales. excerpt. p.* 669. (3) *Ennod. in panegyr. Theod. p.* 190.

In

IN the mean time, *Athalaric* having, by his debaucheries and riotous life, contracted a lingering diſtemper, *Amalaſuntha*, apprehending that, upon his death, ſhe would be in great danger, moſt of the chief men among the *Goths* being highly incenſed againſt her, reſolved to ſave herſelf, by delivering *Italy* into the hands of the emperor; and accordingly began to treat with his embaſſadors about the manner of putting her deſign in execution. But her meaſures were all defeated by the untimely death of her ſon, which happened in the eighth year of his reign, and threw her into new difficulties. Her deſign for delivering up *Italy* to *Juſtinian* was not yet ripe for execution; on the other hand, ſhe was well appriſed, that the *Goths* would not ſuffer her to reign after the death of her ſon, but would chuſe a new king in his room. Having therefore long deliberated with herſelf how ſhe ſhould act at ſo critical a conjuncture, ſhe reſolved in the end to raiſe one to the throne herſelf, hoping that the perſon, ſo advanced by her favour, would be contented with the title, and, out of gratitude, ſuffer her to enjoy the ſupreme power without controul. With this view, ſhe caſt her eyes on *Theodatus* her couſin, the ſon of *Amalafrida*, ſiſter to king *Theodoric*, and conſequently deſcended from the illuſtrious family of the *Amali*. He was a man of great learning, as appears from the letter, which *Amalaſuntha* wrote to the ſenate, acquainting them with his acceſſion to the throne, well ſkilled in the doctrine of *Plato*, thoroughly verſed in eccleſiaſtic learning, and a perfect maſter of the *Latin* tongue [w]; but utterly unacquainted both with civil and military matters, timorous, indolent, covetous to the greateſt degree, deſtitute of all honour and probity, and capable of committing the vileſt actions, when puſhed on by his own paſſions, or by thoſe of others. He had lived hitherto in *Tuſcany*, where he had large poſſeſſions; but, not ſatisfied with them, he had not only encroached upon his neighbours, but ſeized on ſome lands belonging to the crown. Theſe *Amalaſuntha* had obliged him to reſtore, and likewiſe reſtrained him, by her authority, from injuring his neighbours, which had rendered him her implacable enemy; inſomuch, that he privately agreed with the embaſſadors, who had been ſent from *Conſtantinople* to the biſhop of *Rome*, to betray *Tuſcany* to the emperor, upon his paying him a certain ſum, and raiſing him to the dignity of a ſenator. However, *Amalaſuntha*, imagining that ſo ſignal a favour, as her advancing him to the throne, would reconcile him to her, offered to take him for her collegue, on condition he ſuffered her to enjoy and exerciſe her former power. This *Theodatus* promiſed upon oath to do, and

She deſigns to deliver up Italy *to* Juſtinian. Athalaric *dies. Year after Chriſt* 533.

Amalaſuntha *takes* Theodatus *for her collegue.*

[w] CASSIODOR. l. x. ep. 3.

was

was thereupon declared by the queen her collegue [x]. The letters, that were written on this occaſion to the *Roman* ſenate by the queen, in commendation of *Theodatus*, and by *Theodatus*, in commendation of the queen, are ſtill to be ſeen in *Caſſiadore* [y]. He acknowledged himſelf intirely indebted to her for his new dignity, aud, extolling her kindneſs to him, adds, that he is at a loſs how to make a ſuitable return for ſuch a high and undeſerved favour. But the unhappy princeſs was ſoon ſenſible of her miſtake in aſſuming for her collegue a perſon, who had been formerly her declared enemy, and was deſtitute, as ſhe muſt have known, of all honour and probity. For he had ſcarce mounted the throne, when, unmindful of the honours ſhe had done him, and the promiſes he had made, and ſolemnly confirmed with an oath, he ſuffered himſelf to be wholly governed by the friends and relations of thoſe, who, by the princeſs, had been put to death for their crimes; and, becauſe ſhe took the liberty to remind him of what he had promiſed, he

She is confined by him to an iſland in the lake of Bolſena.

cauſed her to be conveyed from *Ravenna* into *Tuſcany*, and there confined her to an iſland in the middle of the lake of *Bolſena*. As he had reaſon to believe, that the emperor, who had a great value and regard for *Amalaſuntha*, would reſent this treatment, he obliged her to write to him, that no injury or injuſtice had been done her. This letter he ſent to *Conſtantinople*, with one which he wrote himſelf, filled with heavy complaints againſt *Amalaſuntha*. The emperor was ſo far from giving credit to what *Theodatus* urged againſt her, that he openly eſpouſed her cauſe, and wrote a moſt affectionate letter to her, comforting her in her diſtreſs, and aſſuring her of his

And there put to death.

protection. But, before the letter reached her, the unhappy princeſs was, with the conſent, if not by the order of *Theodatus*, barbarouſly ſtrangled in the bath by the friends of thoſe, whom, in the reign of her ſon, ſhe had deſervedly put to death for raiſing diſturbances in the ſtate. Some writers tell us, that the unhappy queen was diſpatched by *Theodatus* at the inſtigation of the empreſs *Theodora*, who, jealous of the love the emperor ſhewed her, began to apprehend he might one day forſake her for the queen of the *Goths* [z]. Be that as it will, *Juſtinian*, highly provoked againſt *Theodatus* for the murder of a perſon for whom he had the greateſt eſteem and veneration, and being at the ſame time deſirous of reuniting *Italy* to the empire, reſolved to make war upon the *Goths*, his troops being juſt then returned from *Africa*, which they had reduced by driving from thence the *Vandals*.

Year after Chriſt 534.

Juſtinian *reſolves to make war on the* Goths.

[x] Jorn. rer. Get. p. 143. Procop. l. i. c. 4. [y] Cassiodor. l. x. ep. 3. & 4. [z] Procop. anecdot. p. 71.

Juſtinian,

Juſtinian, to facilitate the enterpriſe, uſed his utmoſt endeavours to induce the *Franks* to join him, acquainting them with the motives that had prompted him to undertake that war. The *Goths*, ſays he in the letter which he wrote to their princes, have not only ſeized on *Italy*, which belongs to us, but, without the leaſt provocation, offered us ſuch inſults as we cannot in honour diſſemble. This is what induces us to take arms againſt them; and it is but juſt, that you ſhould lend us what aſſiſtance you can againſt a nation that bears as great enmity to you as to us, the more as we are both of the ſame perſuaſion, and equally abhor the doctrine of *Arius*, which they profeſs [a]. To the letter the emperor added, ſays *Procopius*, a large ſum, promiſing to the princes of the *Franks*, eſpecially to *Theodebert*, a conſiderable ſubſidy, to be paid them as ſoon as they ſhould begin hoſtilities [b]. The *Franks* received the money, and, entering into an alliance with the emperor, promiſed to aſſiſt him to the utmoſt of their power; but, inſtead of performing their promiſe, while *Juſtinian*'s arms were employed againſt the *Goths*, *Theodebert*, who was deemed the head of the royal family of the *Franks*, being the ſon of *Theodoric*, or, as ſome call him, *Thierri*, the eldeſt ſon of *Clovis*, ſeized on ſeveral cities in *Liguria*, on the *Alpes Cottiæ*, and great part of the province of *Venice*, for himſelf. Of this treachery *Juſtinian* afterwards complained by his embaſſador *Leontius* to *Theodebald*, the ſon and ſucceſſor of *Theodebert* [c] (P). But to leave the

The treachery of the Franks.

[a] Idem ibid. l. i. c. 5. [b] Idem ibid. [c] Idem, l. iv. c. 24.

(P) *Juſtinian*, ſays *Procopius*, no ſooner received news of the death of *Theodebert*, who, without any regard to his alliance with the *Romans*, had ſeized on ſeveral towns in *Tuſcany*, on the *Alpes Cottiæ*, and on part of *Liguria*, than he diſpatched the ſenator *Leontius* to *Theodebald*, the ſon and ſucceſſor of the deceaſed king, to perſuade him to join the *Romans* againſt the *Oſtrogoths*, and to evacuate the places in *Italy*, which the *Franks* had taken, and ſtill held, in defiance of the treaty concluded between them and the emperor. *Leontius*, in the audience he had of that prince, addreſſed him thus: There is no prince, to whom unforeſeen misfortunes have not happened, and diſappointments, which he did not expect; but the conduct of the *Franks* towards the *Romans* is perhaps ſurpriſing beyond any thing that ever happened before. It is well known, that the emperor no ſooner reſolved to make war upon the *Goths*, than he imparted his reſolution to your nation. He did not take the field till he had entered into an alliance with your predeceſſor, and engaged him by a large ſum, which was paid beforehand, to act, in concert with him, againſt the *Goths*, as a common enemy. But he, inſtead of fulfilling his engagements, acted, to the

the treacherous nation, and return to *Juſtinian*: Having reſolved to make war upon the *Goths*, and drive them, if poſſible, out of *Italy*, he named *Mundus* and *Beliſarius* for his generals. *Mundus*, then commander of the troops in *Illyricum*, was ordered to march into *Dalmatia*, which was ſubject to the *Goths*, and attempt the reduction of *Salonæ*, the better to open a paſſage into *Italy*. *Beliſarius* was to make a deſcent upon *Sicily*; for which purpoſe a fleet was equipped, on board of which were four thouſand legionaries, three thouſand *Iſaurians*, three hundred *Mauritanians*, and two hundred *Hunns*. *Beliſarius* was veſted with the ſupreme command, and an abſolute authority. His inſtructions were to pretend a voyage to *Carthage*, but to make an attempt upon *Sicily*, and if he thought he could ſucceed in the attempt, to land there, otherwiſe to ſail directly for *Africa*, without diſcovering his intentions. *Mundus*, without much-ado, made himſelf maſter of *Salonæ*; and *Beliſarius*, landing without oppoſition in *Sicily*, reduced that iſland with more expedition than he himſelf expected. *Palermo* held out for ſome time, the *Goths*, who depended on the ſtrength of the place, which was deemed impregnable by land, defending it with great reſolution; but *Beliſarius* attacking it by ſea, the gariſon was forced to ſurrender upon articles; ſo that *Beliſarius* entered the city on the laſt day of *December* of the preſent year 535. *Beliſarius*, now maſter of *Sicily*, from *Meſſina*, without loſs of time, paſſed over to *Reggio*, which opened its gates to him. From *Reggio* he purſued his march to *Rome*, the provinces of *Abrutium*, *Lucania*, *Puglia*, *Calabria*, and *Sammium*, readily ſubmitting to him. The city of *Naples* endured a ſiege; but *Beliſarius*'s men having entered it through an aqueduct, it was in the end taken and plundered [d] (Q).

Sicily *reduced by* Beliſarius. *Year after Chriſt* 535.

Theodatus,

[d] Idem ibid.

the great ſurpriſe of the emperor, more like an enemy than an ally, ſeizing on ſeveral countries belonging to the empire, to which he had not the leaſt claim. I do not mention this, added the embaſſador, to reproach your nation with what is paſt, but to the end that, by a quite contrary conduct, you may, for the future, deſerve to be ranked amongſt our true friends and allies (4). *Juſtinian* had but too much reaſon to complain of the *Franks*, but perhaps not more than other princes, who, ſince his time, have relied on their friendſhip.

(Q) The city of *Naples* held out, as we read in *Procopius*, twenty days. The caſtle in the ſuburbs ſubmitted upon terms, as ſoon as *Beliſarius* appeared with his army before it. But *Theodatus*

(4) *Procop. bell. Goth. l.* iv. *c.* 24.

having

Theodatus, who was an utter ſtranger to military affairs, and had a great averſion to war, alarmed at the unexpected ſucceſs of

having taken care to put a ſtrong gariſon into the city, and they appearing reſolved to defend it to the utmoſt, *Beliſarius*, apprehending the difficulty of the enterpriſe, attempted firſt to gain them by the offers of moſt advantageous and honourable terms. They ſent out one *Stephanus* to treat with the *Roman* general, who, returning into the city, acquainted the citizens with the conditions offered them by *Beliſarius*, and with many arguments endeavoured to perſuade them not to reject ſuch offers. But *Paſtor* and *Aſclepiodorus*, two orators greatly attached to, and perhaps well paid by, the *Goths*, in order to croſs and defeat the treaty, adviſed the inhabitants to demand ſuch terms, as they imagined *Beliſarius* would never grant. But the general, contrary to their expectations, complying with their requeſt, and the citizens being thereupon ready to open their gates to the *Romans*, the two orators, with their deluding eloquence, perſuaded them to change their reſolution, ſince it was uncertain, ſaid they, which ſide might in the end prevail; and *Beliſarius* could not blame them for their fidelity, but, on the contrary, if they thus tamely ſubmitted, would deſpiſe them as traitors and cowards, for abandoning and betraying their old friends. *Beliſarius*, finding he could by no offers prevail upon them to ſubmit, began to batter the city, and made ſeveral aſſaults; but was conſtantly repulſed with great loſs. In order to oblige them by other means to ſurrender, he cut the great aqueduct, which ſupplied the city with water; but this inconvenience was eaſily remedied by the wells within, which ſufficiently furniſhed them with water. Hereupon *Beliſarius*, finding the ſiege would continue longer than he expected, and oblige him to attack *Rome* in the winter, reſolved to abandon the enterpriſe, and had already ordered his army to begin their march; when an *Iſaurian*, curiouſly viewing the ſtructure of the aqueduct, obſerved, that if a paſſage, which was cut through a rock, were but a little enlarged, ſome ſoldiers might eaſily get through it, and ſurpriſe the city. He acquainted the general with his obſervation, who, being highly pleaſed with it, ordered ſome *Iſaurians* to widen the paſſage; which they did by filing the rock, to avoid by that means all noiſe. When every thing was ready, *Beliſarius* ſent for *Stephanus*, whom we have mentioned above, told him, that he was ſure he ſhould, in a very ſhort time, be maſter of the city, and therefore adviſed him to perſuade his fellow-citizens to prevent, by a timely ſubmiſſion, the impending evils. But the inhabitants giving no ear to what *Stephanus* ſaid, and defying the *Romans* from the walls, *Beliſarius* ordered *Magnus*, general of the horſe, and *Ennes*, commander of the *Iſaurians*, to enter the aqueduct in the dead of the night with about ſix hundred men, ſome lights, and two trumpets. to ſtrike terror into the city, and give the general notice of their ſucceſs. Theſe, having got into the city, in ſpite of the many difficulties they met with, advanced ſilently to

of the emperor's arms, began under-hand to treat of a peace with an embassador sent by the emperor for that purpose. In a private conference with him, the king agreed to renounce all pretensions to the island of *Sicily*, to send the emperor yearly a crown of gold weighing three hundred pounds, to supply him with three thousand men when required, to put no senator or ecclesiastic to death, or confiscate their estates, without the emperor's consent, or to advance any to the dignity of senator or patrician, but to petition him to confer such honours on those who deserved them. In all proclamations, *Justinian*'s name was first to be mentioned. Whenever a statue was erected to *Theodatus*, a statue was to be likewise erected to the emperor, and placed on the right-hand. No coin was to be stamped with the image of *Theodatus* alone, but that also of *Justinian*, which was always to hold the most honourable place. These proposals, which plainly betrayed the meanness of his spirit, were sent by *Theodatus* to *Constantinople*. But apprehending the emperor, not satisfied with them, might pursue the war, he dispatched an express to the embassador, now as far on his journey as *Albania*, recalling him for further orders and instructions. These were to resign the kingdom to *Justinian*, and content himself with a pension suitable to his quality; but he obliged both the emperor's embassador, and *Agapetus* bishop of *Rome*, whom he sent on his own behalf, to bind themselves by a solemn oath not to mention this proposal, till they found the em-

Theodatus proposes terms for an accommodation.

He offers to resign the kingdom to Justinian.

the walls; and having killed the guards on the north side, where *Belisarius* stood with his men ready for the attack, they gave the signal with their trumpets; which *Belisarius* hearing, ordered part of his men to scale the walls, and the rest to approach the gates, which being opened to them by those who got over the walls, the whole army entered, and made themselves masters of the city. Great slaughter was made at first of the unhappy inhabitants by the *Massagetes*, who, without regard to sex, age, or condition, put all to the sword they met with, not sparing even those, who had taken sanctuary in the churches; but *Belisarius*, riding about, restrained their rage, giving them leave to seize on the effects, but commanding them to spare the lives, of the inhabitants. He caused all those, who had been taken prisoners, to be set at liberty; and taking the *Gothic* garison, consisting of eight hundred men, into the emperor's pay, he incorporated them among his own troops (2). *Belisarius* is highly commended by *Procopius* for his clemency towards the citizens, though others, but writers of no great authority, tell us, that he put most of the citizens to the sword; that he neither spared churches, priests, nor holy virgins; and that he was severely reprimanded for his cruelty by *Sylverius* bishop of *Rome* (3).

(2) *Idem*, *l.* i. *c.* 10. (3) *Vide Baron. ad ann.* 534, & 536.

peror would not accept of the former. The emperor rejected, as was expected, the first propofals with fcorn; whereupon the embaffadors fhewed him the fecond figned by the king, who, in his letter to the emperor, told him, among other things, that, being unacquainted with war, and addicted to the ftudy of philofophy, he preferred his quiet to a kingdom. *Juftinian*, tranfported with joy, and imagining the war already ended, anfwered the king in a moft obliging manner, extolling his wifdom, and adding to what he demanded the greateft honours of the empire. The agreement being confirmed by mutual oaths, lands were affigned to *Theodatus* out of the emperor's demefne, and orders difpatched to *Belifarius* to take poffeffion of *Italy* in his name. In the mean time, a body of *Goths* entering *Dalmatia*, with a defign to recover *Salonæ*, *Mundus* fent out his fon, with a fmall party, to obferve their motions; but the youth, unadvifedly engaging a detachment from their army far fuperior in number to his own, was flain, and moft of his men cut in pieces. To revenge the death of his fon, *Mundus* marched againft the enemy with all the forces under his command, engaged them, and put them to flight; but his men falling into confufion in the purfuit, the *Goths*, facing unexpectedly about, renewed the fight, killed *Mundus* himfelf, and in their turn put the *Romans* to flight, difheartened with the death of their leader. Upon this defeat, the *Romans*, abandoning *Salonæ* and all *Dalmatia*, returned home; which *Theodatus* no fooner underftood, than, elated with fo fmall an advantage, he refufed with great haughtinefs to comply with the articles of the treaty, which he had lately figned; nay, becaufe the emperor's embaffador, by name *Peter*, a man of great addrefs and experience, expoftulated with him for his breach of faith, he told him, that it was not an unufual thing to put even embaffadors to death, when they did not fhew that refpect, which is due to crowned heads. The embaffador anfwered, that it was his duty to execute his mafter's orders, and that he would utter what he had been injoyned to fay, whether pleafing or difpleafing. Hereupon *Theodatus* put a ftrict guard upon the embaffador; at which *Juftinian* being highly provoked, he difpatched *Conftantianus*, an officer of great valour and experience, into *Illyricum*, with orders to raife forces there, and enter *Dalmatia*. At the fame time he wrote to *Belifarius*, commanding him to purfue the war with the utmoft vigour. *Conftantianus*, having, purfuant to his orders, raifed an army with great expedition in *Illyricum*, entered *Dalmatia*, made himfelf maffer of *Salonæ*, and obliged the *Goths*, with their general, by name *Grypus*, to abandon that province. As for *Belifarius*, he now drew near to *Rome*, having reduced all the provinces

The Romans *defeated, and* Dalmatia *recovered by the* Goths.

The Goths *anew driven out of* that Dalmatia.

that compoſe the preſent kingdom of *Naples*. Hereupon the chief men among the *Goths*, finding their king took no one ſtep to avert the impending ruin of their nation, aſſembled without his conſent; and, not deſpairing of being able to conclude a peace with *Beliſarius*, they diſpatched embaſſadors to him, repreſenting the injuſtice of the war, the juſt claim they had to *Italy*, and the moderation and equity with which they had hitherto governed that country. As the embaſſadors laid great ſtreſs on *Theodoric*'s taking *Italy*, not from the *Romans*, but from the barbarians, to whom it was become a prey, and on their king's being prompted and encouraged to that enterpriſe by the emperor himſelf, *Beliſarius*, diſliking the conditions they offered, anſwered ſurlily, That *Theodoric* had been ſent indeed by *Zeno* to reſcue *Italy* out of the hands of the barbarians, but not to keep it for himſelf, ſince it was the ſame thing to the emperor, ſo long as it was not reſtored to the empire, whether it was held by the *Goths* or the *Heruli*: that whoever detains the goods, that are not his own, againſt the will of the owner, is no leſs guilty, than he who takes them by force. He concluded, that he would hearken to no terms, nor ſheath his ſword, till *Italy* was reunited to the empire, to which it belonged [e].

Theodatus *depoſed, and* Vitiges *choſen in his room.*

The *Goths*, finding *Beliſarius* unalterably bent upon driving them out of *Italy*, and, on the other hand, amazed at the cowardice and ſtupidity of their prince, who made no warlike preparations, as if he either intended to betray *Italy* to the emperor, or, deſpairing of ſucceſs, had laid aſide all thoughts of defending it, aſſembled at *Regeta*, a place about thirty-five miles from *Rome*, and having there, with one conſent, depoſed *Theodatus*, choſe and proclaimed *Vitiges* king in his room. *Vitiges* was not deſcended from an illuſtrious family among the *Goths*; but had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour in ſeveral wars, eſpecially in that, which *Theodoric* had waged with the *Gepidæ*. *Jornandes* writes, that he had been formerly armour-bearer to *Theodoric* [f]. Upon his acceſſion to the throne, he married *Mateſuenta*, the daughter of *Amalaſuntha*, and grand-daughter of *Theodoric*, who, deſpiſing him on account of his birth, though in every other reſpect worthy of the crown, is ſaid to have maintained a private correſpondence with the *Romans*, and was even ſuſpected of attempting to betray him into their hands [g]; for ſhe had been averſe to the match from the very beginning, and was, in a manner, forced by the king to give her conſent. *Theodatus*, who was then at *Rome*,

[e] Procop. l. i. c. 7, 8, 9. [f] Jorn. p. 144. [g] Procop. l. ii. c. 10.

hearing

hearing the *Goths* had chosen a new king, fled from thence towards *Ravenna*. But *Vitiges* dispatched one *Optaris* after him, with orders to bring him back dead or alive. *Optaris* had been highly disobliged by him, and therefore, pursuing him with great expedition, he soon overtook him, and, putting him to death, brought back his head to the new king [h]. Such was the end of this cowardly, ungrateful, and covetous prince, after he had reigned about three years. Several of his coins have reached our times, on which he is called *Theodatus*, *Theudatus*, and *Theodahathus* [i]. He left a son, by name *Theudegiscl*us, whom *Vitiges* caused to be first imprisoned, and afterwards to be put to death. And now the new king, having no competitor, applied himself wholly to the re-establishing of the affairs of the *Goths*. He began with writing a circular letter, wherein he exhorted his countrymen to exert their antient courage, and defend with their usual bravery, against all unjust invaders, the countries which belonged to them by right of conquest. From the place where he was chosen, he marched to *Rome*; but not thinking himself strong enough to defend that city against *Belisarius*, who was marching towards it, he resolved to remove to *Ravenna*, where he might, with more ease, reinforce his army, and make the necessary preparations for taking the field. Upon his departure, he obliged the pope, the senate, and the people, to take an oath of fidelity; and then, leaving four thousand *Goths* for the defence of the city, he set out for *Ravenna* with several senators, whom he took with him as hostages for the rest. Being arrived at *Ravenna*, he assembled the *Goths* from all parts, and, having raised a considerable army, he encamped under the walls of that city. In the mean time, *Belisarius*, having garrisoned *Naples*, *Cumæ*, and the other strong places in *Campania*, approached *Rome*. As he drew near, the inhabitants, dreading the treatment which the *Neapolitans* were said to have met with, and awed by the reputation of so renowned a general, resolved, notwithstanding the oath they had so lately taken, to open their gates to the emperor's army. Accordingly, they dispatched one *Fidelius* to invite *Belisarius* to come to take possession of their city, assuring him, that he should meet with no opposition. *Belisarius* no sooner received this invitation, than he advanced to the gates of the city; which being opened to him, he entered *Rome* on the ninth or tenth of *December* of the year 537, and taking possession of it in the emperor's name, reunited it to the empire, sixty years after it had been taken by *Odoacer*, and thirty-four after it had submit-

Theodatus *murdered. Year after Christ* 537.

Belisarius *enters* Rome.

[h] Idem, l. i. c. 11. [i] Vide BARON. ad ann. 534, 537. BANDUR. p. 404.

ted

ted to *Theodoric*. The *Gothic* gariſon, finding they could not make head at the ſame time againſt the emperor's army and the citizens, retired by the *Porta Flaminia*, while *Beliſarius* entered by the *Porta Aſinaria*. *Leudaris*, governor of the city, who ſtaid behind, was ſent, together with the keys, to the emperor. *Beliſarius*, now maſter of the city, applied himſelf to the repairing of the walls and other fortifications, filled the granaries with corn, which he cauſed to be brought from *Sicily*, and ſtored the place with all manner of proviſions, as if he were preparing againſt a ſiege; which gave no ſmall uneaſineſs to the inhabitants, who choſe rather, that the city ſhould lie open to every invader, than be liable to the many miſeries and calamities attending a ſiege. While *Beliſarius* was thus employed at *Rome*, *Pitzas*, governor of *Samnium*, ſubmitting to him, delivered up great part of that country, with the city of *Benevento*. Other cities, *viz. Narnia*, *Spoleto*, and *Peruſia*, revolting from the *Goths*, received *Roman* gariſons, as did moſt cities in *Tuſcany* [k].

Several other cities ſubmit to him.

In the mean time, *Vitiges* lay not idle at *Ravenna*, but, having raiſed an army of one hundred and fifty thouſand men, reſolved to march directly to *Rome*, and engage *Beliſarius*, or, if he declined engaging, to lay ſiege to the city. But apprehending that the *Franks*, who were in confederacy with the emperor, might fall upon him at the ſame time, with the conſent and approbation of the great men among the *Goths*, he diſpatched embaſſadors to their three kings, *Theodebald*, *Childebert*, and *Chlotarius*, offering to yield to them whatever the *Oſtrogoths* held in *Gaul*, and beſides to pay them a conſiderable ſum, provided they joined him againſt the emperor. The *Franks*, notwithſtanding their alliance with *Juſtinian*, hearkened with their uſual treachery to the propoſal, and ſigned the treaty, the articles whereof were immediately executed by *Vitiges*, who paid them the ſum agreed on, and ordered *Martias*, who commanded a choſen body of *Oſtrogoths* in *Gaul*, to deliver up to the *Franks* the cities he held there, and return with the forces under his command into *Italy*. The three princes divided equally among them both the money and the cities yielded to them by the *Oſtrogoths*. But when they were to execute on their ſide the articles of the agreement, they declared, that the engagement they had lately entered into with *Juſtinian* not allowing them to make open war upon the *Romans*, they could not, by any means, ſend an army of *Franks* to the aſſiſtance of the *Oſtrogoths*; but they would cauſe a body of troops, raiſed in the countries which they had ſubdued, to join them. Ac-

Vitiges *raiſes a powerful army.*

He gains over the Franks.

[k] Procop. l. i. c. 15.

ordingly

cordingly they ſent, not immediately, but the following year, ten thouſand *Burgundians*, ſubdued by them a few years before, who, upon their entering *Italy*, declared, purſuant to their private inſtructions, that they came of their own accord, without ſo much as aſking leave of the kings of the *Franks*, to whom they paid no reſpect [1]. Thus early the *Franks* began to ſport with the moſt ſolemn treaties, and to elude them with quibbles and equivocations, as their deſcendants are well known to do to this day. *Vitiges* was no ſooner joined by *Martias* and the troops returned from *Gaul*, than he began his march to *Rome*, and purſued it with great expedition, not attempting to reduce any of the towns on the road, which, he knew, were well provided and fortified. *Beliſarius*, being informed of his march, diſpatched meſſengers to *Conſtantianus* in *Tuſcany*, and to *Beſſas*, by nation a *Goth*, but of the emperor's party, in *Umbria*, ordering them to join him with all poſſible expedition, with the troops under their command; for his army conſiſted only of five thouſand men, the reſt being employed in gariſoning the many towns that had ſubmitted. At the ſame time he wrote to the emperor, acquainting him with the danger he was in, and preſſing him to ſend into *Italy*, without loſs of time, the neceſſary ſupplies (R). *Conſtantianus* joined him, purſuant to his orders, and

Vitiges *marches to* Rome.

[1] Idem, l. iii. c. 13. & l. ii. c. 12.

(R) His letter to the emperor was couched in the following terms: "I have left *Sicily*, and, landing in *Italy*, purſuant to your orders, "with an army under my command, have reduced great part of "that country, and reunited *Rome* itſelf to your empire. But as I "have been obliged to leave numerous gariſons in the many ſtrong "places that have ſubmitted to your arms, the army is reduced to five "thouſand; whereas the enemy is advancing full march againſt us "with an army an hundred and fifty thouſand ſtrong. I therefore "earneſtly intreat you to cauſe, with all convenient ſpeed, ſuch "ſupplies of men and arms to be ſent to us, as may enable us to "face ſo powerful an enemy. If they prevail, we muſt abandon "*Italy* to them, and the city of *Rome*, which, above all others, has "exerted its zeal for your majeſty's ſervice. At the approach of "your army, the citizens, with great joy, returned to their duty, at "the riſque of their lives and fortunes. To abandon them therefore "to the mercy of a provoked enemy, would be highly ungrateful, "and, on the other hand, it is a difficult taſk, if not altogether "impoſſible, to defend ſo large a city againſt ſuch a powerful army "without a numerous gariſon. As for myſelf, I am indebted to "your majeſty for my life, and therefore ſhall not ſuffer myſelf to "be driven from hence while alive; but the death of *Beliſarius* "will no-ways redound to your glory". Upon the receipt of this letter, the emperor ordered *Valerianus* and *Martinus* to aſſemble, with

and ſoon after *Beſſas*, who, falling in with part of the enemy's vanguard, killed a conſiderable number of them, and put the reſt to flight. *Beliſarius* had built a fort upon a bridge about a mile from *Rome*, and placed a ſtrong gariſon in it, to diſpute the paſſage with the enemy; but the gariſon, ſeized with a panic at the approach of ſo numerous an army, abandoned their poſt in the night, and fled into *Campania*; ſo that *Vitiges* early next morning paſſed over great part of his army, and marched on, without oppoſition, till he was met by *Beliſarius*, who, knowing nothing of what had happened, came very early, attended by a thouſand horſe, to view the ground near the bridge. He was greatly ſurpriſed, when he beheld the enemy marching up againſt him. However, leſt he ſhould heighten their courage by his flight or retreat, he ſtood his ground, and received the enemy at the head of a ſmall body, expoſing himſelf, without his uſual prudence and diſcretion, to the greateſt dangers. Had he been killed, *Rome* muſt have fallen; and therefore he is deſervedly blamed for thus expoſing his own perſon, ſince on him the ſafety of all depended; but this perhaps is the only occaſion, on which his conduct ſavoured of raſhneſs and temerity. Being known by ſome fugitives, and diſcovered to the enemy, they all aimed at him alone, and directed their whole force againſt him; which made his own men the more ſolicitous to defend him; ſo that the whole conteſt was, for ſome time, about his perſon. In the end the *Goths* were driven back to their camp, which the *Romans* attempted to force; but they met there with ſuch a vigorous reſiſtance, that they ſoon abandoned the enterpriſe, and retired with precipitation to a neighbouring eminence, whence they were forced down by the enemy, put to flight, and purſued to the very gates of the city. Here they were in greater danger than ever; for thoſe within, fearing the enemy ſhould, in that confuſion, enter with them, refuſed to admit them. The general himſelf cried out earneſtly to them, telling them who he was, and commanding them to open the gates; but as they had been informed by thoſe who firſt fled, that he was ſlain, and they could not diſtinguiſh him, his face being covered with blood and duſt, they gave no ear to what he ſaid. In this extremity, having encouraged his men, who were now driven into a narrow compaſs, to make a laſt effort, he put himſelf at their head, and attacked the enemy with ſuch

A bloody encounter between him and Beliſarius.

with all poſſible expedition, a body of troops to be tranſported into *Italy*; and, in his anſwer to *Beliſarius*, aſſured him, that he ſhould, in a ſhort time, receive the neceſſary ſupplies (4).

(4) *Procop. l.* i. *c.* 24.

fury,

fury, that the *Goths*, imagining fresh troops were sallying out upon them, began to give ground, and, being vigorously pushed by *Belisarius*, retired in the end to their camp. Upon their retreat, *Belisarius*, not thinking it advisable to pursue them, entered the city, where he was received with loud acclamations of joy. A few days after, *Vitiges*, approaching the city, invested it on all sides, and, in order to distress the garison and inhabitants for want of water, ordered the aqueducts, which had been built by the *Roman* emperors at an immense charge, to be broken down. On the other hand, *Belisarius* omitted nothing for the defence of the city: the useless multitude he sent out, took care to have those, who remained, supplied with all necessaries; to prevent tumults, listed a great number of artificers, who, together with his soldiers, were to watch night and day on the ramparts; placed *Moors* in the night, with dogs, round the ditch, to give the alarm when the enemy approached; fortified the aqueducts where they opened into the city, *&c.* The citizens of *Rome*, concluding from thence, that *Belisarius* was resolved to hold out to the last extremity, began to assemble in a tumultuous manner, and rail at the general as one, who, without the least regard to the public calamities, was obstinately bent upon the defending a place no-ways tenable. *Vitiges*, being acquainted with the discontent and complaints of the citizens, to heighten them, and drive the inhabitants, if possible, to an open rebellion, dispatched embassadors to the senate, assuring them of his favour and protection, and at the same time offering a safe retreat to *Belisarius*, whom the embassadors, in the presence of the senate, upbraided with temerity and presumption. The senate and people would have willingly hearkened to the king's proposals; but, being awed by the presence of *Belisarius*, they dared not express their real sentiments; so that the embassadors were dismissed without an answer. Hereupon *Vitiges* resolved to pursue the siege with the utmost vigour; which he did accordingly, shewing himself an able commander both in the contriving of his military engines, and his disposing of the attacks. *Belisarius* made a no less vigorous defence, repulsing the enemy in their repeated attacks, and sallying frequently out upon them with such success, that, in seven months time, *Vitiges* is said to have lost above forty thousand men; which provoked and incensed him to such a degree, that he caused the *Roman* senators to be put to death, whom, in the beginning of the war, he had carried with him to *Ravenna*. In the mean time, a small, but seasonable, supply of sixteen hundred horse arrived from the emperor, consisting of *Hunns*, *Sclavonians*, and *Antæ* dwelling beyond the *Danube*. As these were all archers on horseback, they did great execution; for we are

Rome *besieged by* Vitiges.

told, that, in three sallies, under the conduct of *Belisarius* and their two leaders *Martinus* and *Valerianus*, they killed about four thousand *Goths*. The *Romans*, elated with this success, were for putting the whole to the issue of a general engagement. This *Belisarius* opposed with all the arguments his reason and long experience could suggest; but he was in the end obliged, by the importunities both of the soldiers and citizens, to gratify them, and venture a battle. Having therefore exhorted them to render successful, by their valour, that scheme, which he had been put upon by their forwardness, he marched out with his small army, and fell upon the *Goths* with such resolution, that the *Romans* at first promised themselves certain victory; but being in the end overpowered with numbers, they were obliged to betake themselves to a precipitous flight. The *Romans* lost on this occasion several brave officers, and among the rest *Principius* and *Tarmutus*, of whom the former was killed in the field of battle; and the latter, being rescued out of the enemy's hands by his brother *Ennes*, and carried by his men into the city on a target, died two days after of his wounds. The *Romans*, now satisfied by their own experience, that it was not safe to engage the enemy's whole army, contented themselves with sallying out upon them in small parties, in which sallies they were generally attended with success, cutting in pieces great numbers of the aggressors. In the mean time, *Belisarius* received advice, that a supply of money to pay the army was already landed in *Italy*. In order therefore to get it conveyed safe into the city, he marched out at the head of his army, as if he designed to try the fortune of a second battle. Hereupon the *Goths*, uniting into one body, abandoned the place, thro' which he had appointed the treasure and its convoy to pass; by which means it got safe into the city. By this stratagem one evil was successfully removed; but the besieged laboured under others more fatal and pernicious, a famine and plague, which made dreadful havock in the city; insomuch, that the citizens, no longer able to bear their calamities and misfortunes, would have forced the *Roman* general to venture a second battle, had he not, with great confidence, assured them, that he daily expected great supplies from the emperor; that a vast army was on full march to join him; that a mighty fleet was already arrived, such a fleet as no *Roman* eye had ever beheld; for it covered the shores of *Campania* and the *Ionian* gulf. To give weight and authority to what he said, he dispatched *Procopius* the historian to *Naples*, with orders to head the troops, which he pretended to be already arrived in that city: and truly a considerable supply did at length arrive at *Naples*, at *Otranto*, and other ports, *viz.*

The Romans, *having obliged* Belisarius *to give the enemy battle, are defeated.*

Rome *afflicted with a famine and plague.*

Belisarius *receives supplies from the emperor.*

viz. three thouſand *Iſaurians*, eight hundred *Thracian* horſe, and thirteen hundred horſe of other nations. Theſe, in their march through *Campania*, were joined by five hundred men newly raiſed in that country, and, marching cloſe to the ſhore, arrived at *Oſtia*, whence they marched to *Rome*, which they entered at the *Oſtian* gate, while the enemy's forces were employed againſt *Beliſarius*, who had ſallied out with the greateſt part of the gariſon at the *Flaminian* gate on the oppoſite ſide of the city, to give his ſupplies an opportunity of entering without loſs or oppoſition. The *Goths*, hearing of the arrival of theſe troops, and their numbers being ſaid to be far greater than they really were, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, began to deſpair of ever being able to maſter the city, the more as they laboured under as great hardſhips as the beſieged themſelves, the famine and plague making a dreadful havock in their army, which was now greatly reduced. They therefore began now to think of abandoning the enterpriſe, and retreating upon the beſt terms they could obtain. Accordingly, they ſent three deputies into the city to treat with *Beliſarius*; but the only thing they could obtain, was a ceſſation of arms for three months, during which time they might ſend embaſſadors to the emperor, who ſhould be allowed to return home unmoleſted, even after the expiration of the truce. No further mention is made of the embaſſadors; but, as the ſiege was continued after the expiration of the truce, it is plain from thence, that they did not ſucceed in their negotiations at *Conſtantinople*. During the truce, *Beliſarius* ſent out of *Rome* as many of his forces as he could ſpare, under the command of one *John*, an officer of great experience, with orders to intercept the enemy's convoys as ſoon as the truce was expired, and attempt ſuch places as they thought they could reduce without great loſs. Theſe, entering *Picenum*, which ſupplied the army before *Rome* with proviſions, laid waſte that province far and near, and, approaching *Rimini*, killed *Ulitheus*, uncle to *Vitiges*, attempting to oppoſe them, and made themſelves maſters of that city. *Vitiges* had, in the mean time, made ſeveral attempts upon *Rome*; but tho' all his efforts, and the many ſtratagems he made uſe of to get into the city, were defeated by *Beliſarius*, he ſtill purſued the ſiege with great obſtinacy, till news was brought him of the taking of *Rimini*; which alarmed him to ſuch a degree, as that city was but a day's journey from *Ravenna*, that he immediately broke up the ſiege, after it had laſted a year and nine days, and, by day-break retired in good order. *Beliſarius* did not let ſlip ſo favourable an opportunity of annoying the enemy, but, falling upon their rear as they were paſſing the bridge on the *Tiber*, cut great numbers

The deplorable condition of the Goths.

Rimini taken by the Romans.

The Goths *raiſe the ſiege of* Rome. *Year after Chriſt* 538.

bers of them in pieces, while others, ſtruck with a panic, threw themſelves into the river, and were drowned [m].

From *Rome Vitiges* marched ſtraight to *Rimini*, being reſolved at all events, to force that important place out of the enemy's hands. *Beliſarius*, not doubting but that was his deſign, took care to have ſuch ſupplies put into the city as could be ſpared, diſpatched *Ildeger* and *Martinus* with a thouſand horſe, and ordering them to draw the foot out of *Ancona*, and march with them to *Rimini*. His orders were executed with ſuch expedition, that *Vitiges*, on his arrival before the town, found it in a condition to hold out for a long time. However, he inveſted it on all ſides, and began to batter it with a great number of engines; but, being repulſed with great loſs in ſeveral attacks, he reſolved to reduce it by famine. *Beliſarius*, to make a powerful diverſion, and oblige the king to raiſe the ſiege, ſent a ſtrong detachment, under the conduct of *Mundilas*, to ſurpriſe *Milan*; which he took without oppoſition, and, in a ſhort time, made himſelf maſter of all *Liguria*, the enemy's forces being all employed before *Rimini*. *Vitiges*, hearing that *Milan* was fallen into the enemy's hands, diſpatched *Uraia*, his ſiſter's ſon, at the head of a ſtrong detachment, to recover that important place and the reſt of *Liguria*. *Uraia*, being joined by the ten thouſand *Burgundians*, of whom we have ſpoken above, ſent by *Theodebald* king of the *Franks*, laid cloſe ſiege to *Milan*, and, in a ſhort time, reduced it to the laſt extremity. While *Vitiges* was thus buſied in the ſiege of *Rimini*, and *Uraia*, in that of *Milan*, *Beliſarius*, leaving a ſmall gariſon in *Rome*, marched towards the former place, with a deſign to cut off the communication between the *Goths* before *Rimini* and thoſe of *Auximum*, now *Oſimo*, a ſtrong town held by them. On his march, he made himſelf maſter of *Tudera* and *Cluſium*, and, at the latter place, received intelligence, that the celebrated *Narſes* was arrived from *Conſtantinople* in *Picenum* with freſh ſupplies, *viz.* with five thouſand *Romans* and two thouſand *Heruli*. They were all commanded in chief by *Narſes*, and, under him, the *Romans* by *Juſtin*, the general of *Illyricum*, and by *Narſes* the *Armenian*. The *Heruli* were headed by three of their countrymen, *Viſigandus*, *Aloethes*, and *Phanetheus*. Upon this intelligence, *Beliſarius* marched into *Picenum*, and the two armies joined at *Firmum*, now *Firmo*, where a council of war was held, wherein they deliberated, whether it was moſt expedient for the emperor's ſervice to beſiege *Auximum*, or relieve *Rimini*. If they

Vitiges beſieges Rimini.

The Romans take Milan.

Narſes arrives in Italy with freſh ſupplies.

[m] Procop. bell. Goth. l. i c. 17—29. & l. ii. c. 1—10 Jorn. p. 144.

marched

marched to *Rimini*, *Belisarius* apprehended, that the enemy from *Auximum* would harrass and lay waste the neighbouring country, which had submitted to the *Romans*. On the other hand, it was thought unreasonable to suffer the besieged to perish for want of assistance. As *Narses* had a great kindness for *John*, who was shut up in the place, he earnestly pressed *Belisarius* to deliver him from the imminent danger both he and the garison were in. *Belisarius* at first refused to comply with his request; but a messenger seasonably arriving with letters from *John*, wherein he declared, that, unless he was relieved in seven days, he must deliver up the town, *Belisarius* agreed to march to his relief. Having therefore left a thousand men at *Firmum*, under the command of *Aratius*, to awe the garison of *Auximum*, he divided his army into three bodies, whereof one was embarqued on a great number of vessels, another marched along the shore under the conduct of *Martinus*, and the third was led by *Belisarius* himself, and by *Narses*, over the mountains. This division of the forces had the desired effect; for *Vitiges*, seeing a great fleet appear, and at the same time two armies, which, from the many fires they had made in the night, he concluded to be very numerous, broke up the siege, and fled in such haste, that the greatest part of the baggage was left behind. The confusion of the *Goths* was so great, that, had not the garison been extremely feeble for want of sustenance, they might have easily cut them off in their disorderly retreat, and at once put an end to the war [n]. After this success, jealousies began to arise between *Belisarius* and *Narses*, which were carried to such a height, that the latter, refusing to obey the former, required, that the army might be divided, that each of them might command a separate body, and act independently of one another, it being reasonable, that they should both have their share in the glory of conquering *Italy*, and reuniting it to the empire. This gave great uneasiness to *Belisarius*, who, apprehending that the dividing of the army might prove highly prejudicial to the emperor's service, alledged many reasons against it; but, finding *Narses* obstinate, he produced the emperor's letter to him, wherein *Justinian* declared, that he had not sent *Narses* into *Italy* to command the army, but to serve under *Belisarius*, and, with the rest of the officers, to obey and execute his orders in all things relating to his service and the welfare of the state. *Narses*, laying hold of the last words of the letter, endeavoured to prove, that what *Belisarius* proposed was repugnant to the good of the state, and consequently that he was not obliged to obey him. This animosity

Rimini *relieved.*

Misunderstanding between Belisarius *and* Narses.

[n] PROCOP. l. ii. c. 10—13.

and

and misunderstanding between the two generals bred such a division in the army, that *Belisarius* having undertaken the siege of *Urbinum*, *John*, with several of the chief officers and great part of the forces, encamped at a distance from him, and, before he began to batter the place, withdrew with *Narses* in the night, and returned to *Rimini*. However, *Belisarius*, thinking he could master the place without them, prepared for an assault; but as he was marching up to the walls, the besieged, to the great surprise of the *Romans*, desired to capitulate, and, upon promise of indemnity, opened their gates, and submitted. This unexpected submission was owing to their want of water; for the only fountain the *Goths* had in the city failed all on a sudden, which unforeseen accident obliged them to submit to the best terms they could obtain. *Narses*, who lay idle at *Rimini*, greatly surprised at this sudden success, and looking upon the reduction of the place as a reflection upon himself (for he had been persuaded by *John* that it was impregnable), to redeem his reputation, dispatched *John*, with part of the forces that had followed him, against the city of *Cesena*; but, the garison making a vigorous resistance, *John*, retiring from before it in the night, surprised *Forum Cornelii*, now *Imola*, and by degrees, reduced all *Æmilia*, the *Goths*, disheartened with so many losses, not daring to venture an engagement. As for *Belisarius*, from *Urbinum* he marched to *Urbiventum*, at a small distance from *Rome*. As the place was well fortified, and defended by a numerous garison, under the command of *Albilas*, an officer of great reputation among the *Goths*, *Belisarius*, after several unsuccessful attacks, sat down before it, with a design to reduce it by famine; which he did accordingly, after the besieged had for some time fed upon grass and skins soaked in water. And now, the season being far advanced, both *Belisarius* and *Narses* retired with their respective corps to winter-quarters [o].

Belisarius *takes* Urbinum;

And Narses *reduces* Imola.

Urbiventum *submits to* Belisarius.

All this while *Milan* was closely besieged by the *Goths* and *Burgundians*. *Mundilas*, who commanded in the town, acquainted *Belisarius* with the deplorable condition to which the city was reduced, who thereupon ordered *Martinus* and *Uliaris* to march with a considerable body to their relief; but these two generals advancing as far as the *Po*, encamped on the banks of that river, and, tho' earnestly solicited by their distressed friends to hasten to their assistance, they continued there, excusing themselves to *Belisarius*, and pretending in the letter they wrote to him, that the *Goths* and *Burgundians* in *Liguria* being too strong for them, they did not think it adviseable to proceed farther, till they were joined by more forces. Upon

[o] Idem ibid. c. 13, 14.

the

the receipt of this letter, *Beliſarius* ordered *John* and *Juſtin* to join them with all expedition; which they refuſed to do, till they received the like orders from *Narſes*, to whom *Beliſarius* immediately wrote on that ſubject, deſiring that the public might not ſuffer by their unſeaſonable emulation. *Narſes*, convinced of the reaſonableneſs of this remonſtrance, wrote to *John*, commanding him to obey the general's orders; but, during theſe delays, the *Romans* in *Milan* being reduced by famine to the laſt extremity, *Mundilas* was forced by his own men to accept the terms offered him by the *Goths*, who promiſed to let the gariſon retire unmoleſted. Thus was *Milan* ſurrendered to the enemy, who, in breach of the articles agreed on, made *Mundilas* and the gariſon priſoners of war, demoliſhed the city, put all thoſe to the ſword who were able to bear arms, to the number of three hundred thouſand, and, making the women ſlaves, gave them as a reward to the *Burgundians*. *Reparatus*, a prefect and officer of great diſtinction, was cut in pieces, and his mangled body thrown to the dogs. *Bergantinus*, with a few more, eſcaped, and, paſſing through *Venetia* and *Dalmatia*, brought the melancholy news of this diſaſter to the emperor at *Conſtantinople*. *Martinus* and *Uliaris* returned with ſhame and diſgrace to *Rome*, while the *Goths*, encouraged by this ſucceſs, purſued their good fortune, and reduced all *Liguria*. *Beliſarius* acquainted the emperor with what had paſſed, who, aſcribing the loſs of *Milan* to the diſagreement between him and *Narſes*, recalled the latter, and confirmed the former in the ſupreme command, which he had conferred upon him in the beginning of the war [P]. The recalling of *Narſes* was a great diſappointment to *Vitiges*, who had promiſed himſelf many advantages from the diſagreement of the generals; but finding his hopes defeated, and concluding, from the preparations *Beliſarius* was making during the winter, that he intended to march againſt him early in the ſpring with all his forces, and beſiege him in *Ravenna* itſelf, he was greatly perplexed what meaſures he ſhould take to avert the impending ſtorm, or to whom he ſhould recur for aſſiſtance. He knew there was no depending upon the *Franks*, by whom he had been lately deceived, and who, he was well appriſed, would, under ſome pretence or other, elude the moſt ſolemn treaties and engagements. He therefore had recourſe to *Vacis* or *Varis* king of the *Lombards*, whom he endeavoured to draw to his aſſiſtance with the offer of a large ſum; but finding him unalterably ſteady to the alliance he had lately concluded with the emperor, he was adviſed to ſend embaſſadors to *Coſrhoes* king of *Perſia*, to try whether he

Milan taken by the Goths, and the citizens maſſacred.

[P] Idem, l. ii. c. 25.

could

could perſuade that prince to invade the *Roman* territories; for ſuch an enemy, ſaid his counſellors, would make a powerful diverſion, oblige the emperor to recal *Beliſarius*, and make him lay aſide all thoughts of extending his dominions in the weſt, ſince the ſecurity and defence of the eaſtern provinces were of far greater conſequence both to his intereſt and reputation. *Vitiges*, highly pleaſed with this advice, found two *Ligurian* prieſts, who undertook the journey to the *Perſian* court, and, arriving ſafe there, perſuaded *Coſrhoes* to make war upon the empire, by remonſtrating to him, that, if he continued unactive, and ſuffered the *Goths* to be deſtroyed, and *Italy* reunited to the empire, the *Romans*, by that acceſſion, would recover their antient power, which they would not fail to employ againſt him, being ſtill prompted by the ſame ambition, which had proved ſo fatal to his predeceſſors [q]. *Vitiges* were overjoyed, when, upon the return of the embaſſadors, he underſtood, that *Coſrhoes* was reſolved upon a rupture. However, he received no great advantage from it; for, though it put a ſtop to the progreſs of the emperor's arms in *Italy*, and obliged him to recal *Beliſarius*, this did not happen till the unhappy *Vitiges* was taken priſoner, and almoſt all *Italy* brought under ſubjection to the emperor; for *Beliſarius*, purſuing the war with great vigour while the embaſſadors of *Vitiges* was negotiating at the *Perſian* court, ſat down with eleven thouſand men before *Auximum*, the metropolis of *Picenum*, and at the ſame time ſent a ſtrong detachment, under the command of *Cyprian*, one of his lieutenants, to reduce *Feſulæ*, which, together with *Auximum*, opened a paſſage to *Ravenna*, whither he intended to follow *Vitiges*, who, from *Rimini*, had retired to that city. As *Auximum* was ſtrong by its ſituation on an high and ſteep hill, and defended by a numerous gariſon, it made a vigorous defence; but *Beliſarius* allowing the beſieged no reſpite, they were, after ſome time, reduced to ſuch ſtraights, that they diſpatched meſſengers to *Vitiges*, threatening to ſurrender, unleſs they were ſpeedily relieved. Hereupon the king diſpatched *Uraia*, with a ſtrong body of *Goths*, to their aſſiſtance, aſſuring them, that, in a ſhort time, he himſelf would follow with his whole army. *Uraia*, having paſſed the *Po*, advanced into the neighbourhood of *Auximum*; but finding all the avenues to the city well guarded, he encamped at the diſtance of ſeven miles from the *Romans*.

Vitiges engages Coſrhoes in his quarrel.

Auximum beſieged by Beliſarius, *and* Feſulæ *by* Cyprian.

The Franks *invade* Italy.

In the mean time the treacherous *Franks*, thinking both nations ſufficiently weakened by their mutual hoſtilities, reſolved

Year after Chr. 539.

[q] Idem ibid. c. 22.

to

to attack both, and decide the dispute, by seizing on the country for which they disputed. Accordingly *Theodebald*, unmindful of the oaths he had taken both to the *Romans* and *Goths*, passed the *Alps* at the head of an hundred and fifty thousand, as we read in *Procopius*, or, as *Jornandes* will have it, two hundred thousand men, and entered *Liguria*. As no hostilities were committed by them on their march through that country, the *Goths* concluded, that they were coming to their assistance, and therefore took care to supply them with what provisions they could spare. Thus they passed the *Po* without opposition, and, having secured the bridge, marched strait to the place where a body of *Goths* were encamped, who, looking upon them as friends, admitted them into the camp. But they were soon convinced of their mistake; for the *Franks*, falling unexpectedly upon them, drove them with great slaughter from their camp, and seized on their baggage and provisions. A body of *Romans*, that lay at a small distance from the *Goths*, under the command of *John* and *Martinus*, observing the sudden flight of the *Goths*, and concluding that they had been defeated by *Belisarius*, flew to join him, when the *Franks*, falling unawares upon them, treated them as they had done the *Goths*. As the *Romans* were not able, in that confusion, to recover their camp, they fled into *Tuscany*, and thence dispatched a messenger to *Belisarius*, with an account of their misfortune. The *Franks*, thus become masters of both camps, found in them good store of provisions, and a considerable booty; but the provisions being soon consumed by their numerous army, and the country round about quite exhausted, they were obliged, by the famine that began to rage among them, and the diseases that were occasioned by their unwholsome food, and are said to have swept off one third of their army, to give over all thoughts of advancing farther into the country, or making any conquests in *Italy*, which thus early became, as it is now styled, *the tomb of the* French. At the same time *Belisarius*, fearing the *Franks* might in the end be persuaded by the *Goths* to join them, wrote to *Theodebald*, expostulating with him in a friendly manner for his breach of faith, and telling him, that the emperor's affairs were not in such a desperate condition, as to render him incapable of resenting in due time, as he ought, affronts of this nature. *Theodebald*, moved with this letter, but more with the opprobrious language of his men, openly reviling him for suffering them to starve in a barren and impoverished country, decamped with such of them as were able to march, and, passing through

And fall both upon the Goths *and* Romans.

Liguria, where he deſtroyed *Genoa*, and ſeveral other places, he returned home loaded with booty [r].

They return home loaded with booty.

All this time the two gariſons of *Auximum* and *Feſulæ* held out with incredible reſolution. The former, being reduced to the utmoſt extremity, reſolved once more to ſolicit the king for relief; but, not being able to ſend any meſſenger out of the town, which was cloſely blocked up on all ſides, they corrupted with a large ſum a ſoldier in the *Roman* army, who was placed near the walls, to prevent the inhabitants from cutting the graſs that grew there, the only food they now had, to carry a letter to the king, wherein they acquainted him with the condition to which they were reduced. The king returned anſwer, That, without fail, they ſhould be relieved in a few days, and, with friendly words, encouraged them to bear but a little while longer their hardſhips, which he might call his own, ſince he felt them no leſs than they. The beſieged were ſo encouraged with this anſwer, that they rejected all the offers made them by *Beliſarius*. But, finding the king did not come to their relief, they diſpatched the ſame ſoldier to him a ſecond time, acquainting him, that, unleſs they were relieved in five days, they ſhould be obliged to ſurrender. The king replied as he had done before, giving them hopes of a ſpeedy relief. *Beliſarius* in the mean time, who was well acquainted with the ſtraights to which they were reduced, in order to diſcover what encouraged them to hold out with ſo much obſtinacy, appointed ſome of his men to watch thoſe, who came out of the town to gather graſs, and to take, if poſſible, ſome of them priſoners. They had the good luck to ſurpriſe one, who, being brought before the general, owned to him, that, by means of one of his men, they had correſponded with the king, who had aſſured them, that they ſhou'd be ſpeedily relieved. Hereupon the ſoldier, by name *Barcenſiris*, by nation a *Beſſian*, was ſeized, and, upon his confeſſing the fact, delivered up to be puniſhed by his countrymen, who condemned him to be burnt alive. *Beliſarius*, finding them ſtill obſtinate, marched in perſon, at the head of a ſtrong detachment, to demoliſh an aqueduct, which was near the walls, and ſupplied them with water. The beſieged, ſallying out to defend it, though quite ſpent with famine and hardſhips, made a great havock of his men; but were in the end, after a moſt obſtinate diſpute, driven back into the city. On this occaſion *Beliſarius* was in imminent danger of his life; but one of his guards ſaved him with the loſs of his own hand. After all, the *Romans* found the aqueduct

Auximum holds out with great obſtinacy.

[r] Procop. l. ii. c. 25. Greg Tur. hiſt. l. iii. c. 32. Mar. Avent. chron. ad ann. 539.

ſo

so strongly built, that they could not by any means demolish it; but *Belisarius* caused all the springs to be poisoned, hoping thereby to oblige them to surrender [s]. The garison in *Fesulæ* held out against *Cyprian* with no less obstinacy; but in the end, despairing of relief, they surrendered upon terms. Hereupon *Cyprian*, leaving part of his army in the town, with the rest brought the inhabitants before *Auximum*, where *Belisarius* shewed them to the besieged, who, concluding from the surrender of that place, that the king was incapable of relieving them, desired to capitulate, offering to deliver up the town, on condition that they might enjoy their lives and effects. This the general was inclined to grant; but the soldiers opposed it, declaring, that the wealth of the city was the due reward of their wounds, and the many toils and dangers they had undergone in the siege. At length it was agreed on both sides, that the soldiers should have one half, and that the other should remain to the inhabitants, who were to take an oath of allegiance to the emperor. Upon these terms the gates were opened to the *Romans*, who took possession of the city in the emperor's name [t].

Fesulæ surrenders.

And at last Auximum.

Belisarius did not continue long at *Auximum*, but marched from thence with his whole army to *Ravenna*, which he invested on all sides, both by sea and land, to prevent the importation of provisions. The place was defended by a very numerous garison, commanded by the king in person, who exerted all his courage and bravery in the defence of the metropolis of his kingdom; but *Belisarius* pursuing the siege with incredible vigour, and great success, the kings of the *Franks*, especially *Theodebald*, alarmed at the progress of the emperor's arms, and not doubting but, if *Italy* were united anew to the empire, he would fall next upon them, dispatched embassadors to *Vitiges*, offering to assist him with an army of five hundred thousand men, on condition he would share the country with them. *Belisarius*, informed of this negotiation, in order to defeat the ambitious views of the *Franks*, sent embassadors to *Vitiges*, to put him in mind of the perfidy of the *Franks*, of which he had but a very fresh instance, and to assure him, that the emperor, on whom he might depend, was ready to grant him very honourable terms. The king, by the advice of the great men about him, rejected the proposals of the *Franks*, and shewed himself inclined to come to an agreement with the emperor. In the mean time *Belisarius*, to bring the king to his own terms, bribed with a large sum a citizen of *Ravenna* to set fire to a magazine of corn, which was the chief dependence of the besieged. This was done with such secrecy, that they knew

Ravenna besieged by Belisarius.

[s] Procop. l. ii. c. 27. [t] Idem ibid.

not whether they ought to impute it to chance, or to deſign. They began to diſtruſt each other, and ſome to conclude, that Heaven itſelf fought againſt them. At the ſame time *Beliſarius* detached one *Thomas* with a body of troops againſt the *Goths* inhabiting the *Alpes Cottiæ*, who, at his approach, ſubmitted, with *Siſigis* their leader. Of this *Uraia* receiving intelligence while on his march to the relief of *Ravenna* with four thouſand men, he changed his reſolution, and went to attack *Thomas*, hoping to ſurpriſe him; but *John* and *Martinus*, who lay encamped on the banks of the *Po*, ſuſpecting his deſign, marched againſt him, and obliged him to retire into *Liguria*, where he continued, expecting better fortune. *Vitiges*, upon his rejecting the offers of the *Franks*, had diſpatched embaſſadors to *Conſtantinople*, to conclude a peace with the emperor upon the beſt terms they could obtain. Theſe now returned, and with them two ſenators, *Dominicus* and *Maximinus*, ſent by *Juſtinian* to conclude a peace upon the following terms, *viz.* that the country beyond the *Po*, with reſpect to *Rome*, ſhould remain to the *Goths*; but that the reſt of *Italy* ſhould be yielded to the emperor; and the royal treaſure of the *Goths* ſhould be equally divided between him and the king. Theſe conditions *Vitiges* and the *Goths* embraced with great joy; for they were already reduced to great ſtraights. But *Beliſarius*, not able to bear, that he ſhould be thus bereft of the glory of ending the war, and carrying *Vitiges*, as he had lately done *Gelimer* king of the *Vandals*, captive to *Conſtantinople*, peremptorily refuſed to ſign the treaty, and purſued the ſiege with more vigour than ever, without hearkening to the complaints of his officers and ſoldiers, who were quite tired with the length of the ſiege: he only obliged ſuch of the officers as were of opinion, that the town could not be taken, to expreſs what they ſaid in writing, that they might not deny it afterwards. The great men among the *Goths*, finding that *Beliſarius* refuſed to obey the inſtructions he had received from *Conſtantinople*, and to ſign the treaty, concluded from thence, that he deſigned to revolt from the emperor, and conquer *Italy* for himſelf. On the other hand, being weary of *Vitiges*, and unwilling to ſubmit to *Juſtinian*, who, they apprehended, would tranſplant them into *Thrace*, or ſome other barren country, they privately agreed among themſelves to declare *Beliſarius* emperor of the weſt, and accordingly diſpatched a meſſenger to him, aſſuring him, that they were ready to ſwear allegiance to him. *Beliſarius* abhorred in his heart the name of uſurper; but nevertheleſs, to forward the ſurrender of the city, and put an end to the war, he pretended to accept of the offer, after having acquainted the chief officers of the army with all that paſſed, leſt they ſhould imagine,

Terms propoſed by the emperor.

Beliſarius *refuſes to ſign them.*

He is by the Goths *declared emperor of the weſt.*

imagine, that he really deſigned to uſurp the kingdom of *Italy*, and thereupon revolt from him. In the mean time, *Vitiges*, having diſcovered the plot, and finding himſelf no-ways in a condition to defeat it, commended the reſolution of the *Goths*, and even wrote to *Beliſarius*, encouraging him to take upon him the title of king, and aſſuring him of his aſſiſtance. Hereupon *Beliſarius* preſſing the *Goths* to perform their promiſe, embaſſadors were diſpatched to him from the chief men of the *Gothic* nation, requiring him, before they acknowledged him for their king, to ſwear, that he would treat the *Goths* with humanity, and maintain them in the enjoyment of all their antient rights and privileges. This oath *Beliſarius* took, and was thereupon by the *Goths* proclaimed king of *Italy*, and admitted into *Ravenna*. He behaved with great moderation towards the *Goths* in the city, not ſuffering his ſoldiers to do them any injury; but ſeized on the royal treaſure, and ſecured the perſon of the king. The *Roman* army, when it entered *Ravenna*, appeared ſo inconſiderable, that the *Gothic* women, in beholding it, could not forbear ſpitting in their huſbands faces, and reviling them as cowards. *Procopius*, from whom we have copied this account, and who was an eye-witneſs of the triumphal ingreſs of *Beliſarius* into *Ravenna*, tells us, that he was thence convinced, that, in human affairs, ſucceſs does not depend on multitudes of men, or their valour or ſtrength, but that ſome higher and greater power ſteers, governs and directs all things to their pre-ordained ends [u].

He is admitted into Ravenna. *Year after Chriſt* 540.

IN the mean time *Coſrhoes* invading with a mighty army the *Roman* dominions in the eaſt, *Juſtinian*, looking upon the *Perſian* war as of far greater conſequence than the *Gothic*, recalled *Beliſarius* to take upon him the management of it. It was believed by ſome, that the jealouſy, which, at the inſtigation of the court ſycophants, the emperor, ſay they, began to entertain of *Beliſarius*, prompted him to recal this general. *Procopius* writes, that he was accuſed to the emperor by the other generals, as if he aſpired at the ſovereignty of *Italy*; that the emperor gave no credit to ſuch calumnies; but nevertheleſs recalled him, becauſe he wanted a general of his abilities to conduct the *Perſian* war [w]. Be that as it will, *Beliſarius*, in compliance with the emperor's orders, began, as ſoon as he received them, to prepare for his departure, to the great ſurpriſe of the *Goths*, who could not perſuade themſelves, that, to obey the emperor, he would relinquiſh a crown. They did all that lay in their power to divert him from his reſolution and intended journey, but to no purpoſe; for *Beliſarius*, inviolably attached

He is recalled by Juſtinian.

[u] Idem, l. ii c 29. [w] Idem ibid c. 30.

to

He returns to Conſtantinople, *with the king and the royal treaſure.*

to the ſervice of his maſter, having ſettled affairs in the beſt manner he could, ſet out for *Conſtantinople*, carrying with him *Vitiges*, and his wife *Mateſuenta*, ſeveral of the *Gothic* nobility, and the royal treaſure. He was received by the emperor without the leaſt tokens of diſtruſt, who nevertheleſs did not ordain him a triumph, as he had done on his return from the conqueſt of *Africa*. *Vitiges* the emperor treated with all the reſpect due to his rank, and conferred on him the dignity of patrician. The king died two years after, and, upon his death, *Juſtinian* married *Mateſuenta* to *Germanus* his own nephew. The other great men among the *Goths*, whom *Beliſarius* brought with him to *Conſtantinople*, attended that general to the *Perſian* war. It is remarkable, that the emperor cauſed the royal treaſure of the *Goths* to be expoſed to the view of the ſenate; but would not ſhew it, as he had done that which *Beliſarius* had brought out of *Africa*, to the people, fearing perhaps to heighten his reputation among the multitude, by whom he was already almoſt adored [x]. Upon the departure of *Beliſarius*, the chief men among the *Goths* dwelling beyond the *Po*, in a great aſſembly, reſolved to raiſe one of their own nation to the throne, in the room of *Beliſarius*. Accordingly, they applied themſelves firſt to *Uraia*, the nephew of *Vitiges*; but he, out of reſpect to his uncle, not caring to take upon him the title of king during his life-time, declined the burden; but at the ſame time adviſed them to make choice of *Ildebald*, at that time governor of *Verona*, a man of great addreſs, and experience in affairs both civil and military, and nephew to *Theudis* king of the *Viſigoths*, who, in all likelihood, would eſpouſe his cauſe. The *Goths*, pleaſed with the advice of *Uraia*, ſent immediately for *Ildebald*, and proclaimed him king. The new prince undertook, and not without ſucceſs, the re-eſtabliſhing of the *Gothic* affairs in *Italy*. He had at firſt no more than a thouſand men; but the *Goths* flocking to him from all parts, and with them great numbers of diſcontented *Romans*, his army in a ſhort time grew very conſiderable. The *Romans* were highly diſpleaſed with the conduct of *Alexander*, who, from his clipping the coin, was nicknamed *Forſicula*. He had been ſent into *Italy* by the emperor, to ſtate the accounts of the army, in which office he diſobliged both the ſoldiers and officers to ſuch a degree, that they became very ill affected to the emperor, and great numbers of them, finding themſelves defrauded, not only of the rewards they expected, but even of the pay that was due to them, abandoned the emperor's ſervice, and fled over to the

Ildebald *choſen king.*

[x] Procop. l. iii c. 1. Jorn de reb Get. p 95. Marcell. ad ann 540.

Goths.

Goths. Besides, *Bessas*, *John*, and *Constantianus*, whom *Belisarius* had appointed to command the troops in *Italy*, disagreeing among themselves, nothing of any moment was undertaken by them. However, *Vitalis*, governor of *Venetia*, having drawn together what troops he could, and taken into the emperor's pay a considerable body of *Heruli*, took the field, and, marching against *Ildebald*, met him in the neighbourhood of *Tarvisium*, where, in the battle that ensued, most of *Vitalis*'s men were cut in pieces, and he, with the few that escaped, obliged to save himself by a precipitous flight. After this victory, *Ildebald* made himself master of the whole province of *Venetia*: but he did not live long enough to improve his victory farther; for a contest arising between his queen and the wife of *Uraia*, the king, giving ear to the complaints of his wife, first accused *Uraia* of maintaining a private correspondence with the emperor, and afterwards, with the utmost treachery and ingratitude, caused him to be murdered. As, by the murder of so worthy a man, he incurred the displeasure of the whole nation, one of his guards, by name *Vilas*, a *Gepid* by nation, whom he had disobliged, by giving in marriage to another a woman whom he passionately loved, resolved to lay hold of this opportunity to revenge the injury. Accordingly, while the king was one day feasting the nobility, attended by his guards, *Vilas* gave him such a blow on the neck with his sword, that his head dropped on the table while he yet held the meat between his fingers [y].

He gains a victory over the Romans.

He causes Uraia *to be murdered.*

And is murdered himself. Year after Christ 541.

Ildebald being thus dispatched, the leading men among the *Goths*, without loss of time, chose *Eraric*, by birth a *Rugian*, to succeed him. The *Rugians* were a *Gothic* nation; but their tribe differed in manners and customs from that of the *Ostrogoths*, whence the people and soldiery were, with much-ado, brought to acknowledge him for king, though they knew him to be a man of great valour, and experience in war. In the beginning of his reign, with the consent and approbation of the *Goths*, he dispatched embassadors to the emperor, to sue, as he pretended, for a peace, upon the same terms that had been formerly offered to *Vitiges*, *viz.* that the *Goths* should hold all the provinces beyond the *Po*, and the *Romans* the rest of *Italy*. But the embassadors had private instructions to acquaint the emperor, that *Eraric* was ready to deliver up *Italy* to him, upon condition he paid him a certain sum, and raised him to the dignity of a patrician [z]. This private negotiation was not known till after the king's death. However, the *Goths*, generally discontented with the government of their new king, began to think of deposing him, and raising another to the throne. They

Eraric *chosen king.*

[y] PROCOP. l. ii. c. 30. [z] Idem, l. iii. c. 2.

cast

caſt their eyes on *Totila*, nephew to *Ildebald*, a perſon of extraordinary merit, and one who had eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in war. He commanded at that time the *Goths* in *Terviſium*, and upon the news of his uncle's death, had ſent to *Conſtantianus*, who governed for the emperor at *Ravenna*, offering, upon aſſurance of indemnity, to deliver up to him both the place and the gariſon. *Conſtantianus* readily accepted the offer, and, having promiſed upon oath to perform the articles, a day was appointed for the ſurrender of the place. But in the mean time a meſſenger from the chief men among the *Goths* arriving at *Terviſium*, acquainted *Totila* with the deſign they had formed of depoſing *Eraric*, and raiſing him to the throne. *Totila* frankly diſcovered to them the agreement he had made with *Conſtantianus*; but told them at the ſame time, that he was willing to accept of their offer, provided they diſpatched *Eraric* before the day appointed for the ſurrender of the place. Upon the return of the meſſenger, the *Goths* fell immediately upon *Eraric*, and, having murdered him after a ſhort reign of five months, with one voice declared *Totila* king [a].

He is murdered, and Totila *proclaimed king.*

Year after Chriſt 542.

THE emperor, informed of the death of *Eraric*, of the promotion of *Totila*, and of the diſtracted ſtate of affairs in *Italy*, ſharply reprimanded his officers, who commanded there, aſcribing the whole to their indolence and bad conduct. Hereupon they aſſembled in *Ravenna*, where it was agreed in a council of war, that ſiege ſhould be laid forthwith to *Verona*, at that time the chief city of the *Goths*, and, upon the reduction of that place, the whole army ſhould march againſt *Totila*, who was at the head of a ſmall body in *Picenum*. Purſuant to this plan the army, conſiſting of about twelve thouſand men, marched, under the command of eleven generals, of whom *Conſtantianus* and *Alexander* were the chief; and, arriving in the neighbourhood of *Verona*, encamped within ſeven miles of that city. *Marcianus*, a man of great intereſt in the country and well affected to the emperor's ſervice, had engaged a citizen of *Verona* to betray the place. A centinel, privy to the plot, was to open one of the gates in the night, and admit a party of *Romans*, who were to ſecure the gate, till the reſt of the army came up. This was a dangerous undertaking, there being a ſtrong gariſon in the town, and the ſafety of thoſe, who were to be ſent on the party, depending intirely on the fidelity of the centinel. The ſervice was therefore, to the great diſgrace of the *Roman* name, declined by all the *Romans*, but with great joy undertaken by one *Artabanes* an *Armenian*, who, advancing at the head of one hundred men, was admitted within the gate,

The Romans *make an attempt upon* Verona.

[a] Idem ibid.

which

which he ſecured with ſome of them, while others killed the centinels on the walls, and made themſelves maſters of the adjoining houſes. *Artabanes* immediately acquainted the generals with his ſucceſs, requiring them to haſten the march of the army; but the commanders, being advanced within five miles of the place, ordered the army to halt, till they had ſettled among themſelves in what manner the plunder of ſo wealthy a city was to be divided. This occaſioned great diſputes; ſo that the night was ſpent before they could agree. In the mean time, the *Goths*, who, hearing that the *Romans* were maſters of one gate, had fled out at another, and retired to a high rock not far from the city, diſcovering from thence the ſmall number of the *Romans* in the town, and the army yet at a diſtance, returned into the city by the ſame gate they had gone out, and, falling upon the *Romans*, obliged them to abandon the gate, and fly to the battlements, where they defended themſelves with unparallelled valour. By this time the commanders, having agreed about the plunder of the city, approached the gates; but, finding them ſhut, they ſhamefully retired, though their companions, overpowered with numbers, earneſtly called out for their aſſiſtance. *Artabanes*, therefore and ſuch of his men as were ſtill alive, ſeeing themſelves thus baſely abandoned, and deſpairing of ſuccour, leaped down from the walls. Thoſe who fell on the ſtones were killed by the fall, or rendered incapable of ſaving themſelves by flight; but *Artabanes*, with a few more, having the good luck to pitch upon the ground, got ſafe to the camp, where he upbraided the commanders with their ill conduct and want of courage. The *Romans*, after this diſappointment, having paſſed the *Po*, marched to *Faventia*, now *Faenza*, where they were met by *Totila* at the head of his ſmall army, conſiſting only of five thouſand men. Hereupon the *Roman* generals having called a council of war, *Artabanes* adviſed them not to deſpiſe the enemy, though far inferior to them in number, but to fall upon them, before the whole body had paſſed the river *Lamone*, on which ſtands the town of *Faventia*. But the commanders diſagreeing among themſelves, as it generally happens when they are equal in power, *Totila* paſſed the river without oppoſition; ſo that the two armies approached each other in order of battle. While they ſtood thus drawn up, waiting the ſignal, one *Valiaris*, a *Goth*, of a gigantic ſize and proportionable ſtrength, advancing before the ranks, challenged any *Roman* to a ſingle combat. *Artabanes* accepted the challenge, and, at the firſt encounter, ran him through the right ſide with his lance; but imagining, as the *Goth* did not fall immediately, that the wound was not mortal, he gave him a ſecond wound in the belly, when the head of *Valiaris*'s lance,

But are diſappointed.

A ſingle combat.

The death of Artabanes *a valiant officer.*

which stood upright, falling upon *Artabanes*'s neck, unfortunately cut one of the arteries. The brave champion, however, not apprehending any danger, rode back to the army; but, as the blood could not be stopped, he died three days after, to the great grief of all the emperor's true friends, who, from his experience, courage, and prudence, promised themselves great things. He had served first with great reputation in the *Persian* army; but, being taken prisoner by *Belisarius* in the castle of *Sisaurium*, with all the *Persians* under his command, and sent to *Constantinople*, he offered his service to the emperor, who sent him, with the *Persians* he had formerly commanded, to his army in *Italy*, where he distinguished himself, as we have related, in an eminent manner. The single combat was

The Romans *defeated.*

succeeded by a general engagement, in which the *Romans*, confiding in their numbers, behaved at first with great bravery. But three hundred *Goths*, who had been ordered by *Totila* to pass the river at some distance, falling unexpectedly upon their rear, pursuant to their orders, they began to give ground, imagining that body to be far more numerous than it really was. Hereupon *Totila* charging them in front with new vigour, they first fell into great confusion, and then betook themselves to a precipitous flight. The *Goths* pursued them with great slaughter, took a great number of prisoners and all their ensigns, and obliged the few, who had the good luck to make their escape, to take refuge, with their commanders, in the neighbouring towns [b].

Totila, to improve this victory, marched without loss of time to *Florence*, and invested that city; but a considerable army being sent from *Ravenna* to the relief of the place, *Totila* thought it advisable to raise the siege, and retire to *Micole*, a town about a day's journey from *Florence*. The *Romans*, leaving a small garison in the town, pursued them with the rest of their forces; and it was agreed, that one of the commanders, marching with all possible expedition after them, should keep them in play till the others came up. The lot fell upon *John*; but unseasonable disputes arising among the commanders, and a report being spread, that *John* was killed by one of his own men, the army halted; and in the mean time *John* being forced to engage the enemy with his own troops only, he was utterly

The Romans *defeated again.*

defeated. When news of this defeat was brought to the army, seized with a sudden panic, they all dispersed, every one shifting for himself in the best manner he could. *Totila* treated the prisoners he took in this and the former engagement with so much humanity, that most of them entering into his service,

[b] Idem, l. iii. c. 9.

his

his army was by that means considerably increased [c]. The following year, the eighth of the *Gothic* war, *Totila*, taking the field early in the spring, made himself master of all the strong places in *Tuscany*, and, marching from thence into *Campania* and *Samnium*, reduced and dismantled the strong town of *Beneventum*, and laid siege to *Naples*: during which several detachments from his army took *Cumæ*, and recovered all *Brutia*, *Lucania*, *Apulia*, and *Calabria*, where they found considerable sums, which had been gathered for the emperor. The *Goths* having thus seized on the tributes and the money that had been levied to pay the army, the emperor's troops were reduced to great straights, and thereupon began to mutiny, and refuse to take the field; so that *Constantianus* lay idle at *Ravenna*, *John* at *Rome*, *Bessus* at *Spoletum*, *Justin* at *Florence*, and *Cyprian* at *Perugia*, the places to which they had fled after the late defeat. The emperor, informed of the bad situation of his affairs in *Italy*, ordered a considerable fleet to be equipped, and a great number of forces to be raised, committing both to the conduct of *Maximinus*, whom he honoured with the title of *præfectus prætorio* of *Italy*; but, as he was a man quite unacquainted with military affairs, naturally timorous and indolent, *Justinian* appointed *Demetrius* to command under him, who had formerly served under *Belisarius* as general of the foot. *Demetrius*, to retrieve the reputation of the *Roman* arms in *Italy*, resolved to attempt the relief of *Naples*, already reduced to great straights. With this view, leaving *Maximinus* on the coasts of *Epirus*, he sailed with part of the fleet to *Sicily*; and there, as he had but a small number of forces with him, he assembled a great many vessels, with a design to terrify the enemy, who would conclude, that so considerable a fleet had a proportionable army on board; but, his heart failing him after he had put to sea, instead of sailing directly to *Naples*, he steered his course to *Rome*, in order to raise soldiers, and then return to *Naples*; but, the *Romans* refusing to serve against the victorius king of the *Goths*, he was obliged either to lie idle, or to attempt the relief of *Naples* with the few troops he had brought with him. The latter expedient he chose; but *Totila*, having timely notice of his design, manned with incredible expedition a great number of light vessels, which, unexpectedly falling upon him as he was riding at anchor on the coast of *Naples*, took or sunk every ship of his fleet, and made all on board prisoners, except a few, who betook themselves to their boats, among whom was *Demetrius* himself. The besieged being greatly disheartened by this loss, *Conon*, who commanded in *Naples*, dispatched a messen-

Tuscany, *and several other provinces, recovered by the* Goths. *Year after Christ* 543.

The Romans *defeated by sea.*

[c] Idem ibid. c. 10.

ger to *Maximinus*, acquainting him with the deplorable condition to which the city was reduced, and earnestly pressing him to hasten to their relief. *Maximinus* was already advanced as far as *Syracuse*; but could not be persuaded to stir from thence for some time. At length, being threatened with the emperor's displeasure, importuned by repeated messages from the besieged, and openly reviled for cowardice by the soldiers, he sent the fleet to *Naples* under the command of others; but, indulging his natural timidity, stayed himself behind. As the fleet put to sea in the depth of winter, it was, by a violent storm, driven ashore near the enemy's camp, who sunk the ships, and without resistance, made what slaughter they pleased of the seamen and soldiers. Few of them escaped being either taken or killed. Among the prisoners was *Demetrius*, who, after the loss of his own fleet, had gone a-board that of *Maximinus*. *Totila* ordered him to be led, with a rope about his neck, to the town wall, and there obliged him to exhort the inhabitants to surrender, by assuring them, that they were to expect no further succours, and that all hopes of relief were lost with the navy. At the same time, *Totila* offered them honourable terms, upon condition they submitted immediately; which they did accordingly, and were treated by him with the utmost humanity. As they had been pinched with a long famine, *Totila* apprehending they might endanger their lives by indulging at first their ravenous appetites, placed guards at the gates to prevent their going out, taking care at the same time to supply them sparingly with provisions, but increasing their allowance every day. Being thus, by degrees, restored to their former strength, he ordered the gates to be set open, and gave every one full liberty to stay, or retire to what place he thought fit. He treated *Conon* and the garison in a most friendly and obliging manner; for, upon their pretending to return to *Constantinople*, he supplied them with ships; and having discovered, that their real design was to sail to *Rome*, and reinforce the garison of that city, which he intended in the next place to besiege, he was so far from punishing them as they expected, or even upbraiding them for thus imposing upon him, that, on the contrary, the winds not proving favourable for a long time, he furnished them with horses, waggons, and provisions, and ordered a body of *Goths* to escorte them to *Rome*. He dismantled *Naples*, as he had done *Beneventum*, not caring to weaken his army by garisoning the many strong-holds that submitted to him [d].

Another Roman *fleet destroyed.*

Naples *surrenders.*

Totila, now master of *Naples* and most of the fortresses in those parts, began to turn his thoughts upon *Rome*. In the first

[d] Idem, l. iii. c. 9. Continuat. Marcell. ad ann. 543.

plac's

place, he wrote a letter to the ſenate, whom he earneſtly deſired to draw over to his party, taxing them in gentle terms with the ingratitude they had ſhewn to the family and nation of the great *Theodoric* and *Amalaſuntha*. He adviſed and intreated them to return to their duty; put them in mind of the treatment they had met with from the emperor and his officers; and concluded by aſſuring both them and the people of his favour and protection, provided they returned to their allegiance. *John*, who commanded in *Rome*, would not ſuffer the ſenate to anſwer this, or receive more letters from *Totila*, who nevertheleſs found means to convey other papers into the city, which were poſted up by night in the moſt frequented places. The *Arian* prieſts were ſuſpected of holding a private correſpondence with the *Goths* and their king, who profeſſed the ſame doctrine, and on that account were baniſhed *Rome*. *Totila*, finding his letters and manifeſtoes had no effect on the ſenate and people of *Rome*, reſolved to purſue other methods; and accordingly, having ſent a detachment into *Calabria* to reduce *Otranto*, which had not yet ſubmitted, he marched, with the reſt of his forces, againſt the towns in the neighbourhood of *Rome*. The city of *Tibur*, now *Tivoli*, about eighteen miles from *Rome*, was betrayed to him by one of the inhabitants; and, upon his entering it, he put all the citizens to the ſword, together with their biſhop. Several other ſtrong-holds in that neighbourhood he took by ſtorm; ſo that *Rome* was in a manner blocked up by land, all communication with the neighbouring country being cut off. The emperor, greatly perplexed at the bad news he received daily out of *Italy*, and unwilling to loſe *Rome*, which was now in imminent danger of falling anew into the enemy's hands, reſolved to call *Beliſarius* out of *Perſia*, notwithſtanding the ſucceſs that attended him there, and ſend him again into *Italy*. Accordingly he wrote to *Beliſarius*, ordering him to repair forthwith to *Italy*, and to take upon him the command of his armies in that country. *Beliſarius* no ſooner received this order, than leaving *Comagene*, where he then was, he ſet out for the weſt. In his way through *Thrace*, he raiſed above four thouſand men at his own expence, and, arriving with them at *Salonæ*, he diſpatched from thence *Vitalius*, general of *Illyricum*, with a body of troops to the relief of *Otranto*, at whoſe approach the *Goths* retired; ſo that the town was reinforced with freſh ſupplies both of men and proviſions. As for *Beliſarius* himſelf, he embarqued in *Dalmatia*, and came by ſea to *Ravenna*, whence he ſent ſeveral parties againſt the cities of *Æmilia*; but without ſucceſs, though they defeated a ſmall body of troops diſpatched by *Totila* to drive them out of that province. After this, they threw themſelves into *Auximum*, then beſieged by the

Totila writes to the Roman *ſenate.*

Beliſarius *ſent again into* Italy.

the *Goths*; but finding there were not sufficient provisions in the place to maintain so numerous a garison, they resolved to sally out, and march to *Pisaurus*, now *Pesaro*, which stood at a small distance, and was still held by the *Romans*. In their retreat, two hundred of them were slain by the besiegers; but the rest reached *Pisaurus*, whither *Totila* pursued them, hoping to take the place by storm; but, being vigorously repulsed by the garison, he returned to the siege of *Auximum*; and, at the same time, finding that *Belisarius* was not in a condition to take the field, he sent ont detachments to besiege *Firmum* and *Asculum*, two places of great importance in the province of *Picenum*. *Belisarius*, chiefly concerned for *Rome*, appointed *Bessas* governor of that city, and sent *Artasaris*, a *Persian* and *Barbation* a *Thracian*, men of valour and great experience in war, to command under *Bessas*, strictly injoining them to make no sallies, in case the town was besieged. Being himself utterly unable to relieve the besieged towns, or put a stop to the progress of the *Goths*, he dispatched *John* to *Constantinople*, with a letter to the emperor, wherein he acquainted him with the situation of his affairs in *Italy*, telling him at the same time, that, being destitute of men, arms, and money, it was impossible for him to prosecute the war. *Justinian*, upon the receipt of this letter, ordered new levies to be made, the veterans being all employed against the *Persians*. But in the mean time, *Totila*, pursuing his good fortune, took several strong-holds and cities of great consequence, *viz. Firmum*, *Asculum*, *Auximum*, *Spoletum*, &c. and at length approached *Rome*, which he invested on all sides. As he drew near the city, *Artasaris* and *Barbation*, contrary to the express command of *Belisarius*, made a sally, thinking they should surprise the *Goths*; but they were themselves taken in an ambuscade, and, most of their men being cut in pieces, narrowly escaped falling into the enemy's hands. The town had not been long besieged, when *Belisarius* was informed, that a considerable number of troops, sent by the emperor, were in full march to join him. Hereupon *Belisarius*, committing the care of *Ravenna* to *Justin*, marched with a small body of forces to *Epidamnus*, where he met them. Soon after, *Narses* the eunuch arrived with some auxiliary troops raised among the *Heruli*, and commanded by *Philimuth* and other leaders of their own nation. With part of this reinforcement *Belisarius* sailed to the port of *Rome*, which he was mighty desirous of relieving; and sent the rest, under the command of *John*, into *Calabria*, with orders to drive the *Goths* out of those parts, and then join him in the neighbourhood of *Rome*. *John* took some places; but, being afraid to pass by the city of *Capua*, or to make any attempt upon it, though

Auximum, Firmum, *and* Asculum *besieged by the* Goths.

Rome *besieged by* Totila.

defended

defended only by three hundred *Goths*, he did not, purſuant to his orders, join *Beliſarius* at the time appointed [e]. In the mean time, *Rome* being ſo cloſely blocked up, that no proviſions could be imported either by land or water, a dreadful famine began to rage in the city. The unhappy citizens, having conſumed every thing that could give them any nouriſhment, and even the graſs that grew near the walls, were in the end obliged to feed on their excrements. Several, to avoid the calamities they groaned under, laid violent hands on themſelves. In this extremity they flocked in great multitudes to *Beſſas* their governor, earneſtly entreating him to ſupply them with food, and, if that was not in his power, either to give them leave to go out of the town, or to deliver them from their miſeries by putting them to death. *Beſſas* replied, That to ſupply them with food was impoſſible; to let them go, unſafe; and to kill them, impious. To raiſe their drooping ſpirits, he aſſured them, that an army was hourly expected from *Conſtantinople*, which, under the command of *Beliſarius*, would oblige the *Goths* to abandon the ſiege, and retire [f]. *Vigilius*, biſhop of *Rome*, ſent from *Sicily*, where he then was, ſeveral ſhips laden with corn, to relieve the city; but they were all intercepted by the enemy, who, after the reduction of *Naples*, kept a great number of veſſels conſtantly cruizing between *Sicily* and *Rome*. In the end, *Beſſas* ſuffered ſuch of the citizens as were willing to retire, to go out of the city, upon their paying him a certain ſum of money; but moſt of them either died on the road, or, falling into the enemy's hands, were by them cut in pieces. *Beliſarius*, well appriſed of the miſerable condition to which the beſieged were reduced, uſed all poſſible means to relieve them; but fortune, or rather Providence, ſeemed to fight againſt him; for his attempts, however well concerted, proved all unſucceſsful; which gave him ſo much uneaſineſs, that he fell into a fever, and was thought, for ſome time, to be in great danger. In the mean time, the beſieged, no longer able to bear the miſeries with which they were afflicted, and deſpairing of relief, began to mutiny, and preſs *Beſſas* to come to an agreement with *Totila*; which he refuſing to do, four of the *Iſaurians*, who guarded the *Porta Aſinaria*, letting themſelves down from the wall by ropes faſtened to the battlements in the dead of the night, while their companions were aſleep, went to *Totila*, and undertook to receive his army into the city. The king with great joy embraced the overture, and ſending four *Goths* of great ſtrength, intrepidity, and reſolution, into the city with the *Iſaurians*, he ſilently approached the gates

A great famine in Rome.

[e] PROCOP. l. iii. c. 9, 10. [f] Idem ibid. c. 17.

with

Rome betrayed to Totila. Year after Christ 547.

with his whole army; which being opened by the *Isaurians*, with the assistance of the four *Goths* within, he entered the city at the head of his troops. Upon the first alarm, *Bessas*, with the other commanders and most of the soldiers, fled out at another gate. Such as remained behind, took sanctuary in the churches, whither the inhabitants likewise fled. *Totila*, who had kept his men under arms all night, and united in a body, through fear of an ambuscade, finding he had nothing to apprehend, went early in the morning to St. *Peter*'s church, to return thanks for the success of the enterprise. His men, in their way, killed six-and-twenty soldiers, with about sixty of the inhabitants; and this is all the blood that was shed; for *Pelagius* the deacon, throwing himself at his feet when he entered the church, with the book of the gospels in his hand, earnestly entreated him to spare the inhabitants. *Totila*, highly provoked against the inhabitants, refused at first to comply with his demand; but was in the end prevailed upon to forbid his *Goths*, under the severest penalties, to put any, either of the citizens or soldiers, to death. However, he gave them full liberty to plunder the city, which they did for several days together, stripping the inhabitants of all their wealth, and leaving nothing in their houses, but the naked walls. Thus many persons of great distinction, and among the rest *Rusticiana*, the widow of *Boetius* and daughter of *Symmachus*, a matron of exemplary piety, were reduced to beg their bread from door to door. In the house of *Bessas* they found an immense treasure, which he had scandalously amassed during the siege, by selling to the people, at an exorbitant price, the corn that had been stored up for the use of the garison. The *Goths* were for putting *Rusticiana* to death, because she had persuaded, as they pretended, the *Romans* to pull down the images, and destroy the statues, of *Theodoric*, to revenge, by that means, the death of her father and husband. But *Totila*, taking her and all the women under his protection, secured them against the cruelty and insolence of the soldiery [g]. Thus was *Rome* recovered by the *Goths* in the year of the christian æra 547, the twentieth of *Justinian*'s reign, and the twelfth of the war. *Totila*, according to the most probable opinion, entered *Rome* on the seventeenth of *January*.

He spares the inhabitants; but plunders the city.

He upbraids the senate; but spares them.

Totila, now master of the capital of *Italy*, sent for the senate, and putting them in mind of the favours they had received from the *Goths*, and the severe treatment they had met with from the emperor and his officers, he bitterly reproached them for behaving so ungratefully to their benefactors, and, in the transport of his passion, threatened to make them all slaves;

[g] Idem ibid. c. 20.

but

but his anger ſoon aſſuaging, he pardoned them at the interceſſion of *Pelagius*, and diſmiſſed them untouched. Soon after, he diſpatched *Pelagius*, and one *Theodorus* a *Roman* orator, as his embaſſadors to *Juſtinian*, with letters full of reſpect, in which he deſired to live in peace and amity with him, as *Theodoric* had done with *Anaſtaſius*, promiſing, in that caſe, to reſpect him as his father, and to aſſiſt him, when wanted, with all his forces, againſt any other nation whatſoever. On the contrary, if the emperor rejected his offers, he threatened to level *Rome* with the ground, to put the whole ſenate to the ſword, and carry the war into *Illyricum*. The emperor returned no other anſwer, than that he referred the whole to *Beliſarius*, who had full power to manage all things of that nature as he pleaſed. *Totila*, provoked at this anſwer, and at the defeat of a body of troops, which he had ſent to open a paſſage into *Lucania*, reſolved to demoliſh *Rome*, ſo as not to leave one ſtone upon another. Accordingly he began with the wall, of which he threw down a third part, and was ready to ſet fire to the moſt ſtately and beautiful buildings of the city, when he received a letter from *Beliſarius*, diſſuading him from the reſolution he had taken. *Beliſarius* laid great ſtreſs on the grandeur and majeſty of that antient city, which being raiſed to ſuch a height of fame and greatneſs by the induſtry and valour of ſo many celebrated and eminent men, poſterity would look upon him, who deſtroyed it, as an enemy to mankind, ſince he deprived them of ſo many monuments of the worth and merit of their anceſtors. He added, that if, in the end, the *Goths* ſhould prove victorious, he would never forgive himſelf for deſtroying the moſt beautiful city in his dominions, nay, the moſt beautiful and magnificent in the whole world. On the other hand, if in the courſe of the war, fortune ſhould happen to abandon him, he would, by preſerving ſo favourite a city, highly oblige the conqueror, who would not fail to make him a ſuitable return; whereas, by demoliſhing it, he would preclude himſelf from all favour. *Totila*, having ſeriouſly conſidered the contents of this letter, and weighed, with attention, the arguments alledged by *Beliſarius*, reſolved to follow his advice, and, laying aſide all thoughts of deſtroying *Rome*, he marched with his army into *Lucania*. The ſenate he carried with him, and the reſt of the inhabitants, with their wives and children, he ſent, under a ſtrong guard, into *Lucania* before him, not leaving a ſingle inhabitant in *Rome*. Being arrived in *Lucania*, he reduced all that country, and then marched with his army towards *Ravenna* [h]. Upon his departure, *John*

He is diverted by Beliſarius from deſtroying the city; but carries with him all the inhabitants.

[h] PROCOP. l. iii. c. 22.

seized on *Tarentum*, which he fortified with a ditch cut through the isthmus. The city of *Spoletum* was likewise recovered by the *Romans*, being betrayed to them by one *Martianus*, a *Roman* soldier, who pretended to be a deserter. *Belisarius* had continued all this time at *Portus*, about ten miles from *Rome*; but being informed that *Totila* had bent his march towards *Ravenna*, and being mighty desirous of recovering once more the capital of *Italy*, he led his small army thither; and, finding the city quite destitute of inhabitants, and a third part of the walls levelled with the ground, he undertook the repeopling of the place, and began to repair the walls. He cleared the ditch round the city, which had been filled up by *Totila*, and, for the present, contented himself with heaping huge stones, one upon another, in the many breaches, which he had made in the wall. The whole work being finished in the space of twenty-five days, and the city supplied with great store of provisions, which *Belisarius* took care to have imported by water, the antient inhabitants, who had been dispersed up and down *Italy*, returned in flocks, and were kindly received by *Belisarius*, who restored to every one his own house and possessions, and promised an immunity from taxes to such as were willing to settle there. Upon this news, *Totila* hastened back to *Rome*, not doubting but, at his approach, *Belisarius* would abandon the place, and return to *Portus*, which was strongly fortified; but finding, contrary to his expectation, that the *Roman* general was determined not to quit the city, but to defend it to the last, he encamped at a small distance from the walls, and early next morning advanced in battle-array, and began the attack with incredible fury. The *Romans*, animated by the example of their general, defended themselves with no less valour and intrepidity; so that the fight lasted from morning to night, when the *Goths*, who had lost a great number of men, returned to their camp. The assault was renewed the three following days; but *Totila*, being constantly repulsed with great loss, abandoned the enterprise, and retired to *Tibur*, where he continued for some time, leaving *Belisarius* at full leisure to complete the fortifications of *Rome*; which he did accordingly, and once more sent the keys of that city to the emperor. But the *Goths*, who had hitherto extolled their king, and, equalling him to the greatest heroes of antiquity, had accounted themselves happy in the choice, began to complain loudly of his conduct, and, with great liberty, to blame him for not having either intirely demolished *Rome*, or left a strong garison in it, to prevent its falling anew into the enemy's hands. The whole army grew so discontented, that, when he prepared to march to the siege of *Perugia*, they betrayed a great reluctancy to follow

Rome *regained and fortified by* Belisarius.

Totila *returns against it.*

But is vigorously repulsed by Belisarius.

follow him thither, till, in a ſet ſpeech, he made an apology for his late conduct, aſcribing his bad ſucceſs, not to any want of foreſight or neglect on his ſide, but to an inconſtancy of fortune, which in all human affairs, but more eſpecially in matters of war, bears a chief ſway. Having thus regained the eſteem and affection of his ſoldiers, he left *Tibur*, and, marching with his whole army to *Perugia*, he ſat down before that city. Upon his departure, *John*, who had continued in thoſe parts, being maſter of *Otranto*, haſtened into *Campania*, and there ſet at liberty the *Roman* ſenators and their wives, after having routed a ſtrong party of *Goths*, that had been left by *Totila* to guard them. Hereupon *Totila*, to be revenged on *John*, riſing from before *Perugia*, haſtened, over mountains and through by-ways, into *Apulia*, where he then was; but, falling unadviſedly upon him in the night, the *Romans*, by favour of the darkneſs, made their eſcape, with the loſs of no more than an hundred men, and got ſafe into *Tarento*. This was a great overſight in *Totila*; for, as his army was ten times their number, had he waited with patience till day light, he might have ſurrounded them and cut them off to a man. In the mean time, *Beliſarius*, having received from *Conſtantinople* a ſupply of twelve thouſand men, ſailed with them for *Sicily*, being informed that *Totila* deſigned to paſs over into that iſland, which was then quite unguarded. But *Totila*, inſtead of making any attempts upon *Sicily*, inveſted with his whole army *Ruſciana*, a city of great ſtrength in *Calabria*. Hereupon *Beliſarius*, leaving *Sicily*, ſailed to *Otranto*, where he received a ſecond ſupply from *Conſtantinople* of two thouſand foot, under the command of *Valerianus*. He then ordered *John* to join him with the body he commanded; and, having aſſembled a great number of tranſports, he ſet ſail for *Ruſciana*, with a deſign to relieve that place; but, finding the *Goths* drawn up on the ſhore, and ready to receive him, he abandoned the enterpriſe, and returned to *Rome*, ſending *John* and *Valerian*, with part of the forces, to lay waſte *Picenum*, and by that means oblige *Totila* to raiſe the ſiege of *Ruſciana*. But the king of the *Goths*, purſuing the ſiege with more vigour than ever, detached two thouſand horſe into *Picenum*, who, being joined by the *Goths*, in that province, obliged the *Romans* ſent by *Beliſarius* to retire. In the mean while, the gariſon of *Ruſciana*, being reduced to great ſtraights, and deſpairing of relief, ſubmitted to *Totila*, who, notwithſtanding the vigorous reſiſtance they made, treated them with great humanity, receiving ſuch of them as were willing to ſerve under him into his army, and diſmiſſing the reſt to retire unmoleſted whither they pleaſed. On the Chalcidian, who had formerly broken his word to him, he put no

John put to flight by Totila.

Who beſieges and takes Ruſciana.

death, after having cauſed his hands and privy parts to be cut off [i].

Belisarius *recalled.*

During theſe tranſactions in *Italy*, the *Perſians* having gained conſiderable advantages over the *Romans*, *Juſtinian* was eaſily perſuaded by *Antonia*, the wife of *Beliſarius*, to recal her huſband, and employ him anew againſt that nation. *Beliſarius* therefore left *Italy*, having rather loſt the reputation he had gained by his former expedition, than acquired a greater; for, during the five years he commanded againſt *Totila*, he ſcarce performed any thing worthy of notice, being, as it were, in a perpetual flight, and ſailing from one ſea-port to another [k]. *Procopius*, in his books of the *Gothic* war, which were publiſhed while *Juſtinian* and *Beliſarius* were yet alive, lays the whole blame on fortune; but, in the *anecdote* or ſecret hiſtory, he, or ſome other writer, charges him with ſeveral miſtakes, and beſides, accuſes him of levying vaſt ſums on the inhabitants of *Ravenna*, of *Sicily*, and of all the places that had ſubmitted to the *Romans*, on pretence of puniſhing them for having once ſided with the *Goths*. He adds, that *Herodian*, governor of *Spoletum*, not being able to ſupply him with the money he required, renounced his allegiance to the emperor, and delivered up the place to the *Goths*, having no other ways to redeem himſelf from the importunity of the avaricious and ever-craving commander. The ſame writer aſcribes the miſunderſtanding between him and *John*, which greatly retarded the emperor's ſervice, to *Antonia*, the general's wife, who, to ingratiate herſelf with the empreſs *Theodora*, the declared enemy of *John*, preſſed her huſband to diſpatch him by ſome means or other; which *John* being appriſed of, declined, as much as he could, joining or aſſiſting him. But to return to *Totila*: Upon the departure of *Beliſarius*, he returned before *Perugia*, which he took by ſtorm; but, according to his cuſtom, ſpared both the inhabitants and the gariſon. And now the *Franks*, who had long continued quiet, concluding the *Goths*, as well as the *Romans*, to be greatly weakened by ſuch a long and deſtructive war, thought it high time to lay hold of the opportunity, and, breaking into *Italy*, to ſeize, without diſtinction, on the countries belonging to both. In the very beginning of the war, the *Oſtrogoths*, as we have related above, not able to make head at the ſame time againſt the *Romans* and the *Franks*, attempted to gain over the latter to their party, by yielding to them the provinces they held in *Gaul*. This *Juſtinian* was ſo far from oppoſing, that, on the contrary, carefully avoiding to give the *Franks* the leaſt pretence of making war upon him, he

[i] Idem ibid, c. 23, 24. [k] Idem ibid, c. 24, 25.

ſolemnly

ſolemnly confirmed them in the poſſeſſion of the countries the *Goths* had yielded them, renouncing in their behalf all claims to the ſaid countries. Thus, adds our hiſtorian, the kings of the *Franks*, whom he commonly ſtyles *Germans*, became maſters of *Marſeilles*, an antient colony of the *Phocæans*, and of the other maritime towns, with the ſea itſelf. And now, continues *Procopius*, they preſide at the equeſtrian combats in the city of *Arles*, and coin the gold, which they draw from the mines of *Gaul*, not with the image of the emperor, as they have done hitherto, but with their own [1]. Thus the *Franks* became lawful ſovereigns of the countries formerly held by the *Oſtrogoths* in *Gaul*, and behaved as ſuch, according to the obſervation of *Procopius*, by preſiding at the equeſtrian ſports in *Arles*, at that time the capital of *Gaul*, and coining gold with their own images. But no favours, no grant, could make the *Franks* forget their natural treachery, or ſtand to their engagements, when they had the leaſt proſpect of advantage from their acting contrary to them. The *Oſtrogoths* had yielded to them the rich countries, which they held in *Gaul*; *Juſtinian* had transferred to them the claim and title he had to thoſe countries. By their treaty with the *Goths*, they were to aſſiſt them againſt the *Romans*; by their treaty with the *Romans*, they were to ſtand neuter; and both treaties they equally obſerved; for, thinking both nations greatly weakened by ſo long a war, they laid hold of that opportunity to fall upon both; and accordingly, entering the province of *Venetia*, belonging partly to the *Romans*, and partly to the *Goths*, they ſeized it for themſelves. In the mean time, *Totila*, having received a reinforcement of ſix thouſand *Lombards*, commanded by *Ildiges*, one of their princes, reſolved to march to *Rome*, and once more attempt the reduction of that city. *Beliſarius* had left there three thouſand choſen men, under the command of *Diogenes*, an officer of great experience and known valour, who held out, for a conſiderable time, againſt the repeated aſſaults of the enemy. *Totila* inveſted the city on all ſides, and, from the very beginning of the ſiege, made himſelf maſter of *Portus*; ſo that, all communication being cut off both by ſea and land, he hoped to reduce the gariſon in a ſhort time by famine. But againſt this evil *Diogenes* wiſely provided, by cauſing corn to be ſowed within the walls; ſo that the town would, in all likelihood, have held out till the arrival of the promiſed ſuccours from *Conſtantinople*, had it not been betrayed a ſecond time by the *Iſaurians*. One of the gates was guarded by a body of that nation, who, being diſcontented for want of their pay, which they had not

The Franks *make themſelves maſters of* Venetia.

Rome *beſieged by* Totila.

[1] Idem ibid, c. 33.

received

received for some years, and hearing that their countrymen, who had formerly betrayed that city, had been preferred and enriched by the *Goths*, resolved to follow their example; and accordingly, some of them having first had a private conference with *Totila*, they opened, at the time agreed on, the gate which they guarded, and received him, with his whole army, into the city. As *Totila* had caused the trumpets to sound at the opposite gate, pretending to attack the city on that side, the garison hastened thither; so that he met with no opposition. When the inhabitants found the town was taken, they fled out at the opposite gate towards *Centumcellæ*, the only strong place held by the *Romans* in that neighbourhood; but great numbers of them, and likewise of the soldiers who took the same route, were cut off by the *Goths*, whom *Totila* had placed in ambushes on the road, not doubting but they would fly that way. *Diogenes* escaped with a slight wound; but *Paul* a *Cilician*, whom *Belisarius* had appointed to command under him, retired with a body of four hundred horse to *Adrian*'s tomb, and possessed himself of the bridge leading to St. *Peter*'s church, now *Ponte Sant' Angelo*. There they defended themselves with incredible valour against the enemy's whole army, till they had no provisions left; when they resolved to sally out, and either open themselves a way through the midst of the enemy, or die in the attempt. Having taken this resolution, they embraced and took leave of each other, as ready to die; which *Totila* hearing, and dreading the effects of such a desperate resolution, thought it advisеable to offer them terms. Accordingly he let them know by a messenger, that, upon their delivering up their horses and arms, and swearing never to serve more against the *Goths*, he was ready to grant them leave to return to *Constantinople*; but that, if they chose rather to stay in *Italy*, and serve under him, they should have all their effects restored to them, and be treated upon the same footing with the *Goths*. They chose at first to return to *Constantinople*; but afterwards, changing their mind, they listed themselves among the troops of *Totila*. Only *Paul*, and one *Mindus* an *Isaurian*, begged leave to return home; which *Totila* not only granted, but allowed them a safe conduct, and money to bear their charges. About three hundred more of the garison, who had taken sanctuary in the churches, abandoning their asylum, submitted to *Totila*, upon his promising to spare their lives. He was formerly bent upon destroying *Rome*, as we have hinted above, but diverted from it by *Belisarius*. Now he made it his chief study to embellish the city, repairing, at a great expence, what he had formerly destroyed. He recalled the senate, and restored them to their antient rank and splendor, invited the citizens to take

And betrayed to him a second time by the Isaurians. *Year after Christ* 550.

He repairs and beautifies formerly destroyed.

take possession of their estates, supplied the city with plenty of provisions, and peopling it with *Goths* and *Italians*, exhibited the *Circensian* games, after the manner of the *Roman* emperors, and presided at them in person. This, so different from his former conduct, was owing to the answer given him by the king of the *Franks*, when he asked his daughter in marriage, *viz.* that he would not dispose of his daughter to any but a king; and that *Totila* ought not to be looked upon as such, since he was not able to preserve the capital city, but had been obliged to demolish part of it, and abandon the rest to the enemy [m]. And now *Totila*, once more master of *Rome*, dispatched embassadors to *Constantinople*, with proposals for a peace, offering, upon the emperor's relinquishing *Italy* to him, to assist him as a faithful ally against any other nation whatsoever. But *Justinian* was so far from hearkening to the overture, that he would not even admit the embassadors to his presence. Hereupon *Totila*, determined to pursue the war with more vigour than ever, having left a strong garison in *Rome*, marched with the rest of his army to *Centumcellæ*, now *Civita Vecchia*, which he invested; but *Diogenes* making a vigorous resistance, it was agreed between him and *Totila*, that he should acquaint the emperor with his situation, and that if, by a time prefixed, he received no relief, the place should be delivered up, and thirty hostages were given. After this, he passed with his army into *Sicily*, and, in his passage, made an attempt upon *Rhegium*; but finding the place strongly garisoned, he left part of the army to block it up, in order to reduce it by famine; and with the rest crossed over into *Sicily*, after having made himself master of *Tarentum*. As he was embarquing his forces, news was brought him, that *Ariminum* had been betrayed to the *Goths* he had left in *Picenum*. Having crossed the straights, he landed without opposition at *Messina*; but, not being able to reduce that city, he laid waste the neighbouring country, destroying all with fire and sword. In the mean time, the garison of *Rhegium*, being reduced to the last extremity for want of provisions, submitted upon terms, and delivered up the city to the troops left by *Totila* before it [n].

He takes Tarentum, *and passes over into* Sicily.

Justinian, alarmed at the progress *Totila* made, forgave *Artabanes*, who had lately conspired against him, and sent him into *Sicily*, to defend that island against the *Goths*, and, if possible, to drive them from thence. At the same time he named his nephew *Germanus* general against the *Goths* in *Italy*, allowing him a large sum to raise troops in *Thrace* and *Illyricum*, whence he was to march into *Italy* with *Philimuth* commander

Germanus *appointed general in* Italy.

[m] Idem ibid, c. 35, 37. [n] Idem ibid.

of

of the *Heruli*, and *John* then general of *Illyricum*. As *Germanus* was a man of a generous temper, and greatly beloved by the ſoldiery, he ſoon raiſed a very conſiderable army, not only the *Romans*, but the barbarians, flocking to him from all parts. With this army, the beſt the emperor had ever ſent into *Italy*, he hoped to add to the reputation, which he had lately acquired againſt the *Vandals* in *Africa*, the glory of driving the *Goths* out of *Italy*, and reuniting that country to the empire. This, he thought, he might the more eaſily accompliſh, as he had married *Mataſuntha*, the daughter of *Amalaſuntha*, and grand-daughter of *Theodoric*, who, he hoped, would draw great numbers of the *Goths* over to his party; for he deſigned to take her with him into *Italy*. The *Goths* were greatly diſpirited, when they heard, that a general of conſummate experience, univerſally beloved by the ſoldiery, and ſo nearly allied to *Theodoric*, whoſe memory they adored, was to command againſt them. On the other hand, the *Romans* began to take courage anew, and ſuch of them as had been diſperſed by their frequent defeats, aſſembling in one body on the borders of *Iſtria*, waited his arrival there. And now *Germanus*, having drawn together all his forces in the neighbourhood of *Sardica*, ordered them to be ready within three days, to march into *Italy*. But Providence had otherwiſe diſpoſed of affairs; for *Germanus* was ſud-

He dies. denly ſeized with a violent diſtemper, which, in a few days, put an end to his life and all his great deſigns. The emperor, upon the news of his death, which gave him the utmoſt concern, ordered *Juſtin*, the ſon of *Germanus*, and *John*, who had married his daughter, to lead the army into *Italy*. But as the winter approached, and they wanted ſhips to convey the troops thither by ſea, they marched into *Dalmatia*, and there put them into winter-quarters, taking up their own in *Salonæ* [o]. In the mean time, *Totila*, having laid waſte great part of *Sicily*, ſat down with his army before *Syracuſe*; but *Liberius*, whom *Juſtinian* had ſent with a ſquadron to protect that coaſt, having forced his way into the haven, relieved the gariſon with a conſiderable ſupply both of men and proviſions. However, *Totila* purſued the ſiege with great vigour, though valiantly oppoſed by the *Romans* within, who, hearing that *Artabanes* was coming to their relief with a mighty fleet, would hearken to no terms. But the fleet being diſperſed on the coaſt of *Calabria* by a violent ſtorm, and *Artabanes* driven to the iſland of *Malta*, where, with much difficulty, he ſaved himſelf, *Liberius*, de-

Syracuſe *taken, and all* Sicily *reduced by* Totila. ſpairing of relief, abandoned *Syracuſe* to the enemy, and conveyed the gariſon by ſea to *Palermo*. And now *Totila*, having

[o] Idem ibid. c. 39.

no

no enemy in *Sicily* to oppoſe him, intirely reduced that iſland, and, leaving four ſtrong gariſons in it to awe the inhabitants, he returned to *Italy* loaded with booty [p]. Early in the ſpring, *Juſtin* and *John*, who had paſſed the winter in *Salonæ*, having drawn together their forces, ſet out on their march to *Ravenna*. But in the mean time, the *Sclavi*, paſſing the *Danube*, either at the inſtigation of *Totila*, or prompted by a deſire of booty, broke into the *Roman* provinces, committing everywhere unheard-of cruelties. This greatly retarded the march of the army, the *Roman* generals being obliged to ſend ſtrong detachments againſt them; which in the end obliged them to repaſs the *Danube*, and return home. But, before the two generals reached the confines of *Italy*, they received orders from the emperor to proceed no farther, but to wait the arrival of *Narſes*, whom he had appointed commander in chief of all his forces in thoſe parts, with an abſolute and uncontrouled authority. But, while *Narſes* was making the neceſſary preparations for his intended expedition, *Totila*, having equipped a fleet of three hundred galleys, ſent them to pillage the coaſts of *Greece*, where they got an immenſe booty. They made a deſcent upon the iſland of *Corfu*; and, having laid it waſte, they ſailed to *Epirus*, where they ſurpriſed and plundered the cities of *Nicopolis* and *Anchialus*, and took upon the coaſt many ſhips, and ſome among the reſt laden with proviſions for the army of *Narſes*. At the ſame time, *Totila* blocked up the city of *Ancona* by ſea and land, and by that means ſoon reduced it to great ſtraights; which *Valerianus*, who was then in *Ravenna*, being well appriſed of, he acquainted *John*, who, purſuant to the emperor's orders, was waiting the arrival of *Narſes* in *Dalmatia*, with the condition the city was in, earneſtly ſoliciting him to haſten to the relief of the only place the emperor had in thoſe parts, and promiſing to join him with all the forces under his command. *John* had been ordered not to ſtir from *Dalmatia* till the arrival of *Narſes*; but, venturing on this occaſion to diſobey his orders, he put the flower of his army on board forty veſſels, and ſailed with them to *Ancona*, where *Valerianus* joined him with a ſquadron of twelve ſhips more. Upon their appearing before *Ancona*, the *Goths*, having manned forty-ſeven of their beſt ſhips, ſailed out againſt them; whereupon an engagement enſued, in which the *Goths*, quite ignorant of ſea affairs, were utterly defeated, thirty-ſix of their ſhips being taken or ſunk, with all the men on board, and the reſt driven aſhore, where they were ſet on fire by the *Goths* themſelves, leſt they ſhould fall into the enemy's hands. The *Goths*, after

Narſes appointed to command in Italy.

Ancona beſieged by the Goths.

Who are defeated by ſea, and forced to raiſe the ſiege.

[p] Idem ibid, c. 43.

this defeat, broke up the ſiege, and retiring in great haſte, left their camp, and part of their baggage, to the *Roman* generals, who, having reinforced the gariſon, returned, *Valerianus* to *Ravenna*, and *John* to *Salonæ*. At the ſame time, *Artabanes*, having aſſembled his fleet, which, as we have related above, had been diſperſed by a ſtorm, landed in *Sicily*, and every-where driving out the *Goths*, recovered all the caſtles held by them in that iſland. Theſe loſſes diſheartened the *Goths*, and *Totila* himſelf to ſuch a degree, that he once more diſpatched embaſſadors to *Conſtantinople*, offering to yield *Sicily* and *Dalmatia* to the emperor, to pay an annual tribute for *Italy*, and to aſſiſt the *Romans* as a faithful ally in all their wars. But *Juſtinian*, bent upon driving the *Goths* out of *Italy*, ordered the embaſſadors to return home, without ſuffering them to appear in his preſence [q].

The Goths *make themſelves maſters of* Corſica *and* Sardinia.

Totila, finding *Juſtinian* would hearken to no terms, began to levy new forces, and make vaſt preparations both by ſea and land. Having equipped a conſiderable fleet, he ſent it againſt *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, both which iſlands were ſoon reduced. On the other hand, the city of *Croton* in *Calabria*, which had been long beſieged by the *Goths*, was relieved by the gariſon of *Thermopylæ* in *Greece*, conveyed by ſea into *Italy*. But now *Narſes* drew near at the head of a formidable army, bringing with him an immenſe treaſure to ſupply the wants of the troops, and to pay the emperor's forces in *Italy* their arrears, which had been due ever ſince the beginning of the war. His army conſiſted not only of *Romans* levied by him in *Thrace* and *Illyricum*, but of barbarians, who had flocked to him from all parts. Beſides, *Auduin*, king of the *Lombards*, ſent him a body of five thouſand choſen men; *Philimuth*, prince of the *Heruli*, joined him with three thouſand of his countrymen; *Aruth*, another prince of the ſame nation, came to his aſſiſtance at the head of a choſen body of veterans. A great number of *Gepidæ*, *Hunns*, *Perſians*, &c. chearfully followed his banner, ſome in acknowledgment of his former favours (for he had been always kind to the barbarians), and others in expectation of ſpoil and booty; for they were all convinced, that the *Goths* could not make head againſt ſo numerous an army, commanded by a general of great valour and conſummate experience. *Narſes*, on his entering *Dalmatia*, was joined by *John* and the army under his command; but being advanced as far as the confines of *Venetia*, the *Franks*, who, as we have related above, had ſeized on that province, refuſed him a paſſage; ſo that, not caring at ſo critical a conjuncture, to provoke that nation, by the advice of

[q] Idem, l. iv. c. 23.

John, who was well acquainted with those parts, he changed his route, and, marching along the sea-coast, he got safe, with his whole army, to *Ravenna*, where he was joined by the remainder of the *Roman* forces, under the command of *Valerianus* and *Justin*. Having staid nine days in *Ravenna* to refresh his army, and appointed *Justin* governor of that city, he began his march towards *Rome*. Being arrived at *Ariminum*, *Usdrilas*, governor of the place, sallied unexpectedly out upon him with part of the garison, as he was looking for a ford, attended by a small guard; but a party of *Heruli* coming seasonably up, put the *Goths* to flight, and killed *Usdrilas* in the pursuit. The *Romans* might have easily made themselves masters of the city, the garison being greatly disheartened by the death of their governor; but *Narses*, pursuing his main design, and avoiding every thing that could retard it, proceeded on his march, the *Goths* suffering him to pass the river undisturbed. He left the *Via Flaminia*, being informed, that a strong body of *Goths* guarded the narrow pass in the mountains called *Petra Pertusa*, now the *Furlo*, and, turning to the left, pursued his march towards *Rome*. In the mean time, *Totila*, having assembled all his forces in the neighbourhood of that city, marched through *Tuscany* towards the *Apennine*, and, having reached that mountain, encamped at a village called *Tagiria*, with a design to give the *Romans* battle upon the first advantage that offered. He had scarce formed his camp, when *Narses* came to incamp on the same mountain, at a small distance from the place, which was memorable for the defeat of the *Gauls* by *Camillus*, and was called *Busta Gallorum*, because the *Gauls* slain by him were buried there. *Narses*, upon his arrival, dispatched a messenger to *Totila*, advising him not to contend with the whole strength of the empire, commanding the messenger at the same time, if he found *Totila* bent upon war, to bid him appoint a day for a pitched battle. *Totila*, without betraying the least fear, told the messenger, that the dispute must be decided with the sword; and that, eight days after, he would not fail to meet the *Roman* general. *Narses*, suspecting some design in this delay, made the necessary preparations, as if he were to fight the day following: and acted therein very wisely; for the next day *Totila* advanced with his whole army in order of battle. *Narses* had in the night detached fifty men to seize on an eminence at a small distance; which they did accordingly. But *Totila*, equally desirous to gain it, sent several detachments of horse, one after the other, to dislodge them. The *Romans* stood their ground, and, being animated by the example of their leader, named *Paul*, who behaved with unparallelled bravery, they continually repulsed the enemy, and obliged them in the end to give over

Narses arrives with a great army in Italy.

He is met by Totila.

the attempt, though far superior to the *Romans* in number, and supported by fresh supplies. While both armies stood in battle-array, waiting the signal, a *Goth*, by name *Cocas*, who had formerly served in the emperor's army, advancing before the ranks, challenged any on the *Roman* side to a single combat. The challenge was readily accepted by one *Anzelas* an *Armenian*, who slew his insulting adversary at the first encounter; and, returning to his companions, was received with joyful shouts by the whole army, who looked upon his success as an omen of their future victory. *Totila*, being informed, that a body of two thousand horse, whom he had long expected, were near at hand, in order to gain time, desired an interview with *Narses*, but, before the place was agreed on where they were to meet, the two thousand horse joined the army; and then *Totila* drew off his troops, and ordered them to refresh themselves, as if he did not intend to engage that day, it being already noon; but soon after, he suddenly led them out against the enemy, hoping, by so unexpected an onset, to surprise them. But *Narses*, who suspected his design, and therefore had kept his men in battle-array, received him with great resolution. Both armies fought for some time with a fury hardly to be expressed; but in the end the *Gothic* horse being put to the rout, and retiring in great confusion among the foot, their infantry was by that means thrown into such disorder, that they could never afterwards rally. *Narses*, observing the enemy's army thus disordered, encouraged his men to make a last effort; which the *Goths* not able to withstand, they betook themselves to flight, leaving six thousand of their men dead on the spot. *Totila* finding the day irrecoverably lost, fled, attended only by five horsemen; but was pursued and mortally wounded, by a commander of the *Gepidæ*, named *Asbades*. However, he continued his flight till he arrived at a place called *Capræ*, where he halted, and had his wound dressed; but, he expired soon after, and was privately buried by those who attended him in his flight. As *Asbades*, who gave him the mortal wound, did not know him, the report of his death was not believed by the *Romans*, till a *Gothic* woman having discovered the place where he was buried, they opened the grave, and viewed the body [r]. Thus *Procopius*. But other writers tell us, that *Totila* was mortally wounded in the engagement; that he withdrew to have his wound dressed, but died under the cure; and that his men missing him, and concluding he was killed, betook themselves to a precipitous flight [s]. *Totila* is highly commended by all the

The Goths *defeated.*

And Totila *killed.*

[r] Idem ibid, c. 28, 29. l. xvii. c. 13.

[s] Evagr. l. iv. c. 24. Niceph.

writers

writers of those times, not only for his valour, but for his humanity, temperance, moderation, and, above all, for his justice and equity. Upon his accession to the throne, he found the affairs of the *Goths* in a most deplorable condition; but brought them, in the eleven years he reigned, almost to the same state, in which *Theodoric* had left them. *Totila*, says *Paulus Diaconus*, though a *Goth*, lived with the *Romans* like a father with his children, without making the least alteration in their laws or form of government. *Procopius*, though a *Greek*, and consequently no friend to the *Goths*, could not help extolling, on several occasions, his mildness and clemency to the vanquished. The same writer often commends him as a great lover of justice and equity. In the many cities he reduced, he took particular care, that no affront should be offered to the women; and even put to death one of his officers for abusing the daughter of a *Roman* in *Calabria*, though he was a man of known valour, and the whole army interceded in his behalf: His estate, which was very considerable, he bestowed on the woman, to make some amends for the affront that had been offered her. In short, all the writers who speak of *Totila*, represent him as a person endued with every good quality becoming a prince.

SUCH of the *Goths* as had the good luck to escape the swords of the *Romans*, fled over the *Po*, and assembling at *Ticinum*, now *Pavia*, chose *Teia* for their king. He was deservedly esteemed one of the most valiant men in their nation, and had, on several occasions, distinguished himself in a most eminent manner. His first care was to assemble the *Goths*, who, after the late defeat, had taken refuge in the several strong-holds beyond the *Po*. Having secured the treasure, which his predecessor had left in *Pavia*, he endeavoured to draw the *Franks* to his assistance by the offer of a large sum, and by representing to *Theodebald* their king, that, if the *Romans* once recovered *Italy*, they would, in the next place, attempt, under some specious pretence, to drive them out of *Gaul*, to which they had no better claim, than the *Goths* had to *Italy*. The speech, which the embassadors of the *Goths* made on this occasion to *Theodebald*, has been transmitted to us by *Agathias* [t], and is well worth perusing. But the *Franks*, says *Procopius*, could not be prevailed upon to lend the *Goths* any assistance, chusing rather to seize on *Italy* for themselves, than to employ their arms in securing it either to the *Goths*, or the *Romans* [u].

Teia chosen king.

He endeavours in vain to draw the Franks *to his assistance.*

IN the mean time, *Narses*, informed that the *Goths* had raised *Teia* to the throne, and that he was assembling his countrymen beyond the *Po*, detached *Valerius*, with part of the

[t] AGATH. l. i. p. 27. [u] PROCOP. l. iv. c. 34.

army,

army, to watch their motions, and prevent, if possible, their uniting, while he himself marched with the rest towards *Rome*.

Narses *takes several towns.*

On his march, he made himself master of *Narnia*, *Spoletum*, *Perugia*; and then, approaching *Rome*, invested it with his whole army. *Totila*, before the arrival of *Narses* in *Italy*, had burnt great part of the city; and, not having a sufficient number of men to guard the whole circuit of so large a place, he had surrounded with a new wall that part of it near *Adrian*'s tomb, which seemed to him the most strong and defensible. Into this, as we may call it, fortress or castle, the *Goths* retired with their best effects, at the approach of *Narses*, leaving but a small number of men to defend the walls where they seemed the weakest; so that the

Narses *takes* Rome.

Romans, by the help of scaling ladders, got into the city without opposition. Then *Narses* marched against the castle, which held out for some time; but the garison, despairing of relief, surrendered in the end upon a promise from *Narses*, that their lives should be spared. Thus was *Rome* once more recovered by the *Romans*, and the keys sent again to the emperor. And

The cruelty of the Goths *towards the* Romans.

now the *Goths*, despairing of being able to maintain themselves in *Italy*, vented their rage on the *Roman* senators, killing them where-ever they fell into their hands. Such of that body as had been confined by *Totila* to *Campania*, and were now returning to *Rome*, upon the report, that the city was in the emperor's hands, were all murdered by the *Goths* quartered in those parts. *Totila*, upon his leaving *Rome* to march against *Narses*, had taken with him, as hostages, the children of the principal *Romans* to the number of three hundred, and sent them beyond the *Po*; and now *Teia*, finding them there, ordered them all to be put to the sword. At the same time *Ragnaris*, a *Goth*, who commanded in *Calabria*, cut in pieces fifty *Roman* soldiers, who had been delivered to him as hostages. *Teia*, during the siege of *Rome*, had conveyed the best part of the royal treasures to the castle of *Cumæ*, and secured it there with a strong garison. Hereupon *Narses* detached from *Rome*, where he continued to repair the ruins in the walls, a strong detachment to besiege *Cumæ*, and at the same time another to attempt the reduction of *Centumcellæ*. But *Teia*, fearing the royal treasure might fall into the enemy's hands, resolved at all events to relieve the city of *Cumæ*, where it was lodged. Pursuant to this

Teia *marches to the relief of* Cumæ, *besieged by the* Romans.

resolution, he drew together all his forces, and passing the *Po*, bent his march through *Tuscany*. *Narses*, informed of the route he had taken, detached the greater part of his army to keep him at bay, till *Cumæ* had submitted. But he, avoiding the neareſt way, and fetching a great compass by the sea-coast, got, without meeting the enemy, into *Campania*. Hereupon *Narses*, recalling his forces, marched with his whole army into *Campania*,

Campania, with a deſign to oblige the *Goths*, if they attempted the relief of *Cumæ*, to come to a general engagement. Both armies encamped at the foot of mount *Veſuvius*, being parted by the river *Draco*, now *Sarno*, and continued there two months, *Narſes* not daring either to paſs the river, the *Goths* being maſters of the bridge, or retire, leſt they ſhould relieve the city of *Cumæ*. But at length, *Narſes* having erected on his ſide of the river ſeveral wooden towers, whence the *Goths* were galled with continual ſhowers of arrows, and, by a fleet ſent him from *Sicily*, cut off their communication with the ſea, they were forced, through want of proviſions, to abandon their camp, and retire to a neighbouring mountain, by *Procopius* called *Mons Lactarius*. Thither *Narſes* followed them; but, not thinking it ſafe to attack them, he made himſelf maſter of all the avenues leading to the mountain, and by that means reduced them to ſuch ſtraights, that they reſolved in the end to put the whole to the iſſue of a battle. Purſuant to this reſolution, they came down unexpectedly upon the *Romans*, and gave a beginning to one of the moſt bloody battles, if *Procopius* is to be credited, that ever was fought. The *Goths*, like men in deſpair, exerted their utmoſt efforts; and the *Romans* choſe rather to die on the ſpot, than ſhamefully yield to an enemy ſo much inferior to them in number. During the action, *Teia* gave moſt ſurpriſing proofs of his valour and conduct, ſuch as equalled him, in the opinion of *Procopius*, to the moſt renowned heroes of antiquity. Being well appriſed, that the whole lay at ſtake, and that the fate of *Italy* depended upon the ſucceſs of that day, he placed himſelf in the firſt rank, to encourage his men by his example. The *Romans*, diſcovering him, and knowing that his death would put an end to the diſpute, and, in all likelihood, to the war, directed their whole force againſt him, ſome attacking him with their ſpears, others diſcharging at him ſhowers of darts and arrows, which he received on his ſhield, killing in the mean time great numbers of the enemy, who, with all their efforts, were not able to make him retire, or yield one inch of ground. When his ſhield was ſo loaded with darts, that he could not eaſily wield it, he called for another, and, renewing the fight, made a great ſlaughter of the *Romans*. Thus he ſhifted his ſhield three times; but, in the third charge, having left his breaſt expoſed, he was, in that moment, wounded with a javelin, and inſtantly died of the wound, falling in the place where he had ſtood from the beginning of the battle, and upon heaps of the enemy, whom he had killed with his own hand. The *Romans*, ſeeing him fall, cut off his head, and fixing it upon a long pole, carried it about, expoſed to the view of the *Goths*, not doubting but, diſheartened

A bloody battle.

Teia ſlain.

at

ed at the fight, they would yield in the end, and retire. But notwithstanding the death of their king, they continued the fight, till, night coming on, both armies were obliged to retire. Early next morning they engaged anew, and fought with unparallelled bravery, till night again parted them. The third day, the *Goths*, despairing of being able to overcome the *Romans*, so much superior to them in numbers, resolved to come to an agreement with them; and accordingly sent deputies to *Narses*, offering to lay down their arms, provided such of them, as chose to live in *Italy*, were allowed to enjoy their estates and possessions without molestation, as subjects of the empire; and those who were willing to retire elsewhere, were suffered to carry with them all their goods and effects. These terms being readily agreed to by *Narses* and the other commanders of the army, the *Goths*, laying down their arms, either repaired to their respective dwellings in *Italy*, or, abandoning that country, retired with their effects elsewhere, after having promised never to bear arms against the *Romans* [w]. Thus ended the dominion of the *Goths* in *Italy*, in the twenty-sixth year of *Justinian*'s reign, the eighteenth of the *Gothic* war, and of the christian æra 553, after they had reigned sixty-four years in that country from *Theodoric* to *Teia*.

The Goths *submit to the emperor.*

The end of their dominion in Italy.

Year after Christ 553.

SUCH of the *Goths*, however, as had been left by *Teia* in the strong-holds, refusing to stand to the agreement made by their countrymen, had recourse to the *Franks*, who, thinking this a favourable opportunity of seizing on *Italy* for themselves, promised to assist them against the *Romans* to the utmost of their power. Accordingly, they entered *Italy*, notwithstanding their alliance with the emperor, to the number of sixty thousand men, most of them the subjects of *Theudebald*, king of *Metz*, under the conduct of the two brothers *Lutharis* and *Bucilinus*, giving out, that they were come to assist the *Goths*, but with a view to make themselves masters of *Italy*, with the assistance of those whom they pretended to protect. *Narses*, informed of their march, resolved to reduce, if possible, before their arrival, such towns as were still held by the *Goths*. Having therefore left part of his army before *Cumæ*, which city *Teia* had committed to the charge of his brother *Aligern*, who refused to deliver it up to the *Romans*, even after the agreement, he marched into *Tuscany*, where the cities of *Volaterræ*, *Pisæ*, *Fesulæ*, and several others, submitted to him; but *Lucca* held out with great obstinacy, the *Goths* there expecting to be relieved by the *Franks*. But the march of their pretended allies being retarded by the troops, which *Narses* had sent to dispute

The Franks *enter* Italy.

Several cities held by the Goths *submit to* Narses.

[w] PROCOP. l. iv. c. 34, 35.

with

with them the paſſage of the *Po*, the city, after three months ſiege, was obliged to ſubmit. By this time *Aligern*, being reduced to great ſtraights in *Cumæ*, began to conſider with himſelf, that if the *Franks*, who were coming to his aſſiſtance, ſhould in the end drive the *Romans* out of *Italy*, the *Goths* would be no gainers by their victory, ſince it was not to be doubted, but the *Franks*, whoſe treachery was well known, inſtead of reinſtating the *Goths*, would ſecure the country in diſpute to themſelves. He therefore judged it more reaſonable to deliver it up to the antient owners, than to ſtrangers; and accordingly, opening the gates to the *Romans*, he put them in poſſeſſion of the town, and the royal treaſure of the *Goths*. There were ſtill remaining ſeven thouſand *Goths*, who, being headed by one *Regnares*, had ſeized on a ſtrong-hold near *Capua*, called *Caſſinum*. Againſt them *Narſes* marched with his whole army; but, finding he could not ſtorm the place without great loſs of men, he reſolved to reduce it by famine. The *Goths*, who had laid up great ſtore of proviſions, held out all winter; but early in the ſpring, *Regnares* demanded a conference with *Narſes*; which being granted him, he inſiſted upon ſuch unreaſonable terms, that the general diſmiſſed him with indignation. This *Regnares* reſented to ſuch a degree, that having gained a hill near the walls, he let fly an arrow at *Narſes*, with a deſign to kill him; but, having miſſed his aim, the general's guards ſent a ſhower of arrows after him, with one of which being mortally wounded, he was carried by his own men into the caſtle, where he died two days after. The beſieged, diſheartened by the death of their leader, ſubmitted, upon promiſe that their lives ſhould be ſpared. *Narſes*, being admitted into the place, ſpared their lives, agreeable to his promiſe; but, to prevent their raiſing any further diſturbance in *Italy*, he ſent them all to *Conſtantinople* [x]. As for the *Franks*, who had entered *Italy* under the conduct of *Leutharis* and *Bucilinus*, their numerous army was entirely deſtroyed, partly by the ſword, and partly by ſickneſs, as we ſhall relate at length in a more proper place; ſo that now all *Italy* was anew brought under ſubjection to the emperor, and united to the eaſtern empire, ſome of the *Goths* retiring elſewhere, but moſt of them remaining in *Italy*, where they continued to enjoy, purſuant to their agreement with *Narſes*, the lands and poſſeſſions which they held there. *Narſes*, who had delivered that country from the dominion of the *Goths*, was appointed by *Juſtinian* to govern it as a province of the eaſtern empire, which he did, to the great ſatisfaction of the inhabitants, till the year 568, when

Seven thouſand Goths *beſieged in* Caſſinum.

They deliver up the place to Narſes.

[x] AGATH. l. i. p. 42. & l. ii. p. 85.

Narses *recalled, and* Longinus *sent in his room.*

he was recalled by the emperor *Justin* II. the successor of *Justinian*, at the instigation of his wife *Sophia*, and *Longinus* was sent to govern *Italy* in his room. As *Longinus* introduced a new form of government, we shall, in a few words, acquaint the reader with the alterations he made, and then proceed to the history of the *Lombards*, with which that of the exarchs, the successors of *Longinus*, is inseparably interwoven. The provinces of *Italy* had, ever since the time of *Constantine the Great*, been governed by *consulares*, *correctores*, and *præsides*, no alteration in the government having been made, either by the emperors who succeeded *Constantine*, or by the kings of the *Goths*. But *Longinus*, being sent to succeed *Narses* with an absolute power and authority, suppressed those magistrates, and, in their room, placed, in each city of note, a governor, whom he distinguished with the title of *duke*. The city of *Rome* was not more honoured than any other; for *Longinus*, having abolished the very name of senate and consuls, appointed one to govern that metropolis with the title of duke, common to the governors of the other cities. For himself he took the title of *exarch*, which, by the *Greeks*, was given to those who presided over a diocese, and consequently over the many provinces, of which the diocese was composed. Thus likewise in the ecclesiastic hierarchy, which was formed upon the model of the civil government, the bishop, who was put over one single province, was styled metropolitan; but he, who governed a diocese, and consequently several provinces, was distinguished with the title of exarch. This title was adopted by the successors of *Longinus*, who, residing, as he had done, at *Ravenna*, were thence called the *exarchs of* Ravenna. They governed all *Italy*, naming and removing the dukes at their pleasure, and to them the people had recourse in all matters of moment. *Longinus* was sent by *Justin* to govern all *Italy*; but great part of that country, in the first year of his government, was seized on by the *Lombards*, called in by *Narses*, as we have related at length elsewhere [y]. This magistrate maintained the power and authority of the emperors of the east in *Italy* for the space of an hundred and eighty-three years, that is, from the year 568, when *Longinus* was sent into *Italy*, to the year 751, when *Eutychius*, the last exarch, was driven out, and *Ravenna* taken by *Astulphus*, king of the *Lombards*. The exarchs, who governed *Italy*, during this time, were in all seventeen, *viz. Longinus*, *Zamaragdus*, *Romanus*, *Callinicus*, *Zamaragdus*, *Joannes*, *Lernigius*, *Eleutherius*, *Isaacius*, *Theodorus*, *Olympius*, *Theodorus*, *Joannes*, *Theophylactus*, *Joannes Tyzocopus*, *Scholasticus*,

Year after Christ 568.

The beginning of the exarchate.

The names of the exarchs.

[y] Univ. hist. vol. xviii. p. 628.

lasticus, *Paulus*, and *Eutychius* [z]. But as the *Lombards* were the only people that invaded *Italy* during their time, and with whom they waged war in defence of that country, we cannot, without repeating the same things, separately deliver their respective histories; and therefore shall now, pursuant to our plan, resume the history of the *Lombards*, in which the reader will find whatever has been transmitted to us concerning the exarchs, till the taking of *Ravenna* by *Astulphus*, and the end of the exarchate.

[z] SCALIG. isagog.

SECT. II.

The history of the Lombards, *from the death of* Clephis, *to* Desiderius, *taken captive by* Charlemagne.

IN the foregoing chapter, we have delivered the history of the *Lombards*, from their first original to the death of *Clephis*, the successor of *Alboin*, and second king of *Italy* [a], and shall now proceed to the history of the other princes of that nation, to *Desiderius* their last king, taken captive by *Charlemagne*. The *Lombards*, upon the death of *Clephis*, who had treated them with great cruelty, resolved to be no more governed by kings; and accordingly chose none for the space of ten years, but, during that time, lived subject to their dukes, as we have related elsewhere [b]. The most powerful among these dukes, uniting their forces, entered *Gaul*, and committed there dreadful ravages. *Gontran*, king of *Orleans*, dispatched a considerable army against them, under the conduct of *Amatus* a patrician, who engaged them, but was cut off with the greater part of the army. After this victory, the *Lombards* ravaged *Burgundy* without controul, made a dreadful slaughter of the *Burgundians*, who attempted to oppose them, and then returned home, enriched with an immense booty. Encouraged with this success, they returned soon after, and, laying the country waste, advanced as far as *Ebrodunum* or *Ambrun*, where they were met by *Ennius*, called also *Mummulus*, at the head of a strong body of *Burgundians*, who cut them off almost to a man [c]. About this time, that is, about the year 578, the *Saxons*, who, as we have related elsewhere [d], had attended the *Lombards* into *Italy*, and were, by an agreement with *Alboinus*, to share with him his future conquests, falling out with Franks.

The Lombards *break into* Gaul.

Receive a great overthrow from the Franks.

[a] Vol. xviii. p. 620, & seq. [b] Ibid. p. 634. [c] GREG. TUR. l. iv. c. 36. [d] Ibid. p. 629.

The Saxons *and* Lombards *disagree.*

their old friends and allies, resolved to quit *Italy*, and return to their own country. They pretended to live quite independent of the *Lombards*, and in a distinct body; which the *Lombards* not consenting to, they left *Italy* with their wives and families, and took their route homewards through *Gaul*. But *Mummulus*, one of *Gontran*'s captains, meeting them on the confines, killed a great number of them, took many prisoners, and forced the rest to repass the *Alps*. However, they returned anew, and having, with a considerable sum, purchased a passage of *Mummulus*, who met them at the *Rhône*, they returned to their antient seats; but found them possessed by the *Suani*, who, unwilling to quarrel with them, offered them two thirds of the lands. This offer being rejected with indignation by the *Saxons*, a bloody battle was fought, in which twenty thousand *Saxons* were killed, and on the side of the *Suani* only four hundred and eighty. The *Saxons*, who remained alive, being about six thousand in number, renewed the battle; but were again defeated, and obliged to submit to the terms, which the *Sabni* were pleased to grant them [e]. But to return to the *Lombards*: Three of their dukes, *viz.* *Amo*, *Zaban*, and *Rhodanus*, notwithstanding the overthrow their countrymen had lately received in *Gaul*, broke anew into that country, and, dividing themselves into three bodies, laid it waste far and near. But *Mummulus*, falling upon them before they could unite their forces, cut great numbers of them in pieces, and obliged the rest to quit their booty, and return through by-ways into *Italy*. Thither a party of *Franks* followed them, who made themselves masters of a strong-hold in the neighbourhood of *Trent*, and, having killed *Ragilo*, who came to oppose them, pillaged the country to the very gates of *Trent*. But *Euin*, duke of that city, sallying unexpectedly out against them, cut most of them off, with their leader *Charamnichis*, and pursued the rest to the *Alps*, which they passed, leaving their booty behind them, and returned home [f]. At the same time the *Lombards* extended their conquests in *Italy*, and, having defeated the forces of the exarch *Longinus*, reduced the cities of *Sutri*, *Bomarzo*, *Orta*, *Todi*, *Amelia*, *Perugia*, *Luceoli*, and several others of less importance. But in the mean time *Tiberius*, who had succeeded *Justin*, dying, *Mauritius*, who was chosen in his room, alarmed at the progress the *Lombards* made in *Italy*, resolved to put a stop to their victories, and, if possible, to drive them quite out. With this view, he recalled *Longinus*, whom he judged no-ways equal to such an undertaking, and sent *Zamaragdus* in his room, a person of great prudence, and well skilled in military affairs.

The Saxons return home, and are most of them cut off by the Suani.

The Lombards *defeated anew in* Gaul.

They extend their conquests in Italy.

[e] PAUL. DIAC. de gest. Long. l. iii. [f] GREG. TUR. ibid.

Zamaragdus

Zamaragdus landed at *Ravenna* with a conſiderable army in the beginning of the year 584, and taking the field early in the ſpring, made himſelf maſter of *Broxillus*, now *Briſſello*, a place of great ſtrength on the *Po*. He likewiſe prevailed upon *Droctulf*, an officer of great experience, to revolt from the *Lombards*: who had raiſed him, though by nation a *Suevian*, to the rank of a duke, and to bring over with him a conſiderable number of men. At the ſame time *Mauritius*, concerting other meaſures to deliver *Italy* from the yoke of the *Lombards*, had recourſe to *Childebert* king of the *Franks*, and, with a large ſum, prevailed upon him to engage in the war againſt the *Lombards*. This confederacy, and the vaſt preparations made both by *Zamaragdus* and *Childebert*, alarmed the *Lombards* to ſuch a degree, that, apprehending they ſhould not be able to withſtand two ſuch powerful enemies, ſo long as they continued divided, as it were, into ſo many petty kingdoms, they reſolved to reſtore their antient form of government, to ſubmit anew to the authority of one ſingle perſon, and to commit to him the whole management of ſo dangerous a war. Purſuant to this reſolution, they aſſembled in 585, and, with one voice, raiſed *Autharis*, the ſon of *Clephis*, to the throne. *Autharis*, with his valour and prudence, ſo eſtabliſhed the kingdom of the *Lombards*, that, in ſpite of the utmoſt efforts of the *Roman* emperors, it laſted for the ſpace of two hundred years. He had no ſooner mounted the throne, than he undertook the recovery of *Briſſello*, being reſolved, as it was a place of the utmoſt importance, to force it, by all means, out of the enemy's hands. But *Droctulf*, who was in the town, and expected, if he were taken, to be treated with the utmoſt ſeverity by the *Lombards*, made ſuch a vigorous defence, that the ſiege continued a long time; but the gariſon being in the end reduced to great ſtraights, *Droctulf* found means to withdraw in the night, and repair to *Ravenna*, with ſuch of his men as were able to follow him. *Autharis*, being thus maſter of the place, diſmantled it, that it might no longer ſerve as a place of refuge to the enemy, in caſe it ſhould fall again into their hands. After the reduction of *Briſſello*, he put his troops into winter-quarters, the ſeaſon being already far advanced, and employed himſelf till the following ſpring, partly in ſettling the affairs of the kingdom, and partly in making the neceſſary preparations for the enſuing campaign [g]. In the firſt place, he took upon him the name of *Flavius*, and ordered it to be uſed, in imitation of the *Roman* emperors, by all the *Lombard* kings his ſucceſſors [h]. In the ſecond place, conſidering that the dukes, who, for the ſpace of ten years, had ruled with an abſolute ſway over their reſpective

The royal authority reſtored among them, and Autharis *made king. Year after Chriſt* 585.

He retakes Briſſello.

His conduct towards the dukes.

[g] PAUL. DIAC. ibid. c. 7. [h] Idem, l. iij c. 3.

dukedoms,

dukedoms, would not willingly part with all their authority, he allowed them to continue in their governments; but obliged them to contribute one moiety of their revenues towards the maintenance and support of his royal dignity, suffering them to dispose of the other as they pleased. He reserved to himself the supreme dominion and authority, and took an oath of the dukes, that, in time of war, they would readily assist him to the utmost of their power. Tho' he could remove the dukes at his pleasure, yet he deprived none of their dukedoms, except in cases of treason, nor gave them to others, but when their male issue failed [g]. And this was the origin of the fiefs in *Italy*. Some have imagined, that fiefs were first introduced by the *Lombards*, and, in imitation of them, adopted by other nations. But they are therein certainly mistaken, since it is manifest from *Aimoinus* [h] and *Gregory* of *Tours* [i], that fiefs had been introduced into *Gaul* by the *Franks* some years before the reign of *Autharis*, who first established them in *Italy*. *Gregory* of *Tours* tells us, that in the year 574, that is eleven years before *Autharis* was raised to the throne, king *Guntran* deprived one *Erpon* of his dukedom, and created another in his room [k]. *Paulus Æmilius* and *Cujaccius* observe, that, when dukedoms were first instituted in *Gaul*, the king removed the dukes at his pleasure; but that a custom afterwards obtained, that they were not to be removed, unless convicted of treason, or some other enormous crime. At last the kings, by an oath, confirmed them in the dukedoms, which at first they held only during pleasure [l]. Thus were fiefs first introduced by the *Franks* into *Gaul*, and a few years after by the *Lombards*, in imitation of the *Franks*, into *Italy* [m]. However, it must be owned, that fiefs in some degree, owe their origin to the *Roman* emperors, who, for the greater security of the frontiers of the empire, used to grant to the officers and soldiers lands on the confines, as a reward for their long service. By this grant which was called *beneficium*, the soldiers were encouraged to defend, with all their might, the frontiers of the empire, since they defended, at the same time, their lands and estates [n]. All the customs and laws, which were afterwards introduced and published concerning fiefs, are owing to the *Lombards*, who gave them a certain and regular form; so that among all other nations, successions, acquisitions, inves-

The origin of fiefs in Italy.

[g] Idem ibid. Sigon, de reg. Ital. l. i. Regin. l. i. p. 517. [h] Aimoin. l. i. c. 14. [i] Greg. Tur. l. iv. c. 45. [k] Idem, l. vii. c. 22. & l. x. p. 19. [l] Paul. Æmil. de reb. Franc l. i. & Cujac. de feud. in princ. p 38 [m] Molin. in consuet. Pariſ. tit. de feud. num. 13. [n] Vide Lamprid. apud Loyseau des offices, l. i. c. num. 1. 104.

tituros

titures, and every thing elſe relating to fiefs, were regulated by the cuſtoms and laws of the *Lombards*. Hereupon a new body of laws ſprung up, which were called *feudal laws*, and ſtill are in ſome provinces of *Italy*, eſpecially in the preſent kingdom of *Naples*, the chief part of the juriſprudence. But to return to *Autharis*. Having ſettled matters with the dukes in the manner we have related above, he enacted ſeveral wholſome and ſeaſonable laws againſt theft, rapine, murder, adultery, and other crimes, which, at that time, prevailed among his ſubjects.

He embraces the chriſtian religion.

He was the firſt of the *Lombard* kings, who, renouncing paganiſm, embraced the chriſtian religion; and his example was followed by moſt of his ſubjects. But as they were all inſtructed by *Arian* biſhops, they continued long infected with that hereſy; which occaſioned great diſputes between them and the orthodox biſhops of the cities ſubject to them.

Childebert, *king of the Franks, enters Italy; but is perſuaded by Autharis to retire.*

Autharis, having ſettled the affairs of his kingdom during the winter, received news early in the ſpring, that *Childebert* king of the *Franks* had, purſuant to his agreement with the emperor *Mauritius*, paſſed the *Alps* at the head of a powerful army. Hereupon, being well appriſed, that he had not ſufficient ſtrength to withſtand him in the field, he ordered his dukes to provide their cities with ſtrong gariſons, and to wait on their walls the arrival of the enemy, ſending at the ſame time embaſſadors to *Childebert*, with rich preſents, to ſue for peace. This conduct was attended with the wiſhed for ſucceſs; for *Childebert*, conſidering it would prove a very tedious and difficult undertaking to lay ſiege to ſo many cities, accepted the preſents ſent him by *Autharis*, and returned home. Of this the emperor *Mauritius* loudly complained, and, reproaching *Childebert* with breach of faith, inſiſted upon his returning the money he had received, *viz.* fifty thouſand *ſolidi*, for making war on the *Lombards*, if he did not, within a time prefixed, perform his engagements. Hereupon *Childebert*, unwilling to return the money, and, on the other hand, thinking himſelf bound in honour to perform ſome remarkable ſervice in favour of his ally worthy of ſo large a ſum, raiſed a far more numerous army than he had before; and, having ſupplied them with every thing neceſſary for the expedition, he ordered them to march, under the conduct of his beſt generals, into *Italy*.

He returns; but his army is entirely defeated.

Autharis had formerly, as we have related above, declined coming to a battle, and, acting only defenſively, had kept his troops within the fortified towns. But now, conſidering, that if he ſhould have the good luck to cruſh ſo powerful an enemy, other nations, as well as the *Franks*, would be thereby deterred from invading his dominions, he reſolved to alter his conduct, and meet the enemy in the open field. With this view, he drew together all the forces he had,

had, and, having encouraged them with a ſeaſonable ſpeech, he marched in queſt of the enemy, and offered them battle. The challenge being readily accepted by the *Franks*, a bloody engagement enſued, in which both armies fought with a fury hardly to be expreſſed; but the *Franks* were in the end utterly defeated. The *Lombards* purſued them in their flight with great ſlaughter, and obliged ſuch of them as had the good luck to eſcape, to take refuge among the barren mountains, where moſt of them periſhed with hunger and cold; ſo that very few of them got ſafe to their own country. *Childebert*, to revenge the loſs of his army, ſent another, twenty thouſand men ſtrong, under the command of *Anduald*, *Olo*, and *Cedinus*, three generals of known valour, and long experience in war. *Olo* laid ſiege to a ſtrong caſtle called *Bilitio*, where he was killed with an arrow, and moſt of his men cut off in a ſally by the beſieged. *Cedinus* took ſome ſtrong-holds in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, now *Lombardy*. And *Anduald*, advancing as far as *Verona*, laid ſome open places in aſhes, carrying with him the inhabitants into captivity, contrary to the articles of the treaty between him and the emperor. But in the mean time diſtempers beginning to rage among the *Franks*, occaſioned by the hot ſeaſon, and want of proviſions, and the *Lombards* keeping, as they had done formerly, within their fortified towns, the generals of the *Franks* thought it adviſeable to return home, leſt the *Lombards* ſhould fall upon them, after their army had been conſiderably weakened by the diſtempers that daily ſwept off great numbers. On their return, they were reduced to ſuch ſtraights, that they were forced firſt to ſell their cloaths, and at laſt their arms, to purchaſe proviſions °. *Authariſ*, thus delivered from all fear of ſo powerful an enemy, reſolved to employ his whole ſtrength in ſubjecting ſuch provinces of *Italy*, as were ſtill held by the *Romans*. He had already made himſelf maſter of all the hither *Italy*, except the dukedom of *Rome*, and the exarchate, which was at that time governed by *Romanus*, who had ſucceeded *Zamaragdus*, and compriſed the preſent *Bologneſe*, *Romagna*, the dutchy of *Urbino*, and great part of *Picenum*, now *La Marca*. The provinces which make up the preſent kingdom of *Naples*, were ſtill in the hands of the *Romans*, the chief cities being governed, according to the form of government which *Longinus* had introduced, by their dukes, who were all immediately under the exarch. But the moſt powerful among them, *viz.* the dukes of *Naples*, *Surrento*, *Amalfi*, *Tarento*, and *Gaeta*, deſpiſing the exarchs, ruled almoſt with an abſolute ſway; which has induced ſome to imagine, that theſe ci-

Italy invaded anew by the Franks

Who return home with great loſs.

° Greg. Tur. l. iv. c 47. Paul. Diac. l. iii. c. 9.

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ties were abſolutely free; whereas nothing is more certain in hiſtory, than that they acknowledged the emperor for their ſovereign, tho' they often refuſed to obey the exarch. As theſe provinces lay at a great diſtance from *Pavia*, the royal ſeat of the *Lombards*, and could receive ſpeedy ſuccours by ſea in caſe they were attacked, the emperors kept but ſmall gariſons in the cities, being obliged to employ all the forces they could ſpare in the *Perſian* war, which lay heavy upon them at the ſame time. Of this *Autharis* was well appriſed, and therefore, leaving *Rome* and *Ravenna* behind him, which were defended by numerous gariſons, in the ſpring of the year 589, he appointed his troops to rendezvous at *Spoletum*, and, pretending to march elſewhere, turned all on a ſudden, and entered *Samnium*, which province, together with the city of *Benevento*, he reduced almoſt without oppoſition. Encouraged with this ſucceſs, he over-ran all *Calabria*, and, advancing as far as *Rhegium* on the fartheſt point of *Italy*, he rid into the ſea, and ſtriking with his lance a pillar, that ſtood near the ſhore, *Thus far*, ſaid he, *ſhall the bounds of the* Lombards *extend*. This pillar was ſtill ſtanding in the days of our hiſtorian, and known by the name of *Autharis's pillar* [p]. *Autharis*, on his return into *Samnium*, reduced that province to a dukedom, appointing *Zoto*, or *Zotto*, firſt duke of *Benevento*, which he made the metropolis of *Samnium* [q]. Thus to the two famous dukedoms of *Friuli* and *Spoleti* was added a third, which, in proceſs of time, became as much ſuperior to the other two, as they exceeded the other dukedoms of *Italy*. Some authors, and among the reſt *Camillus Peregrinus*, are of opinion, that the dukedom of *Benevento* was founded before the time of *Autharis* [r]; but all agree, that *Zotto* was the firſt who governed that city and province with the title of duke. This dukedom, by degrees, extended its limits, ſo as to compriſe the far greater part of the preſent kingdom of *Naples*. *Autharis*, after the reduction of *Samnium*, reſolved to carry the war into the exarchate and the dukedom of *Rome*; but apprehending he might be diverted anew by *Childebert* king of the *Franks* from purſuing his conqueſts, he thought it adviſeable to conclude a peace, if poſſible, with ſo troubleſome and powerful an enemy. Accordingly, he diſpatched embaſſadors to *Guntran*, uncle to *Childebert*, hoping, by his mediation, to lay the foundations of a laſting peace with the king of the *Franks*. *Guntran* readily interpoſed; but *Autharis* did not live to ſee the ſucceſs of the mediation, being in

Autharis reduces Samnium, *and the city of* Benevento.

The firſt duke of Benevento

[p] PAUL. DIAC. l. iii. c 16. [q] Idem ibid. [r] CAM. PLR. in diſſert. de duc. Benevent. diſſert. 1

Autharis *dies.* *Year after Chriſt* 590.

the mean time taken off by poiſon. He died in *Pavia* on the thirteenth of *September* 590, after having reigned about ſix years; but the author of his death was never known [s]. *Autharis* had married *Theudelinda*, the daughter of *Garibald*, king of the *Boioarians*; but, as he had no children by her, the *Lombards*, upon the news of his death, aſſembled in *Pavia* to chuſe a new king; but, not being able to agree among themſelves in the choice, they referred the whole affair to *Theudelinda*, having firſt ſettled among themſelves, that the perſon ſhe ſhould chuſe among the dukes for her huſband, ſhould be inveſted with the royal dignity; ſo great was the opinion they had of the wiſdom and prudence of that excellent princeſs, who, to ſhew herſelf worthy of the confidence they repoſed in her, after having conſulted the wiſeſt men of the nation, by their advice,

Agilulf *choſen king.* *Year after Chriſt* 591.

beſtowed herſelf and the kingdom on *Agilulf* duke of *Turin*, a perſon of extraordinary merit, and nearly related to the late king. Her choice being applauded by the whole nation, *Agilulf*, after his marriage, was crowned king of the *Lombards* in a full aſſembly held at *Milan* in the month of *May* 591.

In the firſt year of his reign died *Zotto*, the firſt duke of *Benevento*, of whom we find nothing in hiſtory worthy of notice, except his plundering and deſtroying the famous monaſtery of *Monte Caſino*, built about ſixty years before by St. *Benedict*, and already wonderfully enriched with the donations of ſeveral

Arechis *ſecond duke of* Benevento.

princes [t]. Upon his death, *Agilulf* appointed *Arechis*, couſin to *Gilulphus* duke of *Friuli*, to ſucceed him in the dukedom of *Benevento*. The dukes, according to the regulations introduced by *Autharis*, could only in caſes of treaſon be deprived of their dukedoms; and, upon their death, they were ſucceeded by their male iſſue, if the king judged them capable of ſo great a command. If the duke died without iſſue male, the king was at full liberty either to chuſe another in his room, or to ſuppreſs the dukedom: and truly ſeveral dukedoms were ſuppreſſed by the preſent king, the dukes having attempted to ſhake off all dependency, and to uſurp an abſolute power in their reſpective diſtricts. The example of *Agilulf* was followed by his ſucceſſors, who, declining to appoint new dukes in the room of thoſe who died without iſſue male, reduced, by degrees, the dukedoms to a very ſmall number. During the government of *Arechis*, which laſted for the ſpace of fifty years, that is, from the year 591, to 641, the bounds of the dukedom of *Benevento* were greatly extended; for, at that prince's death, they reached

[s] Paul. Diac l. iii. c. 18. [t] Greg. Mag. dialog l. ii. c. 17. Abb. De Nuce chron. Caſin. l. i c. 2.

on

on one ſide to the city of *Naples*, and on the other to *Sipontum*, at the foot of mount *Garganus* in *Apulia*. But to return to *Agilulf*: He was, ſoon after his election, perſuaded by *Theudelinda*, who had been brought up in the catholic religion, to renounce the errors of *Arius*; and his example was followed by great numbers of his ſubjects, ſome of them abjuring paganiſm, and others the doctrine of *Arius*, to embrace the orthodox faith. Hence *Theudelinda* is highly commended by *Gregory the Great*, who inſcribed to her the four books of the lives of the ſaints, which he had compoſed. She had done all that lay in her power to induce *Authoris*, her firſt huſband, to profeſs the catholic faith; but to no purpoſe, that prince refuſing to quit the religion in which he had been brought up [u]. *Agilulf*, in the third year of his reign, was forced to turn his arms againſt his own countrymen; for two of the dukes, *viz. Minulf* duke of the iſland of *St. Julian*, and *Gaidulf* duke of *Bergamo*, revolting from him, claimed an abſolute authority in their reſpective diſtricts. *Agilulf* marched againſt them, and, having found means to get *Minulf* into his power, he put him to death, becauſe he had formerly revolted to the *Franks*, and joined *Childebert* in the irruption he made into *Italy*. As for *Gaidulf*, he beſieged him in the city of *Bergamo*; but, upon his ſuing for peace, and ſubmitting, he received him again into favour. About the ſame time *Ulfaris*, another duke, but of what place, we are not told, refuſing to acknowledge the authority of *Agilulf*, raiſed great diſturbances, which were quelled not without bloodſhed; but *Ulfaris* not only obtained his pardon, but was confirmed by the king in his dukedom [w]. While the arms of *Agilulf* were thus employed againſt the rebellious dukes, *Romanus*, who, as we have related above, had ſucceeded *Zamaragdus* in the exarchate, laying hold of ſo favourable an opportunity, broke the truce which he had lately made, and ſurpriſed ſeveral cities belonging to the *Lombards*. Hereupon the king, drawing together all his forces, marched againſt the exarch, who, at his approach, retired to *Ravenna*, leaving ſmall gariſons in the towns he had taken. Upon his retreat, *Agilulf* eaſily recovered the cities he had ſeized. Only the city of *Perugia* held out for ſome time, being defended by *Mauritius* duke of the place, who had delivered it up to the *Romans*; but in the end the city was forced to ſurrender. *Mauritius* attempted to make his eſcape, but was taken, and by the king's order put to death [x]. From *Perugia* *Agilulf* marched into the *Roman* dukedom, and, having laid it

Agilulf embraces the catholic faith.

Some dukes rebel; but are reduced by Agilulf.

The exarch ſurpriſes ſeveral cities.

Which are recovered by Agilulf.

[u] PAUL. DIAC. l. vi. c 2. [w] Idem, l. iv. c. 14. [y] Idem ibid.

waſte, encamped with his army at a ſmall diſtance from the city; but *Theudelinda*, at the earneſt requeſt of *Gregory the Great*, then biſhop of *Rome*, prevailed upon her huſband to grant a peace to the inhabitants of that city, and retire [y]. The priſoners, taken by the *Lombards* on this occaſion, were all ranſomed by *Gregory the Great*, the other catholic biſhops generouſly contributing to ſo good a work [z]. *Paulus Diaconus* takes no notice of the ravages committed by the *Lombards* in the dukedom of *Rome*; but ſuppoſes them to have returned to *Pavia* after the taking of *Perugia*. However, from the letters of *Gregory the Great*, who flouriſhed at that time, it is manifeſt, that they invaded the *Roman* dukedom, and laid it waſte with fire and ſword, for ſeveral months together. From a letter of this biſhop to the empreſs *Conſtantina* it appears, that the inhabitants of thoſe parts ſuffered more from the emperor's officers, than from the *Lombards* themſelves; that the *Corſicans* in particular were loaded with ſuch taxes, as obliged them to ſell even their children in order to raiſe money for the collectors; and that thereupon they repaired in great numbers to the *Lombards* in *Italy*, leaving the iſland, in a manner, deſolate. In *Sicily*, one *Stephen*, ſent from *Conſtantinople* to guard the coaſt of that iſland, committed ſuch rapines, ſo many acts of violence and injuſtice, as hardly could be contained, ſays our prelate, in one volume. He therefore earneſtly intreats the empreſs to acquaint her huſband with theſe grievances, that, by ſpeedily redreſſing them, he may avert the judgments, that muſt otherwiſe fall upon him and his family. He concludes his letter by telling her, it was far better *Italy* ſhould want ſupplies of money, than that they ſhould be raiſed in ſo ſcandalous a manner; and that the emperor's miniſters, being at ſo great a diſtance from their maſter, promiſed themſelves impunity, though guilty of the greateſt extortions; and therefore defeated all his endeavours for concluding a peace with the *Lombards*, which, they knew, would take away all pretence of levying ſuch heavy taxes [a].

The emperor's ſubjects oppreſſed by his officers.

Agilulf *concludes a peace with the* Romans *and* Franks.

A peace however was ſoon after concluded, by means of the holy prelate, between *Agilulf* and the exarch *Callinicus*, who, upon the death of *Romanus*, had been ſent from *Conſtantinople* to ſucceed him. At the ſame time *Theodebert*, the ſucceſſor of *Childebert*, was in the end perſuaded, not only to conclude a peace, but to enter into an alliance, with the king of the *Lombards*. This peace with the *Romans* and *Franks* proved very ſeaſonable; for ſoon after, three of his dukes, rebelling, raiſed great diſtur-

[y] Greg. Mag. l. iv. ep. 33. & l. vii. ep. 30. [z] Idem ibid. [a] Idem, l. iv. ep. 33.

bances

bances in the kingdom, and gave rise to a civil war. These were *Zangrulf* duke of *Verona*, *Gaidulf* or *Gandulf* duke of *Bergamo*, and *Warnecaut* a third duke, but of what place, we are not told. *Agilulf*, marching against them, gave them a total overthrow; and, having taken them prisoners, he ordered them all three to be put to death, in order to deter, by their punishment, the other dukes from following their example. While he was yet engaged in this domestic war, the exarch *Callinicus*, with a manifest breach of treaty, which had been lately concluded, surprised the city of *Parma*, in which he found a considerable treasure, and took the king's daughter and her husband *Godescalk* prisoners. This breach of faith in the exarch provoked the king of the *Lombards* to such a degree, that he resolved to pursue the war, which had been thus begun by the *Romans*, with the utmost vigour, and not to lay down his arms, till he had driven them, if possible, quite out of *Italy*. Pursuant to this resolution, he entered into an alliance with *Chagan* king of the *Avares*, who was to make a powerful diversion in *Thrace*, while *Agilulf* carried on the war in *Italy*. The king of the *Lombards*, having raised a considerable army, and finding that the exarch declined meeting him in the field, marched from *Milan*, where his troops had assembled, to *Cremona*, which city he invested on all sides. The *Roman* garison made a vigorous resistance; but, despairing of relief, they were obliged, after having held out for a month, to deliver up the place, which, by the king's orders, was levelled with the ground. From *Cremona* he led his army, reinforced by a body of *Sclavi* sent him by his ally the king of the *Avares*, against the cities of *Padua* and *Mantua*, which were both taken, plundered, and laid in ashes, the garisons being allowed to retire to *Ravenna*, and the inhabitants to what place they thought fit. While *Agilulf* thus pursued his conquests in *Italy*, *Chagan*, breaking into *Thrace*, committed dreadful ravages there; and, having over-run both that province, and all *Mœsia*, approached the imperial city with his numerous army; which alarmed the inhabitants to such a degree, that they thought of quitting *Europe*, and retiring with their best effects to *Chalcedon*, and other places in *Asia*. But in the mean time *Chagan* was obliged to return home by a plague, which broke out in his army, and carried off seven of his sons in one day. Upon his departure he offered to release all his prisoners, of whom he had twelve thousand, at a crown a head; but his offer being rejected by *Mauritius*, who was a prince of a narrow, parsimonious temper, *Chagan*, in great indignation, caused all the captives to be put to the sword. During this war died

Three dukes rebel; but are overcome by Agilulf, *and put to death.*

The war with the Romans *renewed.*

From whom Agilulf *takes several cities.*

the

the exarch *Callinicus*, who had firſt begun it, as we have related above; and in his room was ſent *Zamaragdus* to govern *Italy* a ſecond time, with orders from the emperor to ſet at liberty the king's daughter, with her huſband, and to reſtore the whole treaſure, that had been ſeized by his predeceſſor in the city of *Parma*. By this obliging behaviour, *Agilulf* was ſo far won, as to grant the *Romans* a truce from the month of *September* till the following *April* [b].

A truce with the Romans.

Agilulf *takes his ſon* Adaluald *for his collegue.* *Year after Chriſt* 605.

During the truce, *Agilulf*, having aſſembled the chief men of the nation at *Milan*, declared, in their preſence, his ſon *Adaluald*, or, as others call him, *Aldonald*, yet an infant, his collegue, and cauſed him to be crowned in the open circus with great ſolemnity. After this, the peace was renewed with *Theodebert* king of the *Franks*, whoſe embaſſadors were preſent at the inauguration of the young prince, and a perpetual league concluded between the two nations. And now the truce with the *Romans* being expired, the *Lombards* began hoſtilities anew, ſeizing on two important poſts, *viz. Orbitum* and *Balneoregium*; but the exarch, with twelve thouſand ſolidi, prevailed upon the king to reſtore them, and to renew the truce for a whole year, which the king employed in embelliſhing and fortifying *Ferrara*, till that time an inconſiderable village, but conveniently ſituated on the *Po*, and on that account ſurrounded by *Agilulf* with walls, and beautified with ſeveral ſtately buildings; by which means it became, by degrees, one of the moſt conſiderable cities in thoſe parts, and has continued as ſuch ever ſince. In the mean time the truce between the king and the exarch expiring, *Zamaragdus* prevailed upon the king to renew it for three years longer. But, notwithſtanding this truce, the inhabitants of *Italy* did not enjoy the tranquillity they had promiſed themſelves; for *Cacanus* king of the *Hunns*, leaving *Pannonia*, made a ſudden irruption into the dukedom of *Friuli*, deſtroying all with fire and ſword. Hereupon duke *Gilulf*, having drawn together what forces he could, marched out againſt him; but, in the battle that enſued, he was overpowered by the enemy, and cut off, with moſt of his men. *Cacanus*, elated with this victory, laid ſiege to *Forum Julii*, the metropolis of the dukedom, which was betrayed to him by *Romilda*, the deceaſed duke's widow, upon his promiſing to marry her; for ſhe is ſaid to have been greatly taken with the comelineſs of the young prince in ſeeing him from the walls; but he, inſtead of performing his promiſe, cauſed her to be put to an ignominious death, after having abuſed her himſelf, and cauſed her to be in

Ferrara *embelliſhed by* Agilulf.

The Hunns *break into the dukedom of* Friuli.

Forum Julii *betrayed to them.*

[b] Idem ibid.

like

like manner abuſed by ſeveral of his ſoldiers, to gratify, as he ſaid, her vicious inclination. The duke's ſons, *Tato*, *Caco*, *Rodoald*, and *Grimoald*, found means to make their eſcape on horſeback; but the latter, being yet a child, was overtaken by ſome of the enemy's horſe, and delivered to the cuſtody of one of them, while the others purſued the reſt. But while the *Hunn* rid before him leading his horſe, he all on a ſudden gave him ſuch a blow on the head with his ſword, that he left him dead on the ſpot, and then riding full ſpeed, overtook his brothers, and, together with them, reached a neighbouring caſtle. The *Hunns*, upon their departure, carried with them all the inhabitants who had fallen into their hands, giving out, that they deſigned to allot them lands in *Pannonia*; but, having reached the confines, they put all the men to the ſword, and carried the women and children into captivity [c]. While the *Hunns* were thus ravaging the dukedom of *Friuli*, great diſturbances happened in *Ravenna*; for *Joannes Lemigius*, who had been ſent by the emperor *Heraclius* to ſucceed *Zamaragdus* in the exarchate, levying heavier taxes on the people than they had formerly paid, the multitude, riſing all on a ſudden, broke into the palace, and there tore the exarch to pieces, together with the judges, whom he had called together for the adminiſtration of juſtice. When news of this mutiny was brought to *Naples*, *Joannes Compoſinus*, who governed that city for the emperor with the title of duke (S), thought he could

Their cruelty to the inhabitants.

The exarch murdered.

[c] Idem ibid.

(S) The preſent kingdom of *Naples* was, at this time, held partly by the *Romans*, and partly by the *Lombards*. The dukedom of *Benevento* was governed by its own duke, who was ſubject to the king of the *Lombards*; *Apulia*, *Calabria*, *Lucania*, the country of the *Bruttii*, the dukedoms of *Naples*, *Gaeta*, *Surrento*, *Amalfi*, and other ſmaller dukedoms, were governed by their dukes, according to the new polity introduced by *Longinus* the firſt exarch. Theſe dukes were ſubject to the exarch, and he to the emperor. The dukedom of *Naples* had at firſt very narrow bounds; for it compriſed only the city of *Naples*, and its territory. But it was greatly inlarged by the emperor *Mauritius*, who added to it the iſlands of *Ischia*, *Niſida*, and *Procida*, and afterwards the cities of *Cumæ*, *Stabia*, *Surrento*, and *Amalfi* (1); which were compriſed under the dukedom of *Naples* till the time of pope *Adrian* and *Charles the Great*, as is evident from a letter of that pope quoted by the learned

(1) *Greg. Mag. l.* ix. *ind.* 4. *ep.* 53.

Camillus

The duke of Naples *rebels.*

could not have a more favourable opportunity of ſhaking off all dependence, and making himſelf abſolute lord of the city committed to his charge. Accordingly, he cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged by the inhabitants for their prince, and provided the city with a ſtrong gariſon, not doubting but forces would be ſoon diſpatched againſt him either from *Ravenna* or *Conſtantinople*. And truly *Heraclius*, upon the firſt notice he had of the murder of the exarch, and the rebellion of the duke, appointed *Eleutherius* his chamberlain, a perſon highly eſteemed for his prudence and valour, to ſucceed *Lemigius* in the exarchate, injoining him to appeaſe the mutiny in *Ravenna*, and then march, with all the troops under his command, againſt *Compoſitus*, the rebellious duke of *Naples*. *Eleutherius*, arriving at *Ravenna*, puniſhed with death ſuch as he found guilty of the murder of his predeceſſor; and, having thus quelled the tumult, he ſet out on his march for *Naples*, with all the troops he could aſſemble. He took his route through *Rome*, where he was received with high demonſtrations of joy by the inhabitants, who were greatly attached to the emperors, and bore an utter averſion to the *Lombards*. From *Rome* the exarch purſued his march to *Naples*, where he was, for ſome

Camillus Pellegrinus (2). This dukedom being, by ſuch additions, become a province, the name of *Campania* was given it, and the duke took the title of *dux Campaniæ*, or duke of *Campania*; which title *Gregory the Great* often beſtows on *Scolaſticus* and *Gudiſcalcus*, dukes of *Naples* (3). This dukedom held out againſt the *Lombards*, after they had reduced almoſt all the cities in that part of *Italy*; nay, it was never by them entirely ſubdued, but only obliged to pay a yearly tribute to the dukes of *Benevento*, who, in proceſs of time, became very powerful. The dukes, who governed *Naples*, were uſually appointed by the emperor himſelf; but, upon urgent occaſions, the exarch was impowered to name a new duke. Thus *Eleutherius*, having put *Compoſitus* to death, appointed another in his room; and ſeveral years before, the duke of *Naples* being dead, and the two dukes of *Benevento* and *Spoleto* uniting their forces, with a deſign, as was ſuppoſed, to fall upon the dukedom of *Naples*, *Gregory the Great*, apprehending that, if the *Lombards* made themſelves maſters of that dukedom, they would eaſily reduce the reſt of *Italy*, and *Rome* itſelf, wrote to *John* biſhop of *Ravenna*, earneſtly intreating him to repreſent to the exarch the danger that dukedom was in, and to prevail upon him to ſend, without loſs of time, a new duke (4).

(2) *Camill. Pellegrin. diſſert. de finib. duc. Benevent. p.* 32. (3) *Greg Mag. l* ii. *ind* 11. *ep.* 1, 2, & 51. (4) *Idem, l.* ii. *indic.* 10. *ep.* 32.

time,

time, vigorously opposed by the garison; but having in the end made himself master of the city, he put the duke to death, and, appointing another in his room, he returned to *Ravenna* [d] (T). During these disturbances, *Agilulf* died in the twenty-fifth year of his reign. He was the first of the *Lombard* kings who embraced the catholic faith; and his example being followed by great numbers of his subjects, the *Lombards*, by that means, became less odious to the inhabitants of *Italy*, and their government more tolerable. By the advice of his queen *Theudelinda*, he rebuilt the churches, which had been ruined in the former wars, repaired the monasteries, and enriched both with large possessions, there being few churches or monasteries in his dominions, which could not shew some monuments of his piety and munificence [e].

Naples *reduced, and the duke put to death.*

Agilulf was succeeded by his son *Adaluald*, whom he had taken some years before for his collegue, as we have related above. As he was yet very young, he suffered himself to be entirely governed by his mother *Theudelinda*, who applied herself wholly to works of piety and religion; so that, during his reign, the *Lombards* enjoyed a profound tranquillity. But great disturbances happened in the exarchate; for *Eleutherius* the exarch, elated with the success that had attended him against the duke of *Naples*, and forgetting that virtue and moderation, which till then had recommended him to the esteem of the emperor, and all the *Romans*, began to entertain thoughts of usurping the sovereignty of *Italy*. The great distance between

Adaluald *succeeds his father* Agilulf *in the kingdom of the* Lombards; *Year after Christ* 615.

[d] Idem, c. 34. ANASTAS. bibliothec. in Deusdedit. CAMIL. PEL. in dissert. de duc. Benevent. p. 33. [e] PAUL. DIAC. l. vi. c. 2.

(T) Some modern writers tell us, that *Composinus* not only made himself master of *Naples*, but likewise of *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and several other cities, with their territories; that he caused himself to be acknowledged king of the countries he had usurped; that he was first crowned with an iron crown at *Bari*, and afterwards with a golden crown at *Naples*. They add, that the *Norman* princes, who reigned in *Naples*, following his example, were first crowned at *Bari* with an iron crown, and afterwards at *Palermo* with a crown of gold (5). But it is plain from history, that *Composinus* was never master of *Apulia* or *Calabria*, which at that time were held by the *Lombards*; and that he only seized on the city of *Naples*, and its territory, being taken and put to death by *Eleutherius* before he had time to make himself master of other places (6).

(5) *Beutill. hist. Bar. p.* 12. (6) *Paul. Diac. l.* iv. *c.* 20.

him and the emperor, the authority he had in thoſe parts, and the war with the *Saracens*, in which the emperor was then engaged, offered him, he thought, a favourable opportunity of accompliſhing his deſign. Having therefore, in the firſt place, gained the affection of the ſoldiery by ſeveral popular acts of condeſcenſion, but above all by paying them their arrears, which had been long due, he reſolved to ſet out for *Rome* with his whole army, and cauſe himſelf to be acknowledged there king of *Italy*. He was encouraged to this by the news he received of the death of *Deuſdedit* biſhop of that city; for he thought, that, while the people were buſied in the election of a ſucceſſor, he might, with great eaſe, ſeize on the city, and then influence the election, ſo as to have one of his own friends raiſed to the ſee. But on his march he was informed, that *Boniface*, the fifth of that name, was already elected; which obliged him to alter his meaſures: for having commanded the army to halt, he made them a plauſible ſpeech, inveighing againſt the diſorders and abuſes which then prevailed, promiſed to redreſs them to their ſatisfaction, and aſſured them of his favour and protection. Having by this ſpeech attached them, as he imagined, to his intereſt, he openly aſſumed the title of king, telling them at the ſame time, that he was marching to *Rome*, in order to be inveſted there, as in the moſt proper place, with the enſigns of royalty. The army was not a little ſurpriſed at the conduct of their general; but did not however openly oppoſe it till ſome days after, when, arriving at *Luceoli*, they began to mutiny, and, no longer looking upon *Eleutherius* as their general, but as a traitor and uſurper, they ſlew him, and, ſending his head to the emperor at *Conſtantinople*, returned to *Ravenna* [f]. *Heraclius* appointed *Iſaacius*, a patrician, to govern *Italy* in his room. In the beginning of his adminiſtration, one *Gregory* a patrician, who governed for the emperor thoſe parts, which bordered on the dutchy of *Friuli*, pretending great kindneſs for *Tato*, who in that dukedom had ſucceeded his father *Giſulf* or *Gilulf*, killed by the *Hunns*, as we have related above, invited the youth to *Optigerium*, where he reſided, in order to adopt him there, as he pretended, for his ſon. *Tato*, not ſuſpecting the leaſt treachery, readily complied with the invitation, taking with him his ſecond brother *Caco*, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. But they had no ſooner entered the town, than *Gregory*, having cauſed the gates to be ſhut, ordered his men to fall upon them. The two brothers and their followers defended themſelves for ſome time with great courage, killing great numbers of the aggreſſors; but being purſued from ſtreet

Eleutherius the exarch takes upon him the title of king.

But is killed by the ſoldiery.

The treachery of Gregory, one of the emperor's officers.

[f] Idem, l. iv. c. 15.

to

to ſtreet, overpowered with multitudes, and quite ſpent, they were in the end all cut off. *Gregory*, by this inhuman piece of treachery, hoped to make himſelf maſter of the whole dutchy, the two remaining brothers, *Rodoald* and *Grimoald*, being yet very young. But their uncle *Graſulf*, informed of what had happened, haſtened to *Forum Julii*, and, taking upon him the adminiſtration, ordered matters ſo, that *Gregory* thought it adviſeable to make no further attempts. *Graſulf* kept the dukedom for himſelf, and the two brothers *Rodoald* and *Grimoald*, not thinking themſelves ſafe while in his power, fled to *Arcchis* the ſecond duke of *Beneventum*, by whom they were kindly received, and entertained in a manner ſuitable to their rank [g]. This happened, according to ſome, during the exarchate of *Eleutherius*, and ſoon after the death of *Agilulf* [h]. In the eighth year of *Adaluald*'s reign, one *Euſebius* was ſent by the emperor *Heraclius*, with the character of embaſſador, to conclude a laſting peace with the king of the *Lombards*, and to ſettle other affairs of great importance. He, having gained the confidence of the king, either of his own head, or in compliance with his private inſtructions, preſented him, as he came out of the bath, with a draught, which ſoon deprived him of the right uſe of his ſenſes, and brought him to a kind of melancholy madneſs. While he was in this condition, *Euſebius*, pretending that his nobles had entered into a conſpiracy againſt him, adviſed him to put the moſt powerful among them to death. The king followed his advice, and immediately cauſed twelve of the chief nobility to be inhumanly maſſacred; which alarmed the reſt to ſuch a degree, that, taking up arms, they removed both him and his mother *Theudelinda* from the government, and raiſed to the throne *Ariovald* duke of *Turin*, who had married *Gundeberg* the ſiſter of *Adaluald*. This revolution occaſioned great diſturbances among the *Lombards*, and rent their kingdom into two parties. *Ariovald* was ſupported by the nobles, who had depoſed *Adaluald*, and all the biſhops beyond the *Po*, who earneſtly laboured to draw the reſt to their party. On the other hand, *Honorius*, biſhop of *Rome*, eſpouſed with great zeal the cauſe of the depoſed king, and left no ſtone unturned to have him reſtored to the throne, being prompted thereto by the regard he had for *Theudelinda*, to whoſe piety the catholic religion was highly indebted, and by his averſion to *Ariovald*, who held the tenets of *Arius*, and had been brought up in that perſuaſion. He found means to gain *Iſaacius* the exarch over to his party, and pre-

Adaluald depoſed, and Ariovald *choſen in his room. Domeſtic troubles amongſt the* Lombards.

[g] Idem ibid. [h] Vide SIGON. ad ann. 623.

vailed upon him to join the friends of *Adaluald* with all the troops under his command. He likewiſe obliged, with threats and menaces, the biſhops who had eſpouſed the cauſe of *Ariovald*, to abandon that prince, and declare for *Adaluald*. But, in ſpite of the utmoſt efforts both of the pope and the exarch, *Ariovald* maintained himſelf on the throne; and *Adaluald* dying ſeaſonably, ſome ſay of poiſon, an end was put to the domeſtic troubles, that threatened the kingdom of the *Lombards* almoſt with utter deſtruction [h]. *Theudelinda* was ſo affected with the misfortunes of her ſon, that ſhe fell into a conſumption, which, in a ſhort time, brought her to her grave. She was a princeſs no leſs commendable for her exemplary piety, than for the excellent endowments of her mind, and worthy, on account of both, to be ranked among the moſt illuſtrious women mentioned in hiſtory. *Ariovald* reigned nine years after the death of *Theudelinda*, during which time the *Lombards* enjoyed a profound tranquillity both at home and abroad. Only ſome diſturbances happened in the royal family, which gave the king no ſmall uneaſineſs. One of the chief lords at court, by name *Adalulf*, having ſolicited the queen, with whom he was paſſionately in love, to comply with his unlawful deſire, and his propoſal being rejected by her with the utmoſt indignation, the lover, apprehending ſhe would diſcover the whole to her huſband, reſolved to be before-hand with her, and prepoſſeſs the king againſt the virtuous princeſs. Accordingly, pretending great zeal for his ſafety, he aſſured him, that the queen was conſpiring againſt his life with *Tato* duke of *Etruria* who was to marry her after his death. Hereupon *Ariovald*, tranſported with rage and jealouſy, without further inquiry ordered the innocent queen to be kept under cloſe confinement in the caſtle of *Amellum*, where ſhe continued, till *Cletair* king of the *Franks*, pitying her condition, expoſtulated with her huſband for thus treating one of the royal blood of the *Franks*, and ſtripping her of her dignity, upon the depoſition of a ſingle evidence. *Ariovald* replied, That he was fully convinced of her guilt; whereupon the embaſſadors of the *Franks*, purſuant to their inſtructions, propoſed the trying of the cauſe by a ſingle combat between the accuſer and one of the queen's friends, according to the cuſtom that then prevailed among the *Lombards*, and moſt of the northern nations. As the king could not well reject this propoſal, *Adalulf* was obliged to enter the liſts againſt one *Pillo*, by *Paulus Diaconus* called *Carell*, who having with great eaſe overcome the accuſer, the queen was re-

Adaluald *dies.*

And Theudelinda. *Year after Chriſt* 627.

Diſturbances in the royal family.

[h] Paul. Diac. l. iv. c. 15.

leaſed,

leaſed, and reſtored to her former dignity[i]. Not long after *Ariovald* died; and, as he left no male iſſue behind him, the dukes aſſembled, upon news of his death, to chuſe another in his room; but not being able to agree in the choice, they reſolved to pay the ſame regard to *Gundeberg*, which they had formerly paid to *Theudelinda*, allowing her to chuſe whom ſhe pleaſed for her huſband, and their king. Hereupon *Gundeberg* made choice of *Rotharis* duke of *Breſcia*, a perſon equal in every reſpect to that ſublime ſtation, but tainted with the *Arian* hereſy; whence, in his time, there were two biſhops in moſt cities of *Italy*, the one catholic, and the other *Arian*[k]. He is no leſs commended by the writers of theſe times for his equity and moderation, than for his valour and prudence, and was the firſt who gave written laws to the *Lombards*. His example was followed by the other kings his ſucceſſors; ſo that, in proceſs of time a new volume of laws appeared, called the *Longobard laws*, which prevailed in all the provinces ſubject to that nation, that is, all over *Italy*, except the exarchate of *Ravenna*, and dukedoms of *Rome*, *Naples*, *Gaeta*, and *Amalfi*, and the maritime cities of *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and *Lucania*, which continued ſubject to the emperors, the *Lombards* being maſters of all the other cities and provinces. The *Lombards* had no written laws till the time of *Rotharis*; but had been governed by cuſtoms handed down to them by tradition. *Rotharis* therefore, in imitation of the *Romans* and *Goths*, undertook the publiſhing of written laws; and to thoſe he enacted, many were added by the ſucceeding princes. The incomparable *Grotius* prefers the method, which the *Lombards* followed, in making laws, to that which was practiſed by the *Romans* themſelves. Among the latter the emperor was the ſole lawgiver; ſo that whatever pleaſed him, had the force of a law. But the *Lombard* kings did not aſſume that power to themſelves, ſince their laws were enacted in public aſſemblies, convened for that purpoſe, after they had been maturely examined, and approved of by all the lords of the kingdom. From theſe aſſemblies were excluded the eccleſiaſtic order, and the people; ſo that the legiſlative power was lodged in the king and the nobles alone[l]. *Rotharis*, the firſt lawgiver among the *Lombards*, having ſummoned, in the year 643, a general diet in *Pavia*, enacted, with the approbation of his nobles, ſeveral laws, which he cauſed to be committed to writing, and inſerted into an edict. This edict, containing no fewer than three hundred and eighty-ſix

Ariovald *dies, and* Rotharis *is choſen in his room. Year after Chriſt* 636.

Rotharis *the firſt lawgiver among the* Lombards.

[i] Idem ibid. [k] Idem ibid. [l] GROT. in proleg. ad hiſt. Goth.

laws,

laws, was published in the eighth year of king *Rotharis's* reign, that is, in the year 644, in all the provinces under his dominion, especially in the dukedom of *Benevento*, which was reputed at this time, as it had greatly extended its bounds, the best part of the kingdom of the *Lombards*. The example of *Rotharis* was followed by the other *Lombard* kings his successors, especially by *Grimoald*, *Luitprand*, *Rachis*, and *Astolphus*; but the laws of *Rotharis* far exceeded in number those of the other princes (U). The reign of king *Rotharis* is not only memorable

(U) To the laws of king *Rotharis*, comprised in the above-mentioned edict, is prefixed the following preface: "Here begins the "edict, which, with the advice of my principal judges, I have "composed, I in the name of God, king *Rotharis*, the seventh "king of the nation of the *Lombards*, in the eighth year of my "reign, and thirty-eighth year of my age, the second indiction, "and since the coming of the *Lombards* into the province of *Italy* "under *Alboin*, at that time, by divine clemency, king, the se-"venty-sixth. Given at *Pavia* in the palace. How great our "care and anxiety is, and has ever been, for our subjects, the fol-"lowing decree sufficiently declares." He then says, that he thought it incumbent upon him to make those laws, in order to relieve the poor from the oppression they groaned under, and to restrain the insolence of the rich, and of men in power, that every one might live in peace, and enjoy his property undisturbed. He declares, that these, and no other laws, should, for the future, be in force, reserving, however, to himself the power of adding such other laws to them as should be approved of by the wise men of the nation. He orders all controversies, that were not yet decided, and such as should arise after the twenty second day of *November*, the day of the publication of the edict, to be determined according to the laws comprised in it; but at the same time forbids the causes already decided to be re-examined, and orders the parties to acquiesce to the sentence given by proper judges. He concludes by declaring, that no other copy or copies should be of any authority, but such as were written, revised, or approved of, by *Ansuald* his notary, to prevent, by that means, litigious persons from taking advantage of the mistakes, to which writers or copyists are liable (1). In the famous monastery of the *Benedictines* at *Cava*, in the kingdom of *Naples*, is still to be seen, amongst other monuments of antiquity, an antient manuscript in *Lombard* characters, containing, besides this edict of *Rotharis*, the laws of the other *Lombard* kings, and those likewise of the *French* and *German* emperors, who were kings of *Italy*. In the edict of *Rotharis*, after the preface, come the title of each chapter, and then the chapters or laws, in all three

(1) *Vide Sigon. de reg. Ital. l.* ii. *ann.* 643.

hundred

memorable for the laws that prince enacted, but for the conqueſts he made; for, not thinking himſelf bound by the treaty, which his predeceſſor had concluded with the exarch, he broke all on a ſudden into the *Alpes Cottiæ*, and having, almoſt without oppoſition, made himſelf maſter of that province, he led his armies againſt the cities of *Opitergium*, now *Oderzo*, and *Treviſo*, which he eaſily reduced, with all the cities in the province of *Venetia*, till that time held by the *Romans*. *Iſaacius*, then exarch, alarmed at this ſudden and unexpected invaſion, drew together all his forces; but not having been able to aſſemble

He reduces the Alpes Cottiæ, *and ſeveral cities.*

hundred and eighty ſix, according to the order of the preceding chapters. To the laws of *Rotharis*, and of the other *Lombard* kings his ſucceſſors, the *Roman* laws in the end gave way. *Juſtinian* indeed had taken care to have the volumes of his laws ſpread all over *Italy*, and annulling all other laws, had ordered them alone, and the *novellæ conſtitutiones*, to be obſerved. But, in ſpite of all the pains he had taken to eſtabliſh them, their authority ended in *Italy* almoſt with his life; for that country being in great part reduced by the *Lombards* in the reign of *Juſtin*, the ſucceſſor of *Juſtinian*, the *Roman* laws were only obſerved in ſuch places, as continued ſubject to the emperor, that is, in the exarchate of *Ravenna*, in the dukedom of *Rome*, in the ſmall dukedoms of *Naples*, *Gaeta* and *Amalfi*, and in ſome maritime towns of *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and *Lucania*. The *Lombards*, to the reign of *Rotharis*, were governed only by their antient cuſtoms As for the natives of *Italy* ſubject to the *Lombards*, they were allowed to retain the *Roman* laws, but ſuch only as were contained in the *Theodoſian* code, which was in greater repute among the *Lombards*, than the *Juſtinian* code. The former therefore, and the compendium made by order of *Alaric*, were the only books that had any authority either among the *Lombards*, or the *Viſigoths*, at this time maſters of *Spain*. In *Rome* the popes ſtrove with all their power and might to maintain the authority of the *Juſtinian* laws, having much at heart the intereſt of the emperors, to whom they choſe rather to live ſubject, than to the *Lombards*. Their zeal for the ſervice of the emperors was, as the learned *Pietro Giannone*, a moſt impartial writer, rightly obſerves, nothing at the bottom but ſelf-intereſt. As the emperors lived at a great diſtance, they could not eaſily diſcover or defeat the deſign the popes had of making themſelves, by degrees, maſters of *Rome*; whereas, if the *Lombards* had once got poſſeſſion of that city, they muſt have laid aſide all thoughts of ever uſurping the ſovereign authority over the metropolis of *Italy*. Hence *Rome* was no ſooner threatened by the *Lombards*, than the popes, pretending great zeal for the emperor's ſervice, ſolicited ſuccours with great earneſtneſs, both from the emperor and the exarch. By this means they preſerved *Rome*, not for the emperors, but for themſelves, as we ſhall relate hereafter.

them

them in time to cover the above-mentioned places, he broke with great violence into the dominions of the *Lombards*, laying them waſte with fire and ſword. *Rotharis* was then buſied in the ſiege of *Perugia*; which city he had no ſooner reduced, than he marched with his whole army in queſt of the exarch, whom he met on the confines of *Æmilia*, and offered him battle. The exarch accepted the challenge; ſo that an engagement enſued, in which the *Romans* were utterly defeated, eight thouſand of them being killed on the ſpot, and the reſt obliged to ſave themſelves by a precipitous and diſorderly flight. From this time to the reign of *Luitprand*, no acts of hoſtility paſſed between the exarchs and the kings of the *Lombards*, the latter being ſatisfied with their new conqueſts, and the former glad to enjoy unmoleſted the territories that remained under the dominion of the emperors [m].

Gives the exarch a total overthrow.

Year after Chriſt 638.

ABOUT this time, *Mauritius*, who had been, by *Heraclius*, appointed duke or governor of *Rome*, taking advantage of the diſtracted ſtate of the empire, occaſioned by the uſurpation of *Heracleon*, and the invaſion of the *Saracens*, uſurped the ſovereignty of the city committed to his charge. But an end was ſoon put both to his life and uſurpation; for the exarch *Iſaacius* was no ſooner informed of what had paſſed at *Rome*, than he diſpatched againſt the uſurper one of his officers, a perſon of great authority, with a conſiderable ſum of money, and at the head of his beſt troops. This commander, marching up to the walls of the city, cauſed a declaration to be read, wherein *Mauritius* was declared a rebel, and not only a pardon promiſed, but a conſiderable gratuity, to all who ſhould quit the traytor, and return to their duty. Upon this encouragement, *Mauritius* was abandoned by all his troops, and forced, as he had no other reſource, to take ſanctuary in a church; but he was dragged from thence, and, by an order from the exarch, beheaded, after he had been for ſome time kept in chains. Not long after, *Iſaacius* died, and *Theodorus Calliopa* was ſent by the emperor to ſucceed him in the exarchate. *Theodorus* governed *Italy* with great applauſe for the ſpace of ſeven years, that is, from the year 643, to 650, when *Olympius* was appointed exarch in his room. *Olympius* gained ſeveral advantages over the *Saracens* in *Sicily*, and at laſt drove them out of that iſland; but died in the third year of his exarchate, being quite ſpent and worn out by the toils and fatigues he underwent in that expedition. Upon his death, the emperor *Conſtans* II. ſent *Theodorus Calliopa* to govern *Italy* once more. In the ſe-

A rebellion in Rome *ſuppreſſed by the exarch.*

[m] Paul. Diac. l. iv. c. 44.

cond

cond year of the exarchate of *Olympius*, that is, in 652, died king *Rotharis*, after he had governed the *Lombards* for the ſpace of ſixteen years with ſuch prudence, equity, and moderation, that he was deſervedly eſteemed the moſt illuſtrious prince of his age. He himſelf profeſſed the doctrine of *Arius*, but allowed his ſubjects full liberty to embrace which of the two religions they liked beſt; and therefore took care, that, in all the cities of his kingdom, there ſhould be conſtantly two biſhops, the one catholic, and the other *Arian*.

King Rotharis *dies. Year after Chriſt* 652.

IN the fifth year of the reign of king *Rotharis*, that is, in 641, died *Arechis* the ſecond duke of *Benevento*, after he had governed that dukedom for the ſpace of fifty years, and ſo inlarged it at the expence of the *Romans*, that on one ſide it reached to *Naples*, and on the other to *Sipontum* in *Apulia* [n]. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Aio*, whom he had taken for his partner in the government five months before his death [o]. *Aio* was a man of very ſlender parts, and ſometimes, as *Paulus Diaconus* inſinuates, diſtracted in his mind; which that writer aſcribes to a potion given him by the *Romans*. The father therefore, ſenſible of the incapacity of his ſon, recommended him on his death-bed to *Rodoald* and *Grimoald*, the ſons of *Giſulf* duke of *Friuli*, who, as we have related above, had fled to him, and were now in the flower of their age. Theſe *Arechis* looked upon as his own children, and therefore appointed them by his laſt will to ſucceed in the dukedom, in caſe his ſon ſhould die without iſſue male [p]. While *Aio* governed the dukedom, the *Sclavonians*, paſſing by ſea from *Dalmatia*, which they had ſeized, into *Italy*, landed at *Sipontum*, and laid waſte great part of *Apulia*. They dwelt originally on the banks of the *Boryſthenes*, now the *Nieper*, in *European Sarmatia*, and from thence advancing to the *Danube*, they paſſed that river in the reign of *Juſtinian*, and made themſelves maſters of that part of *Illyricum*, which lies between the *Drave* and the *Save*, and is to this day from them called *Sclavonia*. Upon their landing in *Apulia*, they encamped in the neighbourhood of *Sipontum*, and ſurrounded their camp with deep ditches, which they covered with branches of trees, laying ſome earth and green turf over them. As *Apulia* was for the moſt part ſubject at that time to the duke of *Benevento*, *Aio*, hearing of their invaſion, marched againſt them with what troops he could aſſemble, without waiting the return of *Rodoald* and *Grimoald*, who were then abſent. But, having attacked their camp, he

Arechis *the ſecond duke of* Benevento *dies.*

Aio *his ſon ſucceeds him; but is killed by the* Sclavonians.

[n] Vide PAUL. ÆMIL. de reb. Franc. p 132. [o] PAUL. DIAC. l. iv. c. 15. [p] Idem ibid.

fell into one of the above-mentioned ditches, and was there ſlain by the enemy, after he had governed the dukedom five months with his father, and one year alone. *Rodoald*, hearing what had happened, aſſembled with incredible expedition a conſiderable body of forces, and, falling upon the enemy before they had the leaſt intelligence of his march, he gave them a total overthrow, and drove them quite out of the dukedom. Having thus revenged the death of *Aio*, he took, together with his brother *Grimoald*, poſſeſſion of the dukedom, purſuant to the laſt will of *Arechis*, who had appointed them to ſucceed himſelf and his ſon [q]. Theſe two princes governed jointly for the ſpace of five years, during which time they laid ſiege to *Surrento*, ſtill held by the *Romans*; but the inhabitants, encouraged by *Agapetus* their biſhop, made ſuch a vigorous reſiſtance, that the *Lombards*, after having attempted in vain to take the place by ſtorm, raiſed the ſiege, and returned home. *Rodoald* died in *Benevento*, in the year 647, but his brother *Grimoald* held the dukedom ſixteen years after his death, and is ſaid to have gained ſeveral victories over the *Neapolitans* and *Romans*, and to have greatly extended the bounds of his dukedom. After he had governed the dukedom five years with his brother, and ſixteen alone, he poſſeſſed himſelf of the throne, and reigned nine years more over the whole nation of the *Lombards*, as we ſhall relate anon.

Who are defeated by Rodoald *the fourth duke of* Benevento.

Grimoald, *the fifth duke, inlarges the dukedom.*

But to return to the *Lombard* kings: *Rotharis* was ſucceeded by his ſon *Rodoald*, who, as he was a prince of a peaceable diſpoſition, performed nothing which authors have thought worthy of tranſmitting to poſterity. He was tainted, as his fathers had been, with the *Arian* hereſy, which occaſioned ſome religious conteſts between him and the orthodox biſhops; but theſe diſturbances were ſoon appeaſed. He had reigned four years with his father, but ſcarce reigned one after his father's death, being killed by a *Lombard*, whoſe wife he had debauched. He had married *Gundeberg* the daughter of *Agilulf* and *Theudelinda*; but, as he had no children by her, the *Lombards*, upon his death, aſſembled, in order to chuſe a new king, when the choice fell upon *Aripert* or *Aribert*, the ſon of *Gundoald*, and brother of *Theudelinda*. The only thing we find recorded of him in hiſtory, is his building in *Pavia* the oratory of St. *Saviour*. He died, after he had reigned, according to *Paulus Diaconus* [r], nine years, though *Sigonius* allows him but five at moſt. He left two ſons behind him, *Par-*

Rotharis *ſucceeded by his ſon* Rodoald.

Who is murdered.

Aripert *choſen king.*

[q] Vide Camil. Pel. in diſſert. duc. Benev. p. 54. & Ughel. de archiepiſc. Surrent. p. 34. [r] Paul. Diac. l. iv. c. 18.

thari

I

tharit and *Gundebert*, between whom he moſt imprudently divided his kingdom. *Partharit*, the eldeſt, choſe *Milan* for the place of his reſidence, and *Gundebert Pavia*. But the latter, not ſatisfied with the part allotted him began to quarrel with his brother; and, being puſhed on by his ambition, and encouraged by the evil counſellors about him, he reſolved in the end to drive his brother from the throne, and make himſelf maſter of the whole kingdom. He was well appriſed, that he could not accompliſh this with his own ſtrength; and therefore he diſpatched *Garibald* duke of *Turin* as his embaſſador to *Grimoald* duke of *Benevento*, at that time by far the moſt powerful of all the *Lombard* dukes, inviting him to his aſſiſtance, and promiſing to give him his ſiſter in marriage, if he ſucceeded in the undertaking. But the duke of *Turin* acting quite contrary to his inſtructions, inſtead of perſuading *Grimoald* to aſſiſt his maſter, adviſed him to lay hold of the preſent opportunity, and to decide the controverſy between the two brothers, by driving them both out, and ſeizing on the kingdom for himſelf. He told him, That the two brothers were young, raſh, and unexperienced; that the affairs of the *Lombards* required a prince of prudence, valour, and experience; and that the diſagreement between the two princes would, in all likelihood, end in the ruin of the whole nation. *Grimoald*, being naturally of an active and ambitious temper, was eaſily perſuaded to follow the advice of the embaſſador; and accordingly, having raiſed a conſiderable army, he marched at the head of it towards *Pavia*, leaving his ſon *Romuald* to govern the dukedom in his abſence. Being advanced as far as *Placentia*, he diſpatched *Garibald* to acquaint the king with his arrival. The inconſiderate prince received the news of his approach with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy imaginable; and, being at a loſs where he ſhould lodge and entertain his ſuppoſed friend and ally, *Garibald* told him, that his own palace was the only proper place for the reception of a perſon, to whom he had promiſed his ſiſter in marriage. He added, that if he did not repoſe an intire confidence in *Grimoald*, or had the leaſt ſuſpicion of treachery, he ought, for his greater ſafety, to receive him with armour under his royal robes. The king put on armour accordingly, and the duke, with unheard-of treachery, returning to *Grimoald*, adviſed him to be upon his guard, ſince the king was coming to meet him in armour, no doubt with a deſign to murder him. *Grimoald* could not perſuade himſelf, that the king had any ſuch deſign, till they met, when, upon their embracing each other, he found, that *Gundebert* was really in armour; and, not doubting in the leaſt but that it was with a deſign to murder him, in order to be before-hand with him, he drew his

He divides the kingdom between his two ſons Partharit *and* Gundebert *who quarrel.*

Gundebert *invites* Romuald *duke of* Benevento *to his aſſiſtance.*

sword that instant, and killed the unhappy prince on the spot. Upon his death, he seized on the royal palace, and the treasures lodged there, causing himself to be acknowledged king of the *Lombards*, in his room. *Gundebert* left a son named *Rambert* or *Reginbert*, who was privately conveyed away, and brought up with great care by the friends of the deceased king, *Grimoald* making no great inquisition after him, as he was but an infant. *Partharit* no sooner heard of his brother's fate, than, abandoning *Milan* in the utmost confusion, he fled to *Chagan* king of the *Avares*, and took refuge in his court. He left his queen *Rodolind* and his son *Cunibert*, yet an infant, to shift for themselves; so that they both fell into th· hands of *Grimoald*, by whom they were sent to *Benevento*, and kept under confinement in that city. The inhabitants of *Milan*, finding themselves abandoned by their king, opened their gates to *Grimoald*, who, having taken possession of that important place, marched from thence to *Pavia*, where, in the latter end of the year 672, he was with one voice proclaimed by the people king of the *Lombards*. To gain the affection of the *Lombards*, and by that means establish himself more firmly in his new kingdom, to the great joy of the whole nation, he married *Gundebert*, sister to the two unhappy young princes. He then sent back his army to *Benevento*, having first distributed considerable sums amongst them, but kept with him some of his most trusty friends, whom he raised to the first employments of the kingdom [a].

Who murders him, and seizes on the kingdom.

Grimoald *proclaimed king.*

Year after Christ 662.

The new king, though confirmed in the power he had usurped by the general consent of the nation, yet reflecting on the fickleness and inconstancy of the multitude, did not think himself safe, so long as *Partharit*, his competitor, resided at the court of the king of the *Avares*, at that time a powerful prince. He did not doubt but the banished king would watch all opportunities of attempting the recovery of his paternal kingdom, and would, in such an attempt, be seconded by great numbers of the *Lombards*. To prevent therefore the disturbances that would thence ensue, he dispatched embassadors to *Chagan*, complaining of the protection he had given to his rival, and threatening to make war upon him, if he did not forthwith banish him his dominions. The king of the *Avares* though greatly affected with the misfortunes of the unhappy prince, yet did not think it advisable to engage in a war for his sake; and therefore, to avoid it, commanded him to quit his dominions. *Partharit*, seeing himself thus abandoned by his friend and ally, and not knowing where to find an asylum, re-

Partharit *driven from the court of* Chagan.

[a] Idem ibid. & c. 19.

solved

solved, in that desperate condition, to throw himself upon the honour and generosity of his greatest enemy. Accordingly, he dispatched one of his trusty friends, by name *Unulf*, to acquaint *Grimoald* with his resolution, and obtain leave for him to reside at *Pavia*. *Grimoald*, highly pleased with the confidence the unfortunate prince reposed in him, and glad of such an opportunity to shew his generosity, complied with the request, and ordered a house to be got ready for him in *Pavia*, every way fit for his reception. Upon his arrival, he received him with the greatest demonstrations of friendship and kindness; but observing, that the multitude attended his entry with unusual marks of joy, and that persons of distinction flocked to him night and day, and seemed, in a manner, to respect him still as their prince, he began to be apprehensive, lest they should attempt to restore him to the throne. This jealousy increased daily, and at length wrought upon him so far, that, after some time, he placed a guard upon him; and his fears, by degrees, getting the better of his generosity, he one day sent private orders to the guard to dispatch him the following night. These orders, however private, did not escape the vigilancy of his trusty friend *Unulf*, who, acquainting *Partharit* with them, advised him to change cloaths with him, and, thus disguised, to attempt his escape. *Partharit* followed his advice, and, having by that means deceived the centinels, he passed the *Tesino* undiscovered, and finding, on the other side of the river, horses and guides provided for him by the care of *Unulf*, he escaped first to *Hasta*, thence to *Turin*, and at last into *Gaul*. *Grimoald*, being informed the next morning of what had happened, was so far from punishing *Unulf*, that on the contrary, he bestowed the highest commendations upon him for his unshaken fidelity, leaving it to his choice either to stay at home or follow his master. *Clotaire* III. then king of the *Franks*, was so touched with the misfortunes of *Partharit* and his family, that the following year he sent a powerful army into *Italy* to replace him on the throne. *Grimoald*, well apprised that he was far inferior in strength to the *Franks*, had recourse to the following stratagem: at their approach he pretended to fly, leaving his camp well stored with all manner of provisions, especially with wine. Hereupon the inconsiderate *Franks*, instead of pursuing the enemy, began to plunder the camp; and, finding in it great plenty of provisions, they abandoned themselves to eating and drinking, which when they had done to excess, they betook themselves to rest, without the least apprehension of an enemy. But *Grimoald*, returning in the dead of the night, fell upon them while they lay fast asleep, and made such

He recurs to Grimoald, *who receives him kindly.*

But afterwards orders him to be put to death.

He makes his escape.

The Franks *espouse his cause.*

But receive a total overthrow. Year after Christ 663.

ſuch a dreadful havock of them before they could betake themſelves to their arms, that few of them were left alive to carry home the news of their defeat [t].

Grimoald, thus happily delivered from one war, was ſoon involved in another. Hitherto the emperors, neglecting the affairs of *Italy*, ſeemed to have laid aſide all thoughts of reuniting it to the empire, being well ſatisfied if they could but keep the few provinces and cities they held there, *viz.* the exarchate of *Ravenna*, the dukedom of *Rome*, and thoſe of *Naples*, *Gaeta*, and *Amalfi*, with ſome cities of *Calabria* and *Brutium*. But *Conſtans*, the ſon of *Conſtantine* and grandſon of *Heraclius*, having ſettled the affairs of the empire rent into parties and factions, reſolved to employ his whole ſtrength in driving the *Lombards* quite out of *Italy*. Purſuant to this reſolution, he cauſed a powerful fleet to be fitted out in *Sicily*; and, not ſatisfied with appointing the beſt officers he had to command in this expedition, he left *Conſtantinople*, and, coming into *Italy*, put himſelf at the head of his army. Some writers tell us, that, having murdered his brother *Theodore*, he was ſo haunted with ghaſtly ſpectres and terrible dreams, that, being no longer able to bear the ſight of the place where the murder had been committed, he left *Conſtantinople*, and repaired to *Italy*, hoping to find there ſome relief for his tormented conſcience. Others aſcribe his departure from the imperial ſeat to the hatred, which the *Conſtantinopolitans* bore him, on account of his having embraced the tenets of the *Monothelites*; and add, that he deſigned to transfer the ſeat of the empire from *Conſtantinople* to *Rome* [u]. But the moſt credible writers, and among the reſt *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius* and *Paulus Diaconus* [w], ſuppoſe him to have undertaken his journey into *Italy* upon no other account, but to drive the *Lombards* quite out of that country. Be that as it will, he landed at *Tarentum* in the ſpring of the year 663, and thence marched directly to *Benevento*, being joined on his march by the troops in the dukedom of *Naples*. This unexpected invaſion with a very conſiderable army, commanded by the emperor in perſon, ſtruck the *Lombards* of *Benevento* with ſuch terror and conſternation, that they abandoned ſeveral places in *Apulia*, and among the reſt *Luceria*, which *Conſtans* deſtroyed. From *Luceria* the emperor marched to *Acerenza*; but not being able to take it by ſtorm, on account of its ſtrong ſituation, he purſued his march without loſs of time to *Benevento*, and inveſted the place with his whole army. *Romuald*, the ſon of *Grimoald*, at that time duke of *Benevento*, immediately diſ-

The expedition of the emperor Conſtans *into* Italy.

He takes ſome places and beſieges Benevento.

[t] Paul. Diac. l. v. c. 2—5. [u] Vide Sigon. de regn. Ital. ad ann. 663. [w] Paul. Diac. l. v. c. 4.

patched

patched *Geſuald*, who had been his guardian, to acquaint his father with the danger he was in, and to ſolicit ſuccours. In the mean time, the *Lombards* not only repulſed with great vigour the *Romans* in their repeated aſſaults, but killed great numbers of them in the ſallies they daily made. *Grimoald* no ſooner heard, that the city was beſieged, than he aſſembled, with incredible expedition, all his forces, and, putting himſelf at their head, he marched to the relief of his ſon. He diſpatched back *Geſuald* to give him notice, that, in a very ſhort time, he ſhould be relieved, and to encourage him to hold out till his arrival. But *Geſuald* was unfortunately taken by the *Romans*, as he was attempting to get into the beſieged city, and carried before the emperor, to whom he ingenuouſly owned, that he was ſent by the king to acquaint the beſieged, that he was in full march, and already very near, with a powerful army to relieve them. The emperor, perplexed and greatly alarmed at this news, reſolved to conclude a peace with *Romuald*, that he might retire unmoleſted to *Naples* before the arrival of the king. But, in order to obtain better conditions, he commanded *Geſuald* to go to the walls, and tell *Romuald*, that his father could not poſſibly come to his relief, threatening to put him to a cruel death, if he refuſed to obey. *Geſuald* promiſed to do as he required; but when *Romuald* appeared upon the walls, with undaunted courage, and a loud voice, that the *Romans* there preſent might likewiſe hear, *Take courage*, he cried, *and baniſh all fear; for your father is near at hand with a powerful army to relieve you. This night he will reach the river* Sangro. *I earneſtly recommend to you my dear wife and children; for I am in the hands of a perfidious enemy, who this moment will put me to death.* The emperor, highly provoked at this generous and bold action, inſtantly cauſed his head to be cut off, and with an engine to be thrown into the town, where it was taken up, and carried to *Romuald*, who, having kiſſed it with great affection, and bathed it with his tears, cauſed it together with the reſt of the body, which was ſoon after found, to be interred with the utmoſt pomp and magnificence. In the mean time, the emperor, hearing the king of the *Lombards* was within a ſhort march of him, raiſed the ſiege, and began, in great haſte, his march to *Naples*. But *Mitula* duke of *Capua*, meeting him at the river *Calore*, cut off great numbers of his men, and obliged the reſt, together with the emperor, to ſave themſelves by a precipitous flight. To revenge this diſgrace, *Saburrus*, one of the emperor's generals, engaged to give the *Lombards* a total overthrow, and put *Grimoald* himſelf to flight, provided he were allowed but twenty thouſand men, with an unlimited command.

Conſtans

Conſtans having granted him his requeſt, he encamped at the paſs of *Formiæ*, now, as is generally ſuppoſed, *Mola di Gaeta*, with a deſign to cover the emperor's march, who intended to viſit *Rome*, and, when he was out of danger, to go in queſt of the enemy. In the mean time, *Grimoald*, arriving with his army at *Benevento*, and being there informed of the boaſting engagement of *Saburrus*, reſolved to march directly againſt him, and offer him battle; but his ſon *Romuald* earneſtly intreating him to ſuffer him to command the army in his room, he complied with his requeſt, and detached the young prince with the flower of his army, who, meeting *Saburrus* in the neighbourhood of *Formiæ*, fell upon him with great intrepidity. The *Romans*, animated by the example of their leader, who behaved very gallantly, made a vigorous ſtand; ſo that the victory continued a long time doubtful. But, while both armies were fighting with the utmoſt fury, a *Lombard*, by name *Amelogus*, engaging a *Roman* horſeman, firſt ſtruck him from his horſe, and then, lifting him up on the point of his ſpear, held him over his head in the ſight of the *Roman* army; which ſtruck them with ſuch terror, that they began to give ground, and, being vigorouſly preſſed by the *Lombards*, they abandoned in the end the field of battle, and betook themſelves to a precipitous flight. *Romuald*, having purſued them for ſome time with great ſlaughter, returned to the field of battle, and from thence to *Benevento*, which he entered in a kind of triumph, being met at the gates by the king his father, and received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants, as the deliverer of his country [x]. In the mean time, *Conſtans*, arriving at *Rome*, was received there with extraordinary marks of honour, no emperor having, for a long time, ſet his foot in that city. He ſpent twelve days in viſiting, or rather in plundering, the remarkable places of that great metropolis; for he ſtripped her of all her moſt valuable ornaments in gold, ſilver, braſs, and marble, not ſparing even the coverings of churches, which he cauſed to be conveyed by ſea into *Sicily*, in order to tranſport them from thence to *Conſtantinople*. He himſelf went by land to *Naples*, and from thence to *Rhegium*, where his army was a third time defeated by the *Lombards*. From *Rhegium* he croſſed over into *Sicily*, and fixed his reſidence at *Syracuſe*, where he was murdered in the bath by his own people in 668, ſo that the ineſtimable wealth and plunder, which he had brought from *Rome*, being left in *Sicily*, was, ſoon after his death, ſeized by the *Saracens*, and carried to *Alexandria* [y]. After his departure from *Italy*,

He raiſes the ſiege, and is defeated in his retreat.

The Roman *army utterly defeated by* Romuald.

Year after Chriſt 663.

[x] Idem ibid. [y] Idem ibid. & Pagi de conſulib. p 348.

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the *Lombards*, wholly intent upon improving their late victories, made themſelves maſters of *Bari*, *Tarento*, *Brindiſi*, and all the places in that country now known by the name of *Terra d'Otranto*, which were added to the dukedom of *Benevento*. *Grimoald*, to reward *Mitula* duke of *Capua*, who had defeated the *Romans* in their retreat from *Benevento*, gave him his daughter in marriage, and at the ſame time appointed him to ſucceed the late duke *Zotho* in the dukedom of *Spoletum*; which two dukedoms he governed for many years.

The Lombards *make themſelves maſters of ſeveral cities.*

WHILE *Grimoald* was employed againſt the *Romans* in the dukedom of *Benevento*, *Lupus* duke of *Friuli*, taking advantage of his abſence, oppreſſed his people in a moſt enormous manner, and, not ſatisfied with the wealth, which, by heavy taxes, he extorted from them, he broke into the territories of the *Venetian Lombards*, and there plundered the church of *Aquileia* of all its rich ornaments. For this the king, upon his return to *Pavia*, reſolved to call him to a ſevere account; which he apprehending, renounced his allegiance to *Grimoald*, and openly revolted. *Grimoald* was determined at all events to puniſh him with exemplary ſeverity; but being unwilling to lead his *Lombards* againſt their countrymen, or ſuffer them to imbrue their hands in the blood of each other, he employed *Chagan* king of the *Hunns* to make war upon him, who broke into his territories the following year at the head of an infinite multitude, and laid them waſte far and near. This *Lupus* did not tamely ſuffer; but, drawing together what forces he could, he marched againſt the *Hunns*, and, engaging them four days ſucceſſively, made a dreadful havock of the undiſciplined multitude; but, in the fifth engagement, his men being tired out and quite ſpent, they were, after a moſt obſtinate diſpute, in which *Lupus* himſelf was killed, overpowered and put to flight. Upon the death of *Lupus* and the defeat of his army, *Chagan* over-ran the whole country, and laid it waſte without controul. But *Grimoald*, who had employed the king of the *Hunns* only to puniſh the rebellious duke, ſent embaſſadors to put him in mind of their agreement, and require him to retire with his forces, ſince there was no further occaſion for them in the dukedom of *Friuli*, or the territories of the *Lombards*. *Chagan* anſwered plainly, That he would not quit a country, which he had conquered with his arms, and the blood of ſo many of his ſubjects. *Grimoald*, provoked at this anſwer, reſolved to drive him out by force; and accordingly marched againſt him at the head of a very conſiderable army; but as it was far inferior in number to that of the *Hunns*, in order to make it appear more numerous than it really was, he muſtered his troops

The duke of Friuli *revolts.*

He is killed by the Hunns.

in the presence of *Chagan*'s embassadors, and made the same men pass thrice before him in different cloathing. By this device they appeared to be treble the number they really were; and such they were by the embassadors represented to the king, who thereupon, in great fear, retired to his own dominions [z]. Upon the retreat of *Chagan*, *Warnefrid*, son to the deceased duke, attempted, with the assistance of the *Sclavonians*, to possess himself of his father's dukedom; but *Grimoald*, having defeated the *Sclavonians*, and killed *Warnefrid*, appointed one *Welcar* to succeed *Lupus* in the dukedom of *Friuli*; and at the same time married *Theodorata*, the daughter of *Lupus*, to his son *Romuald*, duke of *Benevento* [a]. About this time *Alczecus*, one of the princes of the *Bulgarians*, abandoning his own country, entered *Italy* with a body of his countrymen, and, repairing to *Pavia*, offered his service to *Grimoald*, who, thinking he might prove very serviceable to his son against the *Romans*, sent him to *Benevento*, in which dukedom several cities were allotted to him and his followers, as we have related elsewhere [b].

Welcar *appointed duke of* Friuli.

Grimoald *corrects the edict of* Rotharis.

And now *Grimoald*, having no wars on his hands, and no enemy to fear, applied himself wholly to the arts of peace. The laws of king *Rotharis*, which had been published twenty-four years before, were by this time become familiar, not only to the *Lombards*, for whom they had been made, but likewise to the natives of *Italy*, who chose to follow them, though they had never been forbidden the use of the *Roman* laws; but these laws, in process of time, proving, as it generally happens, defective, and some of them being thought too severe, *Grimoald*, in the sixth year of his reign, undertook the revising of the edict of *Rotharis*, and, in a general diet held in the year 668, with the consent and approbation of his nobles, repealed some laws, enacted others in their room, published a new edict [c], containing eleven chapters, which is still to be seen in the above-mentioned code lodged in the monastery of *Cava*. *Grimoald*, having thus performed all the duties of an excellent prince, was, to the great grief of the *Lombards*, unexpectedly snatched away by the following accident: he had been let blood in one of his arms, and as he was, nine days after, bending a bow, the vein opened, and, all possible means for closing it proving ineffectual, he bled to death [d]. He was a prince of uncommon parts, and

Grimoald *dies.*

Year after Christ 672.

[z] Paul. Diac. l. v. c. 17——23. [a] Idem ibid. c. 21. [b] Univers. hist. vol. xviii. p. 639. & Sigon. de regn. Ital. l. ii. ad ann. 668. [c] Paul. Diac. l. v. c. 12. [d] Paul. Diac. l. v. c. 33.

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in every reſpect equal to the high ſtation to which he was raiſed. Though he had been brought up in the principles of *Arius*, he renounced the errors of that hereſiarch, and embraced the catholic religion, yielding to the arguments of *John* biſhop of *Bergamo*, a prelate of great piety and learning. The example of *Grimoald* was followed by the kings his ſucceſſors, who all profeſſed the catholic religion; ſo that *Arianiſm* was, in a ſhort time, forſaken by the whole nation of the *Lombards*. He died in the year 672, the ninth of his reign, leaving behind him, beſides *Romuald* duke of *Benevento*, another ſon, by name *Garibald*, to whom, though yet very young, he bequeathed on his death-bed the kingdom of the *Lombards*. From his excluding *Romuald*, authors concluded that prince to have been his illegitimate ſon. Be that as it will, *Garibald* did not long enjoy his new dignity; for he had ſcarce mounted the throne, when *Partharit*, who was ſtill in *Gaul*, hearing of the death of his rival, haſtened into *Italy*, and, being received with extraordinary joy by great numbers of *Lombards*, he advanced, attended by crouds of followers, to *Pavia*, and was there received by the inhabitants and the great men of the nation, as their lawful ſovereign, *Garibald* having withdrawn to his brother in *Benevento* after a ſhort reign of three months. *Partharit*, thus reſtored to the throne, recalled his wife *Rodelinda* and his ſon *Cunipert*, who, ever ſince his expulſion, had been in exile at *Benevento*. Having reigned alone in great peace and tranquillity for the ſpace of eight years, in the latter end of the year 680, he took his ſon *Cunipert* for his partner in the kingdom, and reigned with him ten years more. During their joint reign *Alachis* duke of *Trent*, openly revolting, aſſumed the title of king of the *Lombards*. Hereupon *Partharit*, marching againſt him with all his forces, beſieged him in his own city; but *Alachis*, ſallying out with the flower of his troops, obliged the king to raiſe the ſiege, and ſave himſelf by flight. However, *Alachis*, finding himſelf abandoned by the greater part of his men, who refuſed to bear arms againſt their lawful ſovereign, thought it adviſeable to ſubmit, upon promiſe of pardon; which *Partharit* granted him, at the earneſt requeſt of his ſon *Cunipert*, who had a great friendſhip for the duke, with whom he had been brought up from his infancy; nay, the young prince, in order to win him by kindneſs, not only prevailed upon his father to take him anew into favour, but to create him duke of *Breſcia*, adding that dukedom to the dukedom of *Trent*. The king on that occaſion told his ſon, That, by his good offices, he did not ſo much oblige a friend, as ſtrengthen an enemy; but nevertheleſs he could not help complying with his

Garibald ſucceeds; but is driven out by Partharit.

Who takes his ſon Cunipert *for his partner.*

Partharit *dies.* his request. Some time after, *Partharit* died, a prince highly commended by our historian for his piety, justice, moderation, and above all for the great care he took of the poor [e]. Three years before his death, *Deodorus Calliopa* the exarch was recalled, and one *John* sent to govern *Italy* in his room. *Alachis*, duke of *Trent* and *Brescia*, was no sooner informed of the death of *Partharit*, than, unmindful of the favours he had received at the hands of *Cunipert*, he resolved to drive him from the throne, and place the crown upon his own head, agreeable to what *Partharit* had foretold his son, while he was studying to gain him by kindness. The rebellious duke, having drawn into the conspiracy two brothers, *Aldo* and *Gransо*, the two most considerable citizens of *Brescia*, and several other *Lombards*, while the king was absent, seized on the royal palace of *Pavia*, and took upon him the title of king. Hereupon *Cunipert*, who was quite unprovided, not imagining the duke could be guilty of such treachery and ingratitude, fled to an island in the lake *Larius*, now *Lago di Como*, and there fortified himself in the best manner he could. In the mean time, the usurper, behaving in a most despotic and tyrannical manner, highly disobliged all his subjects, even those to whom he was chiefly indebted for the crown he wore. As he was one day telling money in his closet, he happened to let a piece drop, which the son of *Aldo*, who was present, officiously took up, and gave him. The tyrant, in receiving it, *Your father*, said he, *has many such pieces, which, ere it be long, shall be all mine.* As the son of *Aldo* was but a child, the tyrant was not upon his guard; but the boy, remembering what he said, upon his return home, told it to his father, who concluding from thence, that his death and the ruin of his family would be the reward of all his services, if he did not, by some means or other, prevent them, consulted with his brother *Gransо* and his other friends, about deposing the usurper. They all agreed to seize on the city of *Pavia*, and recal their lawful sovereign, the first time *Alachis* should go out to take the diversion of hunting. This they did accordingly, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, especially of the clergy, whom the tyrant had chiefly disobliged. *Alachis*, finding upon his return the gates shut against him, and *Cunipert* anew possessed of the royal palace, fled into *Istria*, and, having raised a considerable army there, he returned at the head of it, not doubting but he should be able to drive *Cunipert* anew from the throne. The king, hearing of his return, drew together all his forces, and, meeting the usurper in the plains of

Alachis, *duke of* Trent, *revolts, and drives* Cunipert *from the throne.*

Cunipert *restored.*

War between him and Alachis.

[e] Idem, l. v. c 36.

Coronata,

Coronata, he challenged him to a ſingle combat, in order to ſave the lives of many innocent men, who muſt otherwiſe periſh; but *Alachis* refuſing the challenge, the two armies began to prepare for a general engagement. While they were drawn up, and *Cunipert* ready to charge the enemy, one *Zeno*, a deacon of the church of *Pavia*, greatly attached, as were all the eccleſiaſtics, to the king's perſon, and firmly perſuaded, that the welfare of the church depended upon his ſafety, with the greateſt earneſtneſs imaginable, begged leave to put on his armour, and counterfeit his perſon: *If I periſh*, ſaid he, *the loſs will be ſmall; but upon your ſafety depends the welfare both of the church and ſtate.* The king being, with much-ado, prevailed upon by the tears and intreaties of his friends to accept the propoſal, *Zeno* put on his armour, and appeared in it ſo like the king, whom he reſembled in ſhape and ſtature, that he could hardly be diſtinguiſhed from him; ſo that, when the two armies joined battle, *Alachis*, miſtaking him for the king, engaged him with the utmoſt fury, and, having with great eaſe overcome and ſlain him, in the greateſt tranſports of joy imaginable, he ordered his head to be cut off, and expoſed to the view of both armies on the point of a ſpear; but, finding it was the head of a prieſt, and not of the king, his joy was ſucceeded by a violent rage and paſſion, in which he vowed to emaſculate all the eccleſiaſtics, in caſe he obtained the victory. In the mean time, *Cunipert*, obſerving that his men, diſheartened with the report of his death, began to give ground, ſhewed himſelf to them, and, by ſhewing himſelf, encouraged them to ſuch a degree, that, returning to the charge, they renewed the fight with freſh vigour. However *Cunipert*, to avoid the effuſion of blood, ſent a ſecond time to *Alachis*, inviting him to decide the quarrel by a ſingle combat; but he declining anew the challenge, the two armies fought with the utmoſt fury, till, *Alachis* being ſlain, his men, diſheartened by his death, fled in the utmoſt confuſion. Moſt of them were cut off in the flight, and the reſt drowned in the *Adige*. The army of the dukedom of *Friuli*, which *Alachis* enticed to his party, while they were marching to the aſſiſtance of the king, withdrew in the beginning of the battle, ſcrupling either to fight againſt him, to whom they had ſworn allegiance, or againſt their lawful ſovereign. *Cunipert*, after this victory, which put an end to the civil war, returned in triumph to *Pavia*, having firſt cauſed the deacon *Zeno* to be interred with the greateſt pomp and ſolemnity. He afterwards built, in honour of St. *George*, a magnificent monaſtery in the field where the battle had

Alachis *killed, and his army defeated.*

had been fought [f]. *Cunipert*, having thus happily suppressed so dangerous a rebellion, reigned in great peace and tranquillity till the year 703, when he died, universally lamented; for he was a prince, says our historian, of a most comely aspect, of a sweet temper, engaging behaviour, great courage, and extraordinary piety [g]. He had married *Hermelinda*, a princess of the blood royal of the *Anglo-Saxons*, and had by her one son, named *Luitbert*, to whom he bequeathed the kingdom; but, as he was then an infant, he committed him to the care of *Asprand*, a person of great distinction among the *Lombards*, and highly esteemed for his wisdom. *Luitbert*, or rather *Asprand*, had scarce governed eight months, when *Ragumbert*, duke of *Turin*, taking upon him the title of king, defeated *Asprand* in battle, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the whole nation; but he died the same year, and was succeeded by his son *Aripert*, in whose reign *Luitbert*, assisted by several dukes, attempted the recovery of his paternal kingdom; but he was utterly defeated by the usurper, and taken prisoner, in a battle fought at a small distance from *Pavia*. *Rotharit* duke of *Bergamo*, who had espoused with great zeal the cause of the king, fled, after the defeat of the army, to his own city, in which he was closely besieged by *Aripert*, who, having in the end made himself master of the place, sent the duke to *Turin*, where he was soon after put to death by his orders. *Luitbert*, his young competitor, met with no better treatment; for he soon after ordered him to be stifled in a bath. As for *Asprand*, whom, above all others, the tyrant was desirous of getting into his power, he fled first to the above-mentioned island in the lake *Larius*; but being informed, that a strong detachment was marching against him, he fled from thence to *Ravenna*, and and from *Ravenna* to *Theudebert* duke of the *Boioarii*, with whom he continued for the space of nine years. *Aripert*'s men reduced the island; but, not finding *Asprand* there, they returned to *Aripert*, who, transported with rage at his disappointment, put out the eyes of *Sigibrand* the son of *Asprand*, and at the same time caused the nose and ears of his wife *Theuderata*, and daughter *Aurona*, to be cut off. *Asprand* had another son, by name *Luitprand*; but the tyrant spared him, as he was yet a child, and sent him to his father, Providence reserving him, as our historian observes, for great things [h]. *Aripert*, notwithstanding the acts of cruelty he practised in the beginning of his reign, is said to have ruled afterwards with great

Cunipert *dies.*

Year after Christ 703.

Luitbert *succeeds; but is driven out by* Ragumbert.

Ragumbert *succeeded by his son* Aripert,

Who puts Luitbert *to death.*

His cruelty.

[f] Idem ibid. c. 38—41. [g] Idem ibid [h] Idem ibid. c. 18—21. & l. vi c. 22.

prudence

prudence and equity. He was a great friend to the eccleſiaſtics, and very liberal to the churches, which he enriched with ample donations. To the church of *Rome* he reſtored many lands, eſpecially the patrimony of the *Alpes Cottiæ*, which had been ſeized on by king *Rotharis*. We are told, that he ſent the inſtrument of this donation to the biſhop of *Rome* written in golden letters[i] (W). In the ninth year of his reign, *Aſprand* returned

Is liberal to the churches.

[i] Idem, l. vi. c. 28.

(W) The lands and eſtates, which the churches acquired, not only within the diſtrict of their reſpective cities, but in diſtant countries, were ſtyled patrimonies, as were likewiſe the hereditary eſtates both of princes and private perſons, but with this difference, that the prince's eſtate was called *patrimonium ſacrum*, as appears from ſeveral conſtitutions of the *Juſtinian* code (1). The *patrimonium ſacrum* was what we now call the king's demeſne. As for the churches, ſo many profuſe donations were made to them, both by princes and private perſons, that, in proceſs of time, they acquired great eſtates, which, according to the ſtyle of thoſe times, were called *patrimonies*. Thus, in the letters of pope *Gregory the Great*, frequent mention is made, not only of the patrimony of the church of *Rome*, but of the church of *Milan*, *Rimini*, *Ravenna*, and ſeveral others. The churches of great cities, ſuch as *Rome*, *Ravenna*, and *Milan*, where the emperor's officers, and other illuſtrious perſons, reſided, acquired patrimonies, not only within their own diſtrict, but in diſtant countries; whereas the churches of ſmaller cities, whoſe inhabitants had but moderate fortunes, and their eſtates within their own limits, had no patrimonies out of their diſtricts. The church of *Rome*, above all others, acquired, by degrees, immenſe patrimonies, not only in *Italy*, but in the moſt diſtant provinces of *Europe* (2). In the time of *Gregory the Great*, that church held ample patrimonies in *Sicily*; for *Gregory*, in a letter to *Juſtin* governor of *Sicily* for the emperor, intreats him to cauſe the corn of the patrimony of St. *Peter* to be, without delay, conveyed to *Rome*, where there was great ſcarcity. The church of *Rome* had likewiſe a patrimony in *France*, and another in *Dalmatia*, of which the latter was committed to the care of one *Antoninus* a ſubdeacon, and the former to that of a prieſt named *Candidus*, whom *Gregory*, in one of his letters, earneſtly recommends to queen *Brunichild*, and likewiſe to king *Childebert* her ſon. In a letter to *Candidus*, he ſhews him how the revenues of that patrimony are to be diſpoſed of; nay, from the letters of the ſame pope it appears, that the church of *Rome* had, in his time, a patrimony in *Africa*; for, in a letter to *Gennadius* exarch of that province, he returns him thanks for

(1) *Cod. Juſtin. l.* xii. (2) *Vide Ammirat. in opuſc. diſcept.* vii.

taking

Aſprand *returns into* Italy.

returned into *Italy* at the head of a powerful army, raiſed by the duke of the *Boioarii*, who, having eſpouſed his cauſe with great

taking care of the patrimony of St. *Peter* there, and in particular for ſending ſuch as depended upon him to till the lands, which had been abandoned by the tenants In *Italy* the patrimonies of the *Roman* church were almoſt without number. In the province of the *Alpes Cottiæ* ſhe had a large patrimony, which was ſeized, and for a long time poſſeſſed by the *Lombards*; but reſtored to her by king *Aripert* in the time of pope *John* VII. *Aripert* king of the *Lombards*, ſays *Paulus Diaconus*, reſtored the patrimony of the *Alpes Cottiæ* belonging to the apoſtolic ſee, but for a long time poſſeſſed by the *Lombards*, and ſent the donation to *Rome* in golden letters (3). This donation was, according to the ſame writer, confirmed by king *Luitprand*. Other patrimonies were held by the ſame church, as appears from the letters of ſeveral popes, in the exarchate of *Ravenna*, in the dukedom of *Naples*, in the territories of *Salerno* and *Nola*, in the provinces of *Campania*, *Lucania*, *Calabria*, *Abruzzo*, *Liguria*, *Tuſcany*, &c. That theſe patrimonies might be the more reſpected, the biſhops gave them the names of the ſaints, which each church had in ſpecial veneration. Thus the poſſeſſions of the church of *Ravenna* were called the patrimony of St. *Apollinaris*; thoſe of *Rome*, *Milan*, *Naples*, &c. the patrimony of St. *Peter*, St. *Ambroſe*, St. *Aſpremus*, &c. The name of patrimony did not import any ſovereignty or juriſdiction; for the pope, as well as the other biſhops, held their patrimonies of the prince, in whoſe ſtate they lay, paying the ſame taxes and impoſitions as other ſubjects. It is true, that in ſome places, thoſe who had care of the patrimonies of St. *Peter*, attempted to take the adminiſtration of juſtice into their own hands; but this no prince would ſuffer; and beſides, *Gregory the Great* forbid all attempts and encroachments of that kind, on pain of excommunication (4). In the year 681, the emperor *Conſtantine Pogonatus* granted an exemption from all tribute for the patrimonies of the *Roman* church in *Sicily* and *Calabria*; and the tribute paid for the patrimonies of the ſame church in *Lucania* and *Abruzzo* was remitted by *Juſtinian*, the ſucceſſor of *Conſtantine*, in 687. But *Leo Iſauricus*, provoked againſt the biſhop of *Rome*, on account of his hindering the imperial edict againſt the worſhip of images from being put in execution, firſt revoked the exemptions granted by his predeceſſors for the patrimonies in *Sicily* and *Calabria*; and afterwards, as the biſhop continued to oppoſe the edict, he ſeized on thoſe patrimonies, and ordered the revenues to be paid into the exchequer. The church of *Rome* poſſeſſed, as we have obſerved, ſeveral patrimonies in the

(3) *Paul. Diac. l.* vi. *c.* 28. (4) *Vide Ant. Matt. man. ad jus can. l.* iii. *tit.* 17.

different

great warmth, reſolved to aſſiſt him with all his ſtrength, in revenging the cruel treatment his wife and children had met with at the king's hands. *Aripert* met him on the confines with an army no-ways inferior to his. Hereupon a bloody battle enſued, which laſted till night parted the combatants. The next day *Aſprand* was for renewing the fight; but *Aripert*, though he had not loſt near ſo many men as his adverſary, yet declining, for reaſons unknown to our hiſtorian, a ſecond engagement, he left the enemy maſters of the field of battle, and retired to *Pavia*. Being purſued by *Aſprand*, whoſe men were no leſs encouraged by his retreat, than *Aripert*'s were diſheartened, he abandoned *Pavia*, with a deſign to paſs into *Gaul*, and there hire a new army, carrying with him for that effect the beſt part of his treaſures; but, attempting to ſwim

different provinces of *Italy*, and this gave riſe to a great miſtake among the writers of later times, who, confounding the patrimonies which the church of *Rome* held in thoſe provinces with the provinces themſelves, have ſuppoſed the provinces of the *Alpes Cottiæ*, of *Sicily* and *Calabria*, the dukedoms of *Benevento* and *Spoleto*, and part of *Tuſcany* and *Campania*, to have belonged to the church of *Rome*. Into this miſtake ſeveral eminent authors have fallen, and among the reſt *Scipio Ammiratus*, who, though otherwiſe a moſt exact and accurate writer, ſuppoſes king *Aripert*, by the donation we have mentioned above, to have reſtored and confirmed to pope *John* VII. the province of the *Alpes Cottiæ* (5); whereas it is evident from the words of the hiſtorian, that the king reſtored to the church of *Rome* the patrimony, which ſhe had in that province, and not the province itſelf, which reached as far as *Genoa*, and compriſed a great tract of country, in which were many cities of note, and places of great importance. It is ſurpriſing any one ſhould imagine, that the king of the *Lombards* would have diveſted himſelf of ſuch a country, and given it to the pope, whom he knew to be greatly attached to the emperors of the eaſt, the implacable enemies of the *Lombards*. But of this ſubject we ſhall ſpeak more at length hereafter, on occaſion of the many famous donations made to the church of *Rome* by *Charlemagne* and *Lewis the Pious*, where it will appear, that what we read in them of *Naples*, *Benevento*, and *Salerno*, ought to be underſtood of the patrimonies, which the church of *Rome* had in thoſe dukedoms, and not of the dukedoms themſelves, it being certain, that the dukedom of *Benevento* came firſt under the dominion of the church in the year 1052, by way of exchange made between the emperor *Henry* II. and pope *Leo* IX. for the church of *Bamberg* (6).

(5) *Scip. Ammirat. opuſc. diſcept.* vii. (6) *Vide Pietro Giann. hiſt. civil. di Napoli, l.* IV. *ſect.* 4.

Aripert *drowned.*

croſs the *Teſino*, he was drowned in that river. His body was found the next day, and buried with great pomp in the church of St. *Saviour*, founded by *Aribert*, the firſt of that name. His brother, by name *Guntbert*, fled to the king of the *Franks*, and continued at his court to his death. *Raginbert*, the eldeſt ſon of *Guntbert*, governed the city of *Orleans* for the king of the *Franks* in the time of our hiſtorian [k]. The throne being vacant by the death of *Aripert*, *Aſprand* was placed on it by the unanimous conſent of the whole nation; but he dying three months after his acceſſion, his ſon *Luitprand* ſucceeded him in the kingdom of the *Lombards*. But before we ſpeak of his reign, we ſhall relate what happened till his time, worthy of notice, in the other provinces of *Italy*, ſubject to the *Lombards*.

Aſprand *declared king.*

The dukes of Benevento.

In the year 677 died *Romuald* duke of *Benevento*, and was ſucceeded by *Grimoald* II. his ſon, to whom he left that dukedom greatly inlarged by the addition of *Tarento*, *Brindiſi*, *Bari*, and their territories, which he took from the emperor of the eaſt, as we have related above. *Grimoald* governed, with his brother *Giſulph*, not quite three years; and, upon his death, *Giſulph* held the dukedom alone fourteen years more. All we find recorded of him in hiſtory is his laying waſte, upon what provocation we know not, the territory of *Rome*. *Giſulph* dying in 694, was ſucceeded in the dukedom by his ſon *Romuald* II. who ruled twenty-ſix years, during which time he greatly harraſſed the *Neapolitans*, and, by a ſtratagem, made himſelf maſter of *Cumæ*, belonging to them. Hereupon *Gregory* II. then biſhop of *Rome*, apprehending that metropolis to be in danger, did all that lay in his power to perſuade the duke to reſtore *Cumæ*, offering him even a conſiderable ſum in lieu of it. But his offers, and every other fair means, proving ineffectual, the biſhop in the end thundered againſt him the ſentence of excommunication; but finding, that *Grimoald* made no more account of his excommunication, than his offers, he had recourſe to *John* duke of *Naples*, whom he adviſed to attack the city in the night; which he did accordingly, and, having made himſelf maſter of the place, he put three hundred *Lombards*, with their gaſtald, to the ſword, and took five hundred more priſoners, whom he carried with him to *Naples*. As for the city, he ſold it to the biſhop, as had been agreed on before-hand, for ſeventy pounds weight of gold [l]. *Romuald* died in 720, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Adelai*, who govern-

[k] Idem ibid. c. 35. [l] Idem, l. v. c. 44. & Joan. Diac. apud Ughell. de epiſc. Neap. p. 86.

ed only two years, and performed nothing worthy of notice. In the dukedom of *Friuli*, *Welcar*, who had been appointed duke by *Grimoald*, as we have related above, was ſucceeded by *Landar*, and he by *Rodoald*, in whoſe abſence one *Ansfrid* ſeized on the dukedom, and ſoon after, aſpiring at the crown, began to make vaſt preparations for ſo great an undertaking. But *Cunipert*, who reigned then, being privately acquainted with his deſign, found means to intercept him as he was going to *Verona*. However, he ſpared his life, but ſent him into baniſhment, after he had cauſed his eyes to be put out. In the mean time *Rodoald* dying, his brother *Aldo* ſucceeded to the dukedom, which he governed, according to our hiſtorian, but one year and ſeven months [m], though *Sigonius* will have him to have held it ſeven years. *Aldo*, who by *Paulus Diaconus* is ſtyled only protector of the dukedom, was ſucceeded by *Ferdulf*, who was killed by the *Sclavonians*, with all the nobility of the dukedom, except *Munichis*, who had the good fortune to make his eſcape. One *Corvulus* was then appointed duke by king *Aripert*, whom he ſoon diſobliged, and was on that account depoſed, and deprived of his ſight. In his room was raiſed to the dukedom one *Pemmo*, who, ſeeking for the ſons of the nobility killed by the *Sclavonians*, brought them up with his own children [n]. During this time died *Mitula*, who had been rewarded by king *Grimoald*, as we have related above, with the dukedom of *Spoleto*, for his gallant behaviour againſt the emperor *Conſtans*. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Faroald*, who governed jointly with his brother *Wachilap* [o]. To return, after this ſhort digreſſion, to *Luitprand*:

The dukes of Friuli.

And of Spoleto.

Luitprand; *Year after Chriſt* 711.

THAT prince, from the very beginning of his reign, gave great inſtances of his courage and prudence. He had ſcarce mounted the throne, when one of his kinſmen, named *Rotharis*, conſpiring againſt him, invited him to a banquet at his houſe, where he had aſſaſſins concealed, who, upon a ſignal agreed on before-hand, were to ruſh into the room where the king was, and diſpatch him. But *Luitprand*, receiving private intelligence of the treaſon that was hatching againſt him, ſent for *Rotharis* to the palace, who, finding himſelf diſcovered, drew his ſword all on a ſudden, with a deſign to kill the king; but he defended himſelf with great bravery, not ſhewing the leaſt tokens of fear or ſurpriſe, till his guards, coming in at the noiſe, diſpatched the traitor. He ſometimes ſuffered himſelf to be tranſported by his courage beyond what was prudent in a

Two conſpiracies againſt him.

[m] PAUL. DIAC. l. v. c. 17. [n] Idem ibid. c. 24, 25. [o] Idem ibid. c. 30.

prince, on whose safety depended the welfare of his subjects. Thus, being informed that two of his attendants had conspired against his life, and only watched a favourable opportunity of putting their design in execution, he one day walked out with them alone into a thick wood, and there, drawing his sword, he upbraided them with their treachery, and told them, that they now had what they so long wished for, the king alone; and therefore might try, if they pleased, to compass their wicked design. These words, with the king's generosity, and their own guilt, made such a deep impression upon their minds, that they threw themselves disarmed at his feet, and, owning the whole truth, acknowledged themselves unworthy of mercy. The generous prince, however, not only forgave them, but, receiving them into favour, preferred them afterwards to great employments [p]. Having thus won his enemies at home by his kindness, and strengthened his interest abroad, by marrying the daughter of the duke of the *Boioarii*, who had received and entertained him and his father in their distress, he applied himself, in imitation of his predecessors *Rotharis* and *Grimoald*, to the making of new laws, for the better regulation of his kingdom, and administration of justice. Having therefore, in the first year of his reign, convened a general diet in *Pavia*, with the consent and approbation of his nobles, and the judges from all parts of his kingdom, he enacted several laws, which he added to the edicts of *Rotharis* and *Grimoald*. In the following years he published many others, as occasion required; so that, next to *Rotharis*, he ought to be accounted the chief lawgiver of the *Lombards* [q]. His first edict was published the last day of *February*, in the eleventh indiction, and the first year of his reign, as appears from the preface prefixed to it (X), and several others

He publishes a new edict of laws.

[p] Idem ibid. c. 38. [q] Idem, l. vi. c. 58. BERNARD. SACCUS, hist. Ticin. l. ix. c. 5. SIGON. reg. Ital. ad ann. 713.

(X) The preface is couched in the following words: "Whereas our "most mighty predecessor and most eminent king, *Rothar*, published "an edict for the *Lombards*, wherein he prudently caused the following words to be inserted; *If the princes of the* Lombards, *our successors, find any thing superfluous in this edict, they may leave it out, and, with the assistance of God add what they think wanting:* after him, the most glorious king *Grimoald* accordingly added "and left out what to him seemed fit; and we, following his example, and inspired, as we hope, by God, have decreed to be "added and omitted such things, as, according to the law of God, "seemed to us proper: therefore, in the name of the omnipotent "God,

others he publiſhed the following years; ſo that his laws amounted in the end to an hundred and fifty-two. But the wiſdom this prince ſhewed in ſettling his kingdom with excellent laws, and his other extraordinary parts, were not a little eclipſed by his unbounded ambition; for, not ſatisfied with the large and extenſive dominions left him by his predeceſſors, he undertook to drive the *Romans* quite out of *Italy*; which in the end occaſioned the ruin of the kingdom of the *Lombards* in that country: for the popes growing jealous of their too great power, and finding the emperors of the eaſt incapable of making head againſt them, or putting a ſtop to their conqueſts, had recourſe to a foreign nation, which raiſed a new empire in *Italy*, upon the ruins of the kingdom of the *Lombards*, as we ſhall relate in the ſequel of this hiſtory. *Luitprand*, puſhed on by his ambition, watched all opportunities of inlarging his dominions at the expence of the emperors; and in the fifth year of his reign a very favourable one offered: for *Leo Iſauricus*, who at that time reigned in the eaſt, having, by his famous edict, forbidden the worſhip of images, and ordered them to be everywhere pulled down, the people were ſo provoked at that inno-

" God, I *Luitprand*, the moſt excellent, the chriſtian and catholic,
" king of the nation of the *Lombards*, beloved of God, in the firſt
" year of my reign, the day before the kalends of *March*, in the
" eleventh indiction, together with all the judges from the parts
" of *Auſtria* and *Neuſtria*, and borders of *Thuſcia*, with others of
" my faithful *Lombards*, and all the people aſſiſting, am pleaſed
" with the following regulations, which to us have appeared good,
" according to the fear and love of God." Then follow the ſix chapters of the edict, whereof the firſt bears this title *De ſucceſſione filiarum*. In the fifth year of his reign he publiſhed another edict, and a great many more in the following years, which are all to be ſeen intire in the manuſcript code lodged in the monaſtery of *Cava*, with ſeven other chapters added to them, under the following titles: I. *De mercede magiſtri*. II. *De muro*. III. *De annona*. IV. *De opera*. V. *De caminata*. VI. *De furno*. VII. *De puteo*. The laws of *Luitprand* are in all an hundred and fifty-two, as appears from the above-mentioned code; but the compiler of the three books of the laws of the *Lombards* has thought fit to inſert in that work only an hundred and thirty ſeven of them, *viz.* forty-eight in the firſt book, and eighty-nine in the ſecond. As for the third book, it is chiefly compoſed of thoſe laws, which were made by the emperors who reigned in *Italy*, as ſucceſſors to the kings of the *Lombards*; for ſeveral laws were enacted by them, not as emperors or kings of *France*, but as kings of *Italy*, or of the *Lombards*; and hence the *Lombard* laws were never of any force in *France*, nor the *French* laws in *Italy*

vation,

vation, that, in ſeveral places they openy revolted, and falling upon the emperor's officers, drove them out of the cities. In the eaſt *Germanus*, patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, oppoſed the emperor's deſign with great warmth; but *Leo* cauſed him to be depoſed, and *Anaſtaſius* to be raiſed to that ſee in his room, ordering at the ſame time all the images in the imperial city to be pulled down, and publicly burnt. He ſtrictly injoined his officers in the weſt, eſpecially the exarch of *Ravenna*, to ſee his edict punctually obeyed in their reſpective governments. In compliance with theſe orders, *Scholaſticus*, then exarch, began to pull down the images in all the churches and public places in *Ravenna*; which incenſed the ſuperſtitious multitude to ſuch a degree, that, taking arms, they openly declared they would rather renounce their allegiance to the emperor, than the worſhip of images. Thus a kind of civil war being kindled in the city, *Luitprand* thought he had now a favourable opportunity of making himſelf maſter of the ſeat of the exarch, not doubting but the conqueſt of ſuch an important place would be followed by that of the whole exarchate. Having therefore drawn together all his forces, he unexpectedly appeared before *Ravenna*, and cloſely beſieged it. The exarch little expected ſuch a ſurpriſe, as a friendly correſpondence had been maintained for many years between the exarchs and the *Lombard* kings. However, he defended the place with ſuch courage and reſolution, that *Luitprand*, deſpairing of ſucceſs, broke up the ſiege, and led his army againſt *Claſſis* at a ſmall diſtance from *Ravenna*, which place he took, plundered, and levelled with the ground. The loſs of this place, and the ſevere treatment the inhabitants met with from the king, threw the citizens of *Ravenna* into the utmoſt conſternation; which *Luitprand* being informed of, he reſolved to take advantage of their fears, and, returning before *Ravenna* while the inhabitants were thus diſheartened, to attempt once more the reduction of that place. Accordingly he led his whole army againſt it, and, by frequent attacks, tired the inhabitants and gariſon to ſuch a degree, that the exarch, finding they could hold out no longer, and deſpairing of relief, privately withdrew. *Luitprand*, informed of his retreat, attacked the town with more violence than ever, and, having carried it by ſtorm, gave it up to be plundered by his ſoldiers, who found in it an immenſe booty, as it had been for a long time the ſeat of the *Roman* emperors, of the *Gothic* kings, and the exarchs. The king ſtripped it of moſt of its valuable monuments of antiquity, and cauſed, among the reſt, an equeſtrian ſtatue of an emperor, of wonderful workmanſhip, to be conveyed to *Pavia*, where it is to be ſeen to this day. The reduction

Diſturbances occaſioned in Italy *by the edict of* Leo Iſauricus.

Luitprand *invades the exarchate.*

He takes and plunders Ravenna. *Year after Chriſt* 722.

duction of *Ravenna* was followed by the surrender of several cities of the exarchate, which *Luitprand* reduced to a dukedom, appointing *Hildebrand*, his grandson, to govern it with the title of duke, and giving him, as he was yet an infant, *Peredeus* duke of *Vicenza* for his guardian [r].

THE conquest of *Ravenna*, and the greater part of the exarchate, did not a little alarm *Gregory* II. bishop of *Rome*. He was then at variance with the emperor, whose edict against the worshipping of images he had opposed with all his might, and by that means provoked *Leo* to such a degree, that he had threatened to drive him from his see, and send him into exile. However, the pope, no less jealous of the power of the *Lombards*, than all his predecessors had been, resolved, by some means or other, to put a stop to their conquests. The only prince in *Italy*, to whom he could have recourse, was *Ursus* duke of *Venice*, the *Venetians* making already no inconsiderable figure. To him accordingly he wrote a very pressing letter, conjuring him to assist his worthy son the exarch, and, for the love of the holy faith, to attempt with him the recovery of the exarchate, which the wicked nation of the *Lombards* had unjustly taken from his sons *Leo* and *Constantine* emperors. *Ursus* and the *Venetians*, moved with the pope's letter, and at the same time greatly alarmed at the growth of so powerful a neighbour, promised to assist the exarch with the whole strength of their republic, and accordingly fitted out a considerable fleet, pretending it was designed for the service of the emperor against the *Saracens*. At the same time the exarch, who had taken refuge in *Venice*, abandoning that place, as it were in despair of bringing the duke over to his party, raised, in the places still subject to the emperor, what forces he was able; and having got together a considerable body he marched with them towards *Imola*, giving out, that he designed to besiege that city; but turning all on a sudden towards *Ravenna*, as had been agreed on between him and the *Venetians*, he laid siege to it by land, while they invested it almost at the same instant by sea. *Peredeus* defended the town for some time with great courage and resolution, obliging all those, who were able to bear arms, to repair to the walls. But the *Venetians* having, in spite of all opposition, forced open one of the gates on the side of the sea, the city was taken, and *Peredeus* slain, while he was attempting, at the head of a choice body, to drive the enemy from the posts they had seized. As for *Hildebrand*, he fell into the hands of the *Venetians*, who, having thus recovered *Ravenna* to the emperor,

Ravenna *recovered by the exarch and the* Venetians.

[r] PAUL. DIAC. l. vi. c. 32. & ANAST. bibliothecar. in Greg. II.

returned

returned home, leaving the exarch in poſſeſſion of the city. *Luitprand* was then at *Pavia*; but the town was taken before he could aſſemble his troops to relieve it [s]. And now *Gregory* biſhop of *Rome*, to whom the recovery of *Ravenna* was chiefly owing, perſuading himſelf, that the emperor would, out of gratitude, give ear to his remonſtrances and admonitions, began to ſolicit him with more preſſing letters than ever to revoke his edict againſt the worſhip of images; but *Leo* well appriſed, that the biſhop, in all the meaſures he had taked, had been more influenced by a regard to his own intereſt, than to that of the empire, inſtead of hearkening to his remonſtrances, was ſtill more provoked againſt him for thus obſtinately oppoſing the execution of his edict. Being therefore reſolved at all events to have it obſerved in *Rome* itſelf, and, on the other hand, not doubting but the pope would oppoſe it to the laſt with all his might, in order to remove all obſtacles, he ſent three officers to *Rome*, with private orders either to diſpatch the pope, or to take him priſoner, and convey him to *Conſtantinople*. At the ſame time he wrote to *Mauritius* duke of *Rome*, ſecretly injoining him to aſſiſt his three officers in their undertaking; but no favourable opportunity offering to put their deſign in execution, the emperor, in the year 725, recalled *Scholaſticus*, and ſent *Paul* a patrician into *Italy*, to govern in his room, with private inſtructions to encourage the above-mentioned officers with the promiſe of great rewards, and to aſſure them of his protection. But in the mean time the plot was diſcovered, and two of the conſpirators apprehended by the citizens of *Rome* and put to death, the third having eſcaped into a monaſtery, where he took the monaſtic habit, and ended his days [t]. Hereupon the exarch, in compliance with the emperor's orders, reſolved to proceed no longer by ſecret plots, but by open force. Accordingly he drew together a conſiderable body of troops, and ſet out at the head of them on his march to *Rome*, with a deſign to ſeize on the pope, and ſend him, as he had engaged to do, in chains to *Conſtantinople*. But, on this occaſion, *Luitprand*, though highly provoked agninſt *Gregory* for having ſtirred up the *Venetians* againſt him, yet reſolved to aſſiſt him, and the citizens of *Rome*, againſt the exarch, in order to keep the balance even between them, and, by aſſiſting ſometimes the one, and ſometimes the other, weaken both. Purſuant to this reſolution, he ordered the *Lombards* of *Tuſcany*, and thoſe of the dukedom of *Spoleto*, to join the pope, and the inhabitants of

Leo and pope Gregory quarrel.

The exarch attempts to get the pope into his power,

Who is defended by Luitprand.

[s] Paul. Diac. ibid. [t] Anastas. in Greg. II. Sigon. ad ann. 725. Marg. Freher. in chron. exar. Rav. p. 38.

Rome,

Rome, who, being, by this reinforcement, far ſuperior in ſtrength and number to the exarch, obliged him to return to *Ravenna*, and give over all thoughts of any further attempt on the perſon of the pope. In the mean time *Leo*, perſiſting in his former reſolution of ſuppreſſing throughout his dominions the worſhip of images, ſent freſh orders to the exarch *Paul*, ſtrictly injoining him to cauſe his edict to be put in execution in all the cities of *Italy* under his empire, eſpecially in *Rome*. At the ſame time he wrote to the pope, promiſing him his favour and protection, if he complied with the edict, and declaring him, if he continued to oppoſe it, a rebel, and no longer veſted with the papal dignity. But *Gregory* was ſo far from yielding to the emperor's threats or promiſes, that, on the contrary, he ſolemnly excommunicated the exarch for attempting to put the imperial edict in execution; and at the ſame time wrote circular letters to the *Venetians*, to king *Luitprand*, to the *Lombard* dukes, and to all the chief cities of the empire, exhorting them to continue ſtedfaſt in the catholic faith, and to oppoſe with all their might ſuch a deteſtable innovation. Theſe letters made ſuch an impreſſion on the minds of the people in *Italy*, that though of different intereſts, and often at war with one another, they all united, proteſting they would defend the catholic faith, and the life of the pope in ſo glorious a cauſe, at the expence of their own; nay, the citizens of *Rome*, and the inhabitants of *Pentapolis*, now *Marca d'Ancona*, not contenting themſelves with ſuch a proteſtation, openly revolted from the emperor, and, pulling down his ſtatues, they elected, by their own authority, magiſtrates to govern them during the interregnum. We are even told, that, tranſported with a blind zeal, they were for chuſing a new emperor, and conducting him to *Conſtantinople*, not doubting but the people would every where join them. But the pope, thinking this reſolution unſeaſonable, and not to be eaſily put in execution, oppoſed it; ſo that it did not take place [u].

The pope oppoſes the emperor's edict againſt images.

Several cities revolt.

IN the mean time the exarch *Paul*, having gained a conſiderable party in *Ravenna*, began, purſuant to the repeated orders from the emperor, to remove the images, as ſo many idols, out of the churches. Hereupon the adverſe party, ſupported and encouraged by the pope, flew to arms, and, falling upon the iconoclaſts or image-breakers, as they ſtyled them, gave riſe to a civil war within the walls of *Ravenna*. Great numbers were killed on both ſides; but thoſe who were for the worſhip of

Great diſturbances in Ravenna, and the exarch murdered.

[u] PAUL. DIAC. l. vi. c. 9. REGIN. chronol. l. i. p. 47. SIGON. ad ann. 726.

images prevailing in the end, a dreadful ſlaughter was made of the oppoſite party, and, among the reſt, the exarch himſelf was murdered. However, the city of *Ravenna* continued faithful to the emperor; but moſt of the cities of *Romagna* belonging to the exarchate, and all thoſe of *Pentapolis* or *La Marca d' Ancona*, abhorring the emperor as an heretic, ſubmitted to *Luitprand* king of the *Lombards*, who, pretending a great zeal for the catholic religion, took care to improve the diſcontent of the people to his advantage, by repreſenting to them, that they could never maintain their religious rights under a prince, who was not only a heretic, but a perſecutor of the orthodox. In *Naples*, *Exhilaratus*, duke of that city, having received peremptory orders from the emperor to cauſe his edict to be put in execution, did all that lay in his power to perſuade the people to receive it; but, finding all his endeavours thwarted by the biſhop of *Rome*, for whom the *Neapolitans* had a great veneration, he hired aſſaſſins to murder him. But the plot being diſcovered, tho' carried on with great ſecrecy, the *Neapolitans*, highly provoked againſt the duke, tore both him and his ſon to pieces, and likewiſe put to death one of his chief officers, who had compoſed a libel againſt the pope [w]. *Luitprand*, and *Gregory*, at that time duke of *Benevento*, laying hold of ſo favourable an opportunity to make themſelves maſters of the dukedom of *Naples*, did all that lay in their power to perſuade the *Neapolitans* to ſubmit to them. But the *Neapolitans*, bearing an irreconcileable hatred to the *Lombards*, with whom they had been conſtantly at variance, rejected every overture of that nature with the utmoſt indignation, and, continuing ſtedfaſt in their allegiance to *Leo*, received from *Conſtantinople* one *Peter*, who was ſent to govern them in the room of *Exhilaratus*. Some writers ſuppoſe the *Neapolitans*, in this general revolt of the cities of *Italy*, to have ſhaken off the yoke with the reſt, and to have appointed magiſtrates of their own election to govern them, in the room of the officers hitherto ſent from *Conſtantinople*, or named by the exarch; but they are therein certainly miſtaken, it being manifeſt from hiſtory, that *Peter* ſucceeded *Exhilaratus* in that dukedom; and that the *Neapolitans* continued to live under the emperors, till they were conquered many years after by the *Normans*, as we ſhall relate hereafter. In the mean time *Leo*, hearing of the murder of the exarch, and the general revolt of the cities, and not doubting but the pope was the chief author of ſo much miſchief, ſent the eunuch *Eutychius* into *Italy*, with the title and authority of

All Pentapolis, *and great part of* Romagna, *ſubmit to* Luitprand.

The Neapolitans *put their duke to death.*

[w] Sigon. ad ann. 726. Maimb. hiſt. iconoclaſt. p. 73.

exarch,

exarch, ſtrictly injoining him to get the pope diſpatched by ſome means or other, ſince his death was abſolutely neceſſary for the tranquillity of *Italy*. The exarch left no ſtone unturned to get the pope into his power; but a meſſenger, whom he had ſent to *Rome*, being apprehended by the citizens, and an order from the emperor found upon him to all his officers in that city, commanding them to put the pope to death at all events, the pope's friends thenceforth guarded him with ſuch care, that the exarch's emiſſaries could never afterwards find any opportunity of executing their deſign. As for the meſſenger, the *Romans* were for putting him to death; but the pope interpoſed, contenting himſelf with excommunicating the exarch [x]. And now the *Romans*, provoked more than ever againſt *Leo*, and, on the other hand, unwilling to live under the *Lombards*, reſolved to revolt from the emperor, and appoint their own magiſtrates, keeping themſelves united under the pope, not yet as their prince, but only as their head. This they did accordingly, and from theſe ſlender beginnings the ſovereignty of the popes in *Italy* took its riſe, though they did not then, as is commonly ſuppoſed by hiſtorians, but many years after, become ſovereign lords of *Rome* (Y).

Eutychius the new exarch attempts to get the pope murdered.

The origin of the pope's temporal power.

Eutychius

[x] FREHER. in chron. exarch. Raven. p. 82.

(Y) The *Greek* writers, who flouriſhed long after *Gregory*, *Paulus Diaconus*, and *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, tell us, that the *Romans*, revolting from the emperor *Leo*, choſe *Gregory* for their prince, and took an oath of allegiance to him. They add, that the pope readily accepted the ſovereignty offered him; that he forbad the *Romans*, and the other inhabitants of *Italy*, to pay tribute for the future to the emperor: that he abſolved all the ſubjects of the empire from their oath of allegiance; and finally, that, with great ſolemnity, he excommunicated and depoſed *Leo*. Hence, ſay the *Greek* writers, *viz*. *Theophanes*, *Cedrenus*, *Zonaras*, and *Nicephorus*, the temporal dominion of the popes over *Rome*, and the *Roman* dukedom, took its riſe; to which were afterwards added, by *Pepin* and *Charles the Great*, the exarchate of *Ravenna*, *Pentapolis* or the *Marca d'Ancona*, and ſeveral other cities of *Italy*. On the other hand, *Paulus Diaconus*, *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius* and *Damaſcenus*, take no notice of the pope's depoſing or excommunicating the emperor; of his forbidding tribute to be paid to him; or of his accepting from the rebellious *Romans* the ſovereignty of *Rome*. Theſe writers only ſay, that he oppoſed with all his might the edicts of *Leo*; that he prevented them from being received by the people; and that he earneſtly exhorted and conjured the emperor to revoke them, and give over, as they ſtyle it, ſuch an impious undertaking,

Eutychius failed in his design upon the life of the pope; but, having brought with him from *Constantinople* a good number of troops,

Anastasius, after having told us, that *Leo* deposed *Germanus* patriarch of *Constantinople* for opposing his edict, and appointed *Anastasius* in his room, adds, that *Gregory* excommunicated the new patriarch, and wrote to the emperor, exhorting him to revoke his edict. Had he likewise excommunicated the emperor, we cannot persuade ourselves, that *Anastasius*, *Paulus Diaconus*, and *Damascenus*, would have passed over in silence such a remarkable incident, it being agreed on by all writers, that no prince or emperor had been excommunicated till that time. As for what *Cedrenus*, *Theophanes*, *Zonaras*, and *Nicephorus*, write of the pope's deposing the emperor, it is evidently false, since *Gregory* acknowledged *Leo* for emperor as long as he lived, as did likewise *Gregory* III. his successor, who wrote several letters to him full of respect; nay, the dates of most of that pope's letters bear the years of *Leo*'s reign; and in that, which he wrote to *Boniface*, he gives *Leo* the title of *Most pious*, *Imperante domino piissimo Augusto Leone imperii ejus* XXIII 1). Hence the *French* writers, and among the rest *P. de Marca*, *Natalis*, and *Du Pin*, maintain, that *Gregory* never excommunicated, or attempted to depose, the emperor *Leo*; that what the above mentioned *Greek* authors have written on that head, ought to be deemed fabulous; and, that, in so remarkable an incident, the silence of the *Latin* writers, who flourished in times less distant, ought to be of far greater weight with every unbiassed reader, than the authority of the *Greeks*, who, out of their natural aversion to the *Latin* church, have obtruded such fables on the public. But most of our protestant writers seem to give intire credit to the *Greeks*, and by all means will have it, that *Gregory* excommunicated the emperor; that he absolved all his subjects from their allegiance; that he forbad them to pay him the usual tribute; and that, being offered the sovereignty of *Rome* by the rebellious *Romans*, he accepted the offer, and thenceforth took upon him all the state of a temporal prince. *Spanhemius* thinks, that all this was denied by the *French* writers, lest, in the reign of *Lewis the Great*, they should seem to acknowledge such a power in the popes (2). The *Italian* writers, even those among them who are most addicted to the court of *Rome*, agree with the protestants in giving credit to the *Greeks*, but with a different view, *viz.* to shew, that the power of excommunicating and deposing princes was so early exerted by the popes. To conclude, *Theophanes*, *Cedrenus*, *Zonaras*, and *Nicephorus*, say, that *Gregory* II. not only excommunicated the emperor *Leo*, but absolved his subjects from their allegiance, declaring, that they were no longer bound to obey him;

(1) *Greg.* III. *ep.* iii. *P. de Marca de con. sac & imp. l.* iii. *c* 11. *num* 5. (2) *Spanhem. contra Maimburg. in hist. imag. p.* 52.

that

troops, he eaſily quelled the rebellion in *Ravenna*, and ſeverely puniſhed the authors of the late diſturbances. As for the rebellious

that on this occaſion the *Romans*, ſhaking off the yoke, offered the ſovereignty of *Rome* to the pope; and that he, accepting the offer, became ſovereign lord of that city, and its dukedom. On the other hand, *Paulus Diaconus*, *Anaſtaſius* and *Damaſcenus*, who flouriſhed before the *Greek* writers, only ſay, that the pope oppoſed the edicts of *Leo*; that he excommunicated both the exarch of *Ravenna*, and the patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and that he exhorted the emperor to revoke his edict. Some modern writers give entire credit to the *Greeks*; others. from the ſilence of the *Latins*, conclude the accounts of the *Greeks* to be fabulous: and ſuch truly they appear to us, ſince *Gregory*, ſo long as he lived, acknowledged *Leo* as emperor; and *Gregory* III. his ſucceſſor, not only wrote reſpectful letters to him, but dated thoſe he wrote to others by the years of his reign, as we have hinted above. As for the temporal dominion of the popes in *Rome*, we ſhall ſhew in a proper place, that it did not begin till ſeveral years after; and that their firſt acquiſitions were in the exarchate; that they became afterwards maſters of *Pentapolis*, of ſeveral places in the *Roman* dukedom, and laſtly of *Rome*. As for the famous donation of all *Italy*, ſaid to have been made by *Conſtantine the Great*, in the year 324, to pope *Sylveſter*, it is now univerſally exploded as fabulous. It was indeed formerly defended with great warmth by moſt of the *Italian* writers, who even maintained in their works, that the emperors, who ſucceeded *Conſtantine*, had no right or title to any part of *Italy*, as belonging to the pope, and being the patrimony of St. *Peter*; that from thence the inveſtitures given by the popes took their riſe; and that, from that time, *Italy* began to be disjoined from the empire, and was never afterwards ſubject to the emperors; nay, *Matteo d'Afflitti*, a civilian of no ſmall account, from this ſuppoſed donation, will have the conſtitutions publiſhed by the emperors, the ſucceſſors of *Conſtantine*, to be of no force in *Italy*, ſince thoſe princes had not the power of cauſing them to be received by the inhabitants of that country, who were no longer ſubject to them; and ſeveral eminent civilians, members of the collateral council of *Naples*, were of opinion, that in *Italy* recourſe ought to be had to the canon, and not to the civil, law (3). But, in later times, it has been evidently proved by many able writers (4), that this donation was forged in the eighth or ninth century, and then inſerted into the decrees of *Gratian*, no mention of it being made by any writer before that time. The many copies of this famous inſtrument, which are ſtill extant, and widely differ from each other, are

(3) *Afflit in conſtit. in prælud. q.* 2. *num.* 2. & *q.* 20. *num.* 1. *Tappia de jur. reg. l.* i. *de legib. l.* i. *num.* 6. (4) *Marca, l.* iii. *c.* 12. & *l* vi. *c.* 6. *Schol. ſtrat. antiq. illuſt. part.* ii. *diſſ.* 3. *c.* 8.

ſo

lious *Romans*, he was well appriſed he could never reduce them, ſo long as they were ſupported by the king of the *Lombards*; and therefore he employed all his art and policy to take off that prince from the party of the *Romans*, and bring him over to his own. *Luitprand*, for ſome time, withſtood all his offers; but *Traſimund* duke of *Spoleto* revolting at this very juncture, the exarch, laying hold of that opportunity, offered to aſſiſt the

ſo many evident proofs of forgery to every perſon, who does not delight in darkneſs, to uſe the expreſſion of *Pietro Giannone*, and therefore ſhuts his eyes, leſt he ſhould be forced to ſee. A copy of this ſuppoſed donation is ſtill to be ſeen in the *Vatican* library, but greatly differing from that, which we read in the decrees of *Gratian*. It is related in quite different words by the popes *Melchias*, *Nicholas* II. and *Leo* IX. and quoted by *Petrus Damianus*, *Balſtar*, *Ivo de Chartres*, *Burſattus*, and *Albericus*, with great diſagreement both in words and ſenſe. Beſides, who can imagine, that *Euſebius*, and other contemporary writers, who have tranſmitted to poſterity the moſt minute incidents of *Conſtantine*'s reign, would have paſſed over in ſilence this, perhaps the moſt remarkable of all? This donation is ſaid to have been made by *Conſtantine* at *Rome* in the ſpring of the year 324, and four days after his baptiſm. But it is evident from hiſtory, that *Conſtantine* was not then at *Rome*, but engaged in a war againſt *Licinius* in the eaſt; and that, the war being ended, he went the ſame year to *Theſſalonica*, and continued there till the following year (5). He defeated *Licinius* in his third conſulſhip, having *Criſpus* for his collegue, who was likewiſe in his third conſulſhip, as is affirmed by all hiſtorians. Now, according to the unanimous conſent of chronologers, *Conſtantine* and *Criſpus* were conſuls for the third time in 324, and in the ſpring of that year, the very time when he is ſuppoſed to have made that donation, he was at *Theſſalonica*, as is manifeſt from two of his conſtitutions ſtill to be ſeen in the *Theodoſian* code, the one bearing the following date, *Dat.* VIII. *id. Mart. Theſſalonicæ*, *Criſpo* III. *& Conſtantino* III. *coſſ.* the other dated thus; *Dat.* VI. *id. Aprilis*, *Theſſalonicæ*, *Criſpo* III. *& Conſtantino* III. *coſſ.* (6). The latter is directed to *Lucer. Verinus*, that year prefect of *Rome*, as appears from the *notitia* of the prefects of that city, where we read *Criſpo* III. *& Conſtantino* III. *coſſ Lucer. Verinus præfectus urbi.* From theſe conſtitutions, and likewiſe from the moſt credible hiſtorians, both *Greek* and *Latin*, it has been evidently proved by ſeveral writers, that *Conſtantine* was baptized in *Nicomedia* when he was dying, and not in *Rome* by pope *Sylveſter*, to whom he is ſuppoſed to have made the above-mentioned donation four days after his baptiſm: ſo that, upon the whole, we may conclude *Conſtantine*'s yielding *Rome* to *Sylveſter*, and his receiving baptiſm at the hands of that pope, to be equally fabulous.

(5) *Vide Zoſ. l.* ii. *& annonym. Sirmund.* (6) *Cod. Theod. l.* iv.

king

king with all his ſtrength againſt the rebellious duke, provided he would, in like manner, aſſiſt him againſt the pope and the *Romans*. With this propoſal *Luitprand* readily cloſed, and a league being concluded upon theſe terms between him and the exarch, the two armies joined, and began their march towards *Spoleto*. At their approach, the duke, deſpairing of being able to reſiſt two ſuch powers, came out with a ſmall attendance to meet them, and, throwing himſelf at the king's feet, ſued, in that humble poſture, for pardon; which *Luitprand* not only granted him, but confirmed him in the dukedom, after he had obliged him to take a new oath of allegiance, and give hoſtages for his fidelity in time to come. From *Spoleto* the two armies marched, in purſuance of the treaty, to *Rome*, and encamped in the meadows of *Nero*, between the *Tiber* and the *Vatican*. *Gregory* had cauſed the city of *Rome* to be fortified in the beſt manner he could; but being ſenſible, that the *Romans* alone could not long hold out againſt two ſuch armies, and reflecting on the kind treatment the duke of *Spoleto* had met with upon his ſubmitting to the king, he reſolved to follow his example; and accordingly, taking with him ſome of the clergy, and the principal inhabitants of the city, he went to wait on the king in his camp; and there, with a pathetic ſpeech, as he was a great maſter of eloquence, ſoftened *Luitprand* to ſuch a degree, that, throwing himſelf at his feet in the preſence of the whole army, he begged pardon for entering into an alliance againſt him, and, aſſuring him of his protection for the future, he went with him to the church of St. *Peter*, and there, diſarming himſelf in the preſence of his chief officers, he laid his girdle, his ſword, and his gantlet, with his royal mantle, his crown of gold, and croſs of ſilver, on the apoſtle's ſepulchre. After this, he reconciled the pope with the exarch, who was thereupon received into the city, where he continued for ſome time, maintaining a friendly correſpondence with the pope [y]. At this time an impoſtor, taking the name of *Tiberius*, and pretending to be deſcended from the emperors, ſeduced a great many people in *Tuſcany*, and was by them proclaimed emperor. The exarch reſolved to march againſt him; but, as he had not ſufficient forces to oppoſe the rebels, *Gregory*, who let no opportunity ſlip of obliging *Leo*, perſuaded the *Romans* to attend the exarch in this expedition; by which means the uſurper being taken in a caſtle, his head was ſent to the emperor, and the rebellion utterly ſuppreſſed. But the emperor ſtill inſiſting upon his edict againſt the images being received in *Rome*, the

An alliance between the exarch and Luitprand.

They beſiege Rome.

The pope perſuades Luitprand *to raiſe the ſiege.*

Year after Chriſt 729.

[y] SIGON. ad ann. 729.

Romans,

Romans, at the inſtigation of the pope, publicly renounced theirr allegiance to *Leo*, paid him no more tribute, and withdrew for ever their obedience to the emperors of the eaſt. *Leo*, informed of this revolt, and not queſtioning but the pope was the author of it, immediately cauſed all the patrimonies of the church of *Rome* in *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and his other dominions, to be confiſcated. At the ſame time he ordered a powerful army to be raiſed, with a deſign to recover the towns that had revolted, to chaſtiſe the *Romans* for their rebellion, and, above all, to be revenged on the pope, who had raiſed all theſe diſturbances, by oppoſing himſelf, and perſuading others to oppoſe, the execution of his edict. *Gregory*, greatly alarmed at the warlike preparations that were carrying on throughout the empire, and well appriſed, that they were chiefly deſigned againſt him and the *Romans*, reſolved to recur to the protection of the *French*, the only nation at that time capable of coping with the emperor, and on whom, on account of their zeal for religion, he thought he might depend. The *Lombards* were then very powerful; but, as they wanted to be maſters of *Rome*, he did not think it adviſeable to truſt them. The *Venetians*, though zealous in the defence of the pope, were not yet in a condition to withſtand the power of the emperor, and, beſides were jealous of the *Lombards*, who watched all opportunities of inlarging their dominions at the expence of their neighbours. As for *Spain*, it was then in a moſt deplorable condition, being over-run, and almoſt wholly ruined, by the *Saracens*. The *French* nation was at this time governed by the celebrated *Charles Martel*, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a moſt eminent manner in the wars of *France* and *Germany*, and had, not long before gained a ſignal victory over the *Saracens* in the neighbourhood of *Tours*; whence he was generally reputed the beſt general, and the greateſt hero, of his time. To him therefore *Gregory* ſent a ſolemn embaſſy, with a great number of reliques, earneſtly intreating him to take the *Romans*, and the church, under his protection, and defend them againſt the attempts of *Leo*. The embaſſadors were received with extraordinary marks of honour, and a treaty ſoon concluded between them and *Charles*, who engaged to march into *Italy* in perſon, at the head of a powerful army, in defence of the *Romans*, and the church, if they ſhould be attacked either by the emperor, or the *Lombards*. On the other hand, the *Romans* were to acknowledge him for their protector, and confer on him the honour of the conſulſhip, as it had been formerly conferred on *Clovis* by the emperor *Anaſtaſius*, after that prince had defeated the *Viſigoths*. The embaſſadors returned from *France* loaded with

Leo reſolves to reduce the revolted cities, and to chaſtiſe the pope.

Who has recourſe to the French. *Year after Chriſt* 731.

with rich preſents [z]. But *Gregory* did not long enjoy the fruit of their negotiations; for he died the ſame year 731, and was ſucceeded by pope *Gregory* III. in whoſe time ſome place the above-mentioned embaſſy. Theſe authors tell us, that *Luitprand*, having defeated *Thraſimund*, who had revolted a ſecond time, invaded, after his victory, the *Roman* dukedom, and laid cloſe ſiege to *Rome*, being provoked againſt *Gregory* for receiving and entertaining the rebel; that the pope, finding his prayers and entreaties did not make the ſame impreſſion on the king, as thoſe of his predeceſſor, had recourſe to *Charles Martel*; and that *Charles* perſuaded the king of the *Lombards* to raiſe the ſiege, and, contenting himſelf with four cities only, to leave *Rome*, and the reſt of that dukedom, to the *Romans* and the pope [a]. Be that as it will, it is certain, that, upon the pope's recurring to *France*, the *French* firſt began to concern themſelves in the affairs of *Italy*, and afterwards, by degrees, made themſelves maſters of the country, as we ſhall relate anon.

IN the mean time died the emperor *Leo*, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Conſtantine*, ſurnamed *Copronymus*, who, treading in the footſteps of his father, renewed his edict againſt images, and began to proſecute all thoſe, who ſtood up in their defence; nay, not ſatisfied with ordering the images to be removed, he went farther, and forbad the invocation of ſaints, eſpecially of the virgin *Mary*, not ſuffering any holy days to be kept in her honour, or her aſſiſtance to be implored. This edict occaſioned new diſturbances in *Italy*, and confirmed the *Romans* in the reſolution they had taken of ſeparating themſelves entirely from the empire, the more as, being now under the protection of *Charles Martel*, they had nothing to fear from the emperor. They therefore drove out of their city ſuch of the imperial officers, as they had hitherto ſuffered to continue there, and by that means aboliſhed the very ſhadow of dominion, which the emperor had till this time among them. Soon after the emperor *Leo*, died *Gregory* III. and was ſucceeded by *Zachary*, who was no ſooner elected, than he diſpatched a ſolemn embaſſy to *Luitprand*, intreating him to reſtore the four cities, which had been yielded to him upon his raiſing the ſiege of *Rome*. *Luitprand* received the embaſſadors with extraordinary marks of honour, and ſeemed inclined to comply with their requeſt; but, as the deſired reſtitution was put off from time to time, *Zachary*, in imitation of *Gregory*, went in perſon to wait on

[z] Vide append. ad GREG. TUR. p. 15. [a] SIGON. ad ann. 739.

the king, attended by all the clergy of *Rome*. *Luitprand*, who was then at *Terni*, received him with the greateſt reſpect imaginable, and not only granted him his requeſt, but reſtored to the church of *Rome* the patrimony in *Sabina*, which had been confiſcated thirty years before, and concluded a peace with the *Romans* for twenty years. Towards the latter end of his reign, being impatient of reſt, he invaded the exarchate, and, having taken *Ceſena*, was making the neceſſary preparations for beſieging *Ravenna*, and bringing that place once more under his dominion. But *Zachary*, for whom the king had the greateſt veneration, interpoſing, *Luitprand*, at his requeſt, not only laid aſide all thoughts of making further conqueſts, but even reſtored *Ceſena*, and ſome other places, which he had taken [b].

Luitprand *dies Year after Chriſt* 743.

Not long after, *Luitprand* died, in the year 743, the thirty-ſecond of his reign, and was buried with great pomp and ſolemnity in the church of St. *Adrian* in *Pavia*. *Paulus Diaconus* beſtows on him the higheſt encomiums, and not undeſervedly; for he was endued with every good quality becoming a prince [c]. He governed with great juſtice and moderation, treating his ſubjects as his children, and giving daily inſtances of his generoſity and good-nature, even to his greateſt enemies. He inlarged his dominions by the addition of *Pentapolis*, and the greater part of *Æmilia*; and this his thirſt after conqueſts, and his ambition, are the only faults, which the writers of thoſe times have been able to diſcover in his character. He founded many churches and monaſteries, enumerated by *Paulus Diaconus* [d], whereof the veſtiges are admired to this day. With his death *Paulus Diaconus* cloſes his hiſtory of the *Lombards* (Z).

Luitprand

[b] Paul. Diac. l. vi. c. 57, 58. [c] Idem ibid. [d] Idem ibid.

(Z) With the death of *Luitprand*, *Paulus Diaconus* cloſes his hiſtory of the *Lombards*. He was deacon of the church of *Forum Julii*, in the territory of which city his great grand-father's father ſettled, when the *Lombards*, his countrymen, firſt came into *Italy*. He left five ſons, who were carried into captivity by the *Avares*, when *Forum Julii* was betrayed to them, as we have related above, by *Romilda* the wife of *Giſulf*. Of the five brothers, one only, by name *Lupicis*, returned to the place of his nativity, where he married, and had a ſon named *Arechis*. The ſon of *Arechis*, named *Warnefrid*, had, by his wife *Theudelinda*, *Paul Warnefrid* our hiſtorian, commonly called *Paulus Diaconus*, or *Paul the deacon*. He betrays throughout his whole work, great partiality for his countrymen,

Luitprand was succeeded by his grandson *Hildeprand* or *Hildebrand*, whom he had, some years before, taken for his partner in the kingdom. But the *Lombards*, finding him unequal to so great a charge, deposed him, after a short reign of seven months, and in his room raised to the throne *Rachis* duke of *Friuli*, a person highly esteemed for his piety and eminent virtues [e]. He ascended the throne in 744, to the unspeakable satisfaction of the whole nation, and, in the beginning of his reign, confirmed the peace with *Zachary* and the *Romans*, which had been granted them by his predecessor. In the second year of his reign, finding the laws of the *Lombards* still defective, notwithstanding the many alterations and additions made by the preceding kings, he resolved to add some new laws to them, and soften the rigour of others. Accordingly, having convened the states in *Pavia*, with their consent and approbation, he published a new edict in 745, and ordered it to be observed throughout his dominions. This edict, containing eleven chapters, is still to be seen in the often-mentioned code of the monastery of *Cava* in the kingdom of *Naples* [f]. Having thus provided his subjects with excellent laws, and settled the affairs of the kingdom to his satisfaction, though naturally inclined to peace, he turned all on a sudden his thoughts upon war, and pushed on by an ambition of inlarging his dominions, as his predecessors had done, he raised a considerable army, and, putting himself at the head of it, he first retook several places in *Pentapolis*, which had revolted from him, and then, entering the *Roman* dukedom, laid close siege to *Perugia*. The emperor was at a great distance, and did not mind the affairs of *Italy*. The exarch was not in a condition to defend himself, if attacked, much less to protect his neighbours. *Zachary* therefore, instead of soliciting the assistance either of the emperor or the exarch, resolved to try, whether, by his own authority and character, he could divert the king of the *Lombards* from pursuing his conquests. As his former journey had proved successful beyond his expectation, he resolved to undertake another. Accordingly, he went in person to the camp of *Rachis*,

Hildebrand *succeeds; but is deposed, and* Rachis *chosen in his room.*

He publishes a new edict of laws.

He invades the Roman *dukedom, and lays siege to* Perugia.

[e] ERCH. apud Peregrin. in hist. princ. Longob. p. 5. [f] Idem ibid.

men, of which the reader will find several instances in the learned *Camillo Pellegrino* (7).

(7) *Camill. Pellegrin. in dissert. fin. ducat. Benevent. ad septentrion.* p. 37.

under the walls of *Perugia*, and, being received by that prince with great marks of reſpect and veneration, he repreſented to him, with ſuch force and energy, the puniſhment that is reſerved for thoſe, who unjuſtly invade the property of others, that *Rachis*, wonderfully affected with his ſpeech, not only raiſed the ſiege of *Perugia*, but reſtored all the places he held in *Pentapolis*; nay, the preſence and authority of the biſhop made ſuch a deep impreſſion on his mind, that the following year he went to *Rome*, with his wife *Taſia*, and his daughter *Ratruda*, to pay him a viſit. Being overcome, while he was in that city, with the ſecret force of religion, he renounced his kingdom, and proſtrating himſelf at the pope's feet, took the habit of St. *Benedict*, and retired to the monaſtery of *Monte Caſſino*, where he ſpent the remainder of his days, and was honoured after his death by thoſe monks as a ſaint (A). *Taſia* his wife, and

He raiſes the ſiege, and turns monk.

(A) *Giovanni Villani*, in his hiſtory of *Florence*, ſuppoſes the large ſtatue of braſs, which is ſtill to be ſeen at *Barletta*, a city of *Apulia*, and is called *Arrachio*, to have been erected by the *Lombards* of *Benevento* to this prince (8). *Beatillus* (9), and the abbot *de Nuce* (10), are of the ſame opinion; for, at this time, the dukedom of *Benevento* extended as far as *Bari*, ſo that it compriſed the city of *Barletta*; and it is not improbable, ſay they, that the *Lombards* of *Benevento* ſhould in one of their cities, erect a ſtatue to their king. They were, it is true, immediately ſubject to their own duke; but both he and they were at the ſame time ſubject to the king, the kingdom of the *Lombards* compriſing not only that country, which is now known by the name of *Lombardy*, and the other ſmall dukedoms, but likewiſe the three famous dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Spoleto*, and *Benevento*. But *Pietro Giannone* alledges two ſtrong arguments againſt the opinion of *Villani*, and the two abovementioned writers, who have eſpouſed, without due conſideration, his opinion. In the firſt place, it is altogether improbable, ſays he, that the *Lombards* of *Benevento* would have erected ſuch a large and magnificent ſtatue in a town at that time of no account, and ſituated on the very borders of their dukedom, and not in *Benevento* their metropolis, or in ſome other city of note, ſuch as *Capua*, *Salerno*, *Bari*, &c. which were all cities of that dukedom. *Villani*, who flouriſhed in the reigns of *Charles* II. of *Anjou*, and *Joan* I. his niece, when *Barletta* was become one of the moſt conſiderable cities of *Apulia*, thinking it had been ſuch in the reign of *Rachis*, and ſeeing a ſtatue there, called by the natives *Arrachio*, concluded it to be the ſtatue of *Rachis*. The other reaſon alledged by *Gian-*

(8) *Villan. l.* ii *c.* 9. (9) *Beatill. hiſt. di St. Stabino, p.* 83. (10) *De Nuce ad Oſtienſ. l.* i *c.* 8.

MONE

and *Ratruda* his daughter, followed his example, retiring into a monaſtery of virgins, founded by them at a ſmall diſtance from *Monte Caſſino* g. The *Lombards* no ſooner heard, that *Rachis* had reſigned, than aſſembling in *Pavia*, they choſe his brother *Aſtulphus*, or *Aiſtulphus*, in his room, a man of great gallantry in the field, and wiſdom in council. He raiſed the kingdom of the *Lombards* to the higheſt pitch of its grandeur; which gave occaſion to its total ruin, as we ſhall relate anon. In the beginning of his reign, he confirmed the peace concluded between his brother and pope *Zachary*, who died the following year 752, and was ſucceeded by *Stephen* II. But *Stephen*, having held the ſee three days, died on the fourth, and in his room was choſen another named likewiſe *Stephen*, whom the antients call *Stephen* II. not reckoning his predeceſſor, who died before he was conſecrated; for, in thoſe days, the election alone did not make a pope, but the conſecration; and hence this pope is by *Echerempertus*, and *Leo Oſtienſis*, called *Stephen* II. and not *Stephen* III. but at preſent it is a ſettled point in the church of *Rome*, that the pope receives all authority from his election, contrary to what was believed by the antients; and therefore the writers of later times reckon *Stephen*, who lived but three days, and was not conſecrated, among the popes, altering by that means the number of the ſubſequent *Stephens*; ſo that the ſecond is by them called the third, the third called the fourth, *&c.* and the ninth called the tenth, which has bred confuſion in the hiſtory of the church. *Stephen* II. or, as the modern writers call him, the third, three months after his election, diſpatched legates to king *Aſtulphus*, with rich preſents, to confirm the peace, which had been lately granted by that prince to *Zachary*. The king received the new

His brother Aſtulphus *choſen king in his room. Year after Chriſt* 751.

g Idem ibid. & LEO OSTIENS. chron. l. i. c. 8.

none is, that the prince repreſented by that ſtatue is dreſſed after the manner of the *Roman* emperors, has in one hand a croſs, in the other a globe, and no beard; whereas the kings of the *Lombards* are repreſented, as appears from the antient code of the monaſtery of *Cava*, with long beards, military garments, a ſceptre in their right hand, and a crown on their head, none of them having either the croſs or the globe. Hence *Giannone* concludes it to be the ſtatue of ſome *Roman* emperor, perhaps of *Heraclius*, there being ſome reſemblance between that emperor's name and the name, which, time out of mind, has been given to the ſtatue by the inhabitants of *Barletta* (11).

(11) *Piet. Gianman. hiſt. civil. di Napol. l.* v. *c.* 1 *ſect.* 11.

pope's

He confirms the peace with the pope.

pope's legates with the greateſt reſpect, and not only ratified the peace, but extended it to forty years more. This he did with no other view, but to divert the pope from thwarting the deſign he had upon the exarchate, which he was reſolved to invade, the emperor *Conſtantine Copronymus* being then engaged in a war with the *Saracens* and *Bulgarians*, and all *Aſia* and *Greece* miſerably waſted by a dreadful plague. He thought he could not have a more favourable opportunity of ſubjecting *Ravenna* and the reſt of the exarchate; and therefore, having raiſed a very conſiderable army, he marched ſtrait to that city, and cloſely beſieged it. *Eutychius*, who was ſtill exarch, defended the place for ſome time with great valour; but finding his men quite tired out, and deſpairing of relief, he at laſt abandoned it to the enemy, and returned by ſea to *Conſtantinople*. *Aſtulphus*, thus become maſter of the metropolis of the exarchate, reduced, with great eaſe, the other cities, and all *Pentapolis*; which he added to his kingdom, and, by that addition, raiſed the power of the *Lombards* to a higher pitch than any of his predeceſſors had done. Thus ended the exarchate of *Ravenna*, and with it the ſplendor of that city, which, ever ſince the time of *Valentinian*, the emperors had choſen for the place of their reſidence, as it was afterwards the ſeat of the *Gothic* kings, and, upon their expulſion, of the exarchs, who, for the ſpace of an hundred and eighty-three years, maintained the power and authority of the emperors of the eaſt in *Italy*. As the dukes of the other cities of *Italy*, and of *Rome* itſelf, were under the exarch, who reſided at *Ravenna*, the biſhops of that ſee contended for precedency even with the biſhops of *Rome*. But a period was at the ſame time put to the exarchate, and to the luſtre of that antient metropolis, which was reduced by the *Lombards* to a dukedom; ſo that, by degrees, it decayed, and, in proceſs of time, came to the deplorable condition in which it is at preſent. *Marquardus Freherus*, in his chronology of the exarchs of *Ravenna*, writes, that the exarchate laſted for the ſpace of an hundred and ſeventy-five years [h]. But he does not reckon well; for he himſelf tells us, that it began in 568, and ended in 752; ſo that, even according to him, it muſt have laſted an hundred and eighty-three years.

He invades the exarchate, and takes Ravenna.

An end of the exarchate, which is changed into a dukedom.

Year after Chriſt 752.

Aſtulphus *invades the* Roman *dukedom.*

Aſtulphus, now maſter of the exarchate, thought he had a juſt title to all the places depending on it, and conſequently to the *Roman* dukedom, and to *Rome* itſelf. He therefore diſpatched a meſſenger to that city, requiring the inhabitants to acknowledge him for their ſovereign, and alledging in juſtifica-

[h] Freher. in Leuenclav. tom. i. jur. Græc Rom.

tion

tion of his demand, that the exarchate, which was his by right of conqueſt, gave him the ſame power, which the emperors had till then in *Italy* over the inhabitants of *Rome*, and the *Roman* dukedom. At the ſame time he marched his army towards *Rome*, and, having taken *Narnia*, now *Narni*, he ſent from thence to acquaint the pope, that he was determined to plunder *Rome*, and put all the *Romans* to the ſword, if they refuſed to acknowledge him, by paying him yearly a golden *ſolidus* a head. The pope, alarmed at this ſevere meſſage, attempted firſt to divert the king from this reſolution by a ſolemn embaſſy, at the head of which were the two abbots of *Monte Caſſino* and St. *Vincentius*, who meeting the king at *Vulturnum*, a city in *Campania*, ſtanding on a river of that name, put him in mind of the peace he had lately concluded with *Stephen* and the *Romans*, and endeavoured, by arguments, prayers, and intreaties, to perſuade him not to break it, but to employ his arms elſewhere[1]. The two legates had brought rich preſents with them for the king; but he, rejecting them, inſiſted upon his being acknowledged by the pope and the *Romans* for their ſovereign. This threw *Stephen* into the greateſt perplexity imaginable; for he found the king of the *Lombards* unalterably determined upon the reduction of *Rome*, and the *Roman* dukedom; and, on the other hand, the emperor was no-ways in a condition to defend them, or put a ſtop to the conqueſts of ſo powerful and warlike a prince. The pope, upon the firſt irruption of the *Lombards* into the exarchate, had written preſſing letters to the emperor, repreſenting to him the danger *Italy* was in, the diſgrace, which, from the loſs of the countries, he ſtill held there, would, in future ages, redound upon his memory, and the glory, that would accrue to him from preſerving ſo valuable a portion of the empire. But the emperor, inſtead of an army, ſent one *John*, with the character of embaſſador, to the king of the *Lombards*, requiring him to reſtore the places he had already taken, and not to diſturb the peace of *Italy*, by attempting the reduction of others. *John* went firſt to *Rome*, and from thence, attended by *Paul*, the pope's brother, to *Ravenna*, where *Aſtulphus* then was. The king received the meſſage with the utmoſt contempt, and diſmiſſed the meſſengers with great ſcorn, which they might well have expected. Hereupon the pope ſent his brother to *Conſtantinople*, to acquaint the emperor that the king of the *Lombards* was not to be reſtrained by his authority alone, and to intreat him to ſend a powerful army into *Italy*, without which *Rome*, and the re-

The pope endeavours in vain to divert him from that invaſion.

[1] SIGON. ad ann. 753.

mains

mains of the *Roman* empire in that country, would be irreparably loſt. But *Conſtantine* at that time had no troops to ſpare, being engaged in other wars; ſo that the pope, upon the invaſion of the *Roman* dukedom, thinking it was in vain to have recourſe to him, reſolved, after the example of *Zachary* and the two *Gregories*, to recur to the protection of *France*. That kingdom had been transferred ſome years before from the *Merovingian* to the *Carlovingian* line; and the celebrated *Pepin*, ſon to *Charles Martel*, was then king. As pope *Zachary* had had a great ſhare in that tranſlation, *Pepin* had promiſed to protect his ſee againſt all its enemies, eſpecially againſt the *Lombards*. *Stephen* therefore, not doubting but *Pepin* would readily perform what he had promiſed, diſpatched privately a meſſenger into *France*, to acquaint him with his diſtreſs, and the deſire he had of conferring with him in perſon, provided he could do it without danger, and a ſafe conduct was procured for him from the king of the *Lombards*, who already kept *Rome*, in a manner, blocked up. *Pepin*, glad of the opportunity of obliging the pope, ſent immediately two perſons of diſtinction, to beg, in his name, of the king of the *Lombards*, leave for *Stephen* to come out of the city, and go with them into *France*. The two embaſſadors found the *Lombards* in poſſeſſion of all the caſtles and ſtrong-holds in the neighbourhood of *Rome*, and ready to inveſt that city. However, *Aſtulphus* readily complied with their requeſt, and ſuffered the pope, not only to come ſafe out of *Rome*, but to repair with them to *France*, where he was received by *Pepin* with the greateſt marks of eſteem and veneration. He laid before the king the deplorable condition to which he was reduced by the *Lombards*, and, imploring his aſſiſtance and protection, he promiſed, as one good turn deſerves another, to employ all the authority of the apoſtolic ſee in his behalf. On the other hand, *Pepin* aſſured him of his aſſiſtance, and, having prevailed upon him to ſtay till the winter was over, and the army ready to march, both he, and his two ſons *Charles* and *Carloman*, were in the mean time anointed by him with the holy unction, and, with great ſolemnity, conſecrated in the church of St. *Denis* kings of *France*. This ceremony, *Pepin* thought would recommend him to the reſpect of his ſubjects, and greatly contribute to the eſtabliſhing of the kingdom in his perſon and poſterity [k].

Pope Stephen *recurs to* Pepin *king of* France.

He goes in perſon to France.

Aſtulphus *publiſhes a new edict.*

In the mean time *Aſtulphus*, not aware of the danger that threatened him, was wholly intent upon publiſhing a new edict of laws, which is ſtill to be ſeen in the code of the monaſtery

[k] Leo Ostiens. l. i. c. 8.

of

of *Cava*, and contains twenty-two chapters. The preface prefixed to this edict is couched in the following words: "Having "maturely and ſeriouſly weighed and examined the laws enacted "by my predeceſſors, I have found many things wanting, and great "diſorders ariſing from that want: Therefore, in the fifth year of "my happy reign, in the name of God, on the firſt day of *March*, "the ſeventh indiction, having called together the chief lords and "judges of my kingdom, I have cauſed to be added to the laws of "my predeceſſors, and to my own, what to me ſeemed juſt, and "pleaſing to God." But while *Aſtulphus* was buſied in making new laws, pope *Stephen* was negotiating in *France* the ruin of him and his kingdom. *Pepin*, upon the arrival of *Stephen* in *France*, had promiſed to aſſiſt him againſt the *Lombards* with the whole ſtrength of his kingdom, and to drive them out of the exarchate and *Pentapolis*, which were to be reſtored, as *Pepin* underſtood, to the emperor, from whom the *Lombards* had taken them. But the pope finding the king ready to gratify him in all his demands, he reſolved not to let ſlip ſo favourable an opportunity of aggrandizing himſelf; and therefore inſinuated to *Pepin*, that he could not better acquit himſelf of his obligations to the apoſtolic ſee, conſult the welfare of his ſoul, or reward him for the dangers he had undergone, and the pains he had taken for the ſafety of *Italy*, and the church, than by granting both the exarchate and *Pentapolis* to St. *Peter*, that is, to himſelf. As for *Conſtantine*, the pope pretended he had forfeited all right to thoſe countries, by forſaking the protection of *Italy*, and perſecuting the church. *Pepin*, to oblige the pope, not only promiſed to put him in poſſeſſion of the exarchate and *Pentapolis*, if he ſhould ſucceed in driving the *Lombards* out, but confirmed his promiſe, with a ſolemn oath, which was likewiſe taken by his two ſons *Charles* and *Carloman* [1]. When *Pepin* was ready to ſet out on his march for *Italy*, in order to perform his promiſe, the pope was taken ill; ſo that the expedition was put off till the month of *Auguſt*. In the mean time the pope, by frequent letters and meſſages, endeavoured to perſuade *Aſtulphus* to reſtore what he had taken, conjuring him by the holy myſteries, and the tremendous day of judgment, to prevent, by his compliance, the effuſion of chriſtian blood. *Pepin* likewiſe interpoſed his good offices, ſending three different embaſſies to the king of the *Lombards*, and earneſtly intreating him to content himſelf with ſuch countries as had been held by the kings his predeceſſors. But finding *Aſtulphus* deaf to his intreaties, he reſolved to employ force; and accordingly, putting himſelf at the head of his army, he marched, attended

Pepin *is perſuaded by the pope to make war on the* Lombards.

[1] SIGON. l. iii. p. 126, 127.

and ſpurred on by the pope, towards the *Alps*, ſending a party of choſen men before to open the paſſes. Theſe *Aſtulphus* attacked with great vigour; but his men being put to flight by the *French*, who had the advantage of the ground, he fled with great precipitation to *Pavia*. *Pepin*, finding the paſſes clear, croſſed the mountains unmoleſted, and, entering *Italy*, advenced to *Pavia*, where the king had taken refuge, and cloſely beſieged it. *Aſtulphus*, appriſed of the danger he was in, ſent one of his chief lords to *Pepin* to ſue for peace, which was granted him, upon his engaging, by a ſolemn oath, to reſtore the places he had ſeized in the *Roman* dukedom, the exarchate, and *Pentapolis*, not to the emperor, but to the pope. For the performance of theſe articies, he delivered up forty hoſtages to *Pepin*, who ſent them into *Thrace*, and ſoon after followed them thither with his whole army, tho' in the depth of winter. As for *Stephen*, he returned with great joy to *Rome*, not doubting but *Aſtulphus* would ſoon put him in poſſeſſion of the countries, which he had, by a ſolemn oath, promiſed to deliver up to him; but *Aſtulphus*, without the leaſt regard either to his oath, or the hoſtages, when he thought the ſtorm blown over by the departure of *Pepin*, inſtead of delivering up the countries he had ſeized before, broke unexpectedly into the *Roman* dukedom, and made himſelf maſter of ſeveral cities, deſtroying all with fire and ſword. At laſt he approached *Rome* with his army, and cloſely beſieged it, not imagining that *Pepin* would paſs the *Alps* a ſecond time. In this extremity, *Stephen* had recourſe to his protector, writing to him the three letters that are ſtill extant[m], and couched in the moſt ſubmiſſive terms imaginable. St. *Peter*, to whom the donation had been made, is introduced ſpeaking in theſe letters to the king, his two ſons, and all the ſtates of *France*, conjuring them to come to his relief, on pain of being debarred from the kingdom of heaven[n]. *Pepin*, greatly affected with the pope's letters, and looking upon the breach of faith in the king of the *Lombards* as an affront offered to him, reſolved to have recourſe anew to arms. Having therefore, with great expedition, aſſembled his forces, he again ſet out on his march for *Italy*; which *Aſtulphus* no ſooner heard, than, breaking up the ſiege of *Rome*, which had laſted already three months, he returned in great haſte to the defence of his own country. In the mean time *Pepin*, having defeated, as formerly, the troops that had been ſent to defend the paſſes in the *Alps*, and entered *Italy*, *Aſtulphus*, whoſe army was not near ſo numerous as

He enters Italy, *and beſieges* Aſtulphus *in his metropolis.*

The exarchate and Pentapolis *given by* Pepin *to the pope.*

Year after Chriſt 754.

[m] Tom. vi. concil. p. 239. & Baron. ad ann. 755. [n] Du Chesne hiſt. tom. iii. p. 705.

that

that of *Pepin*, threw himself a second time into *Pavia*, with the flower of his army. Thither *Pepin* followed him, and invested the city on all sides. In the mean time the emperor *Constantinus Copronymus*, receiving intelligence of the agreement between the pope and *Pepin*, in virtue of which the king was to drive the *Lombards* out of the exarchate, and then deliver it up, not to him, but to the pope, immediately dispatched embassadors to *Pepin*, to protest against that donation, to convince him, if possible, of the injustice of it, and persuade him to restore to the empire what had been rent from it, and not to the pope, who had no manner of claim to any part of his dominions. The embassadors went first to *Rome*, and thence to *Marseilles*, where they were informed, that *Pepin* had already passed the *Alps*. Hereupon one of them made privately the best of his way to *Pavia*, where he understood the king then was, leaving the rest at *Marseilles* with the legate, whom the pope had sent with them from *Rome*, and who, as they apprehended, would have thwarted their negotiations. The embassador, who was immediately introduced to the king, after having extolled, in his master's name, the courage, valour, and conduct, which he had shewn in the present war with the *Lombards*, the common enemy of the empire and *France*, represented to him, that the exarchate, without all dispute, belonged to the empire, from which it had been taken with the greatest injustice, while the emperor was engaged in a war with the *Saracens*; that, since the king had retaken it from the unjust invader, it was agreeable to the rules of equity, that he should restore to the emperor what was his; that the bishop of *Rome* was his subject; and that since he suffered him peaceably to enjoy what had been given him by princes and private persons for maintaining his dignity, he could not usurp the dominions of his sovereign, without being guilty at the same time of high treason, and the most crying injustice. The embassador concluded his speech by telling the king, that his master, who desired nothing of others but what seemed agreeable to equity, was ready to practise it himself; and therefore would willingly reimburse him all the expences he had been at in the recovery of the exarchate, and other places taken by the *Lombards*. *Pepin*, having heard with great attention what the embassador said, replied, that the exarchate belonged to the conqueror of the *Lombards*, who had acquired it by right of war, as their forefathers had done; that many places had, of their own accord, submitted to *Luitprand*, the inhabitants having no other means to maintain their religion; that therefore the right of the *Lombards* to those countries was no more to be questioned, than that of the *French* to the countries, which they had taken from the *Romans* and *Visi-*

Astulphus *besieged a second time in* Pavia *by* Pepin.

The emperor sends embassadors to claim the exarchate.

Pepin's *answer to them.*

goths; that the right which the *Lombards* had was devolved upon him, ſo that he could diſpoſe of thoſe countries as he thought fit; and he had judged it proper to beſtow them on the pope, that the catholic faith might be preſerved in its full purity, and be no longer defiled with the many abominable errors of the *Greeks*; that this was his firm reſolution, which nothing could make him alter; and that he was determined to maintain, to the laſt drop of his blood, the pope, and the church, in the poſſeſſion of what he had given them. He then diſmiſſed the embaſſadors, without ſuffering them to reply [o]; and, purſuing the ſiege of *Pavia* with great vigour, reduced *Aſtulphus* to ſuch ſtraights, that, being no longer able to hold out, he ſent embaſſadors to ſue for peace; which was granted him by *Pepin*, upon his promiſing to perform immediately the treaty made the year before, and, over and above, to deliver up to the pope the city of *Commachio*, a place at that time of great importance. This promiſe was confirmed by a ſolemn oath, and hoſtages were given as formerly. *Pepin* then renewed his donation, whereby he yielded to St. *Peter*, and his ſucceſſors, the exarchate, *Æmilia*, now *Romagna*, and *Pentapolis*, now *Marca d' Ancona*, with all the cities therein, to be held by them for ever; and, having cauſed a new inſtrument of the donation to be drawn up, he delivered it, ſigned by himſelf, by his two ſons *Charles* and *Carloman*, and by the chief barons and prelates of *France*, to *Fulard* abbot of St. *Denis*, to be given into the pope's hands. *Fulard*, whom *Pepin* had appointed his commiſſary, having received this inſtrument, went, together with the commiſſaries named by *Aſtulphus*, to all the cities of the exarchate, *Æmilia*, and *Pentapolis*; and, taking poſſeſſion of them in the pope's name, he received hoſtages, with whom he repaired to *Rome*, carrying with him the keys, and *Pepin*'s donation, which were laid by the pope on St. *Peter*'s ſepulchre. *Pepin*, having thus performed the promiſe he had made to the pope, left *Italy* and returned with his army to *France* [p]. The exarchate compriſed, according to *Sigonius* [q], the following cities, *viz.* *Ravenna*, *Bologna*, *Imola*, *Faenza*, *Forlimpopoli*, *Forli*, *Ceſena*, *Bobbio*, *Ferrara*, *Commachio*, *Adria*, *Cervia*, and *Secchia*, which were all delivered to the pope, except *Faenza* and *Ferrara*. *Pentapolis*, or *Marca d' Ancona*, comprehended *Rimini*, *Peſaro*, *Conca*, *Fano*, *Sinigaglia*, *Ancona*, *Oſimo*, *Umana*, *Jeſi*, *Foſſombrone*, *Monteferetro*, *Urbino*, the *Balneſian* territory, *Cagli*, *Luceoli*, and *Eugubio*, with their territories and diſtricts, as appears from the donation of *Lewis*

Aſtulphus ſubmits.

Pepin renews his donation to the pope.

And puts him in poſſeſſion of the exarchate, &c.

Year after Chriſt 756.

[o] Anastas. in vit. Steph. III. p. 87. P. de Marca de concord. ſacerdot. & imper. l. i. c. 11. num. 5. [p] Leo Ostiens. l. i. c. 8. Anastas. ibid. [q] Sigon. ad ann. 756.

the

the Pious, by which *Pepin*'s donation was confirmed. The pope committed the government of the exarchate to the archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, who thereupon took the title of exarch, not as archbiſhop, but as an officer of the pope, now a temporal prince. Thus was the ſceptre added to the keys, the ſovereignty to the prieſthood, and the popes enriched with the ſpoils of the *Lombard* kings, and the *Roman* emperors. As thoſe countries belonged, without all doubt, to *Conſtantine* then emperor, ſome authors have thought, that this donation was made in his name, and that this gave riſe to the fable of the donation of *Conſtantine the Great* [r]. Be that as it will, from this time the popes left off taking notice of the years of the emperors in their bulls and letters, as they had done hitherto; and, depending upon the protection of *France*, they withdrew their obedience to the emperor, and would be no longer deemed his ſubjects. The *French*, who pique themſelves upon being the firſt authors of the popes temporal grandeur, will not however allow *Pepin* to have ever inveſted them with the ſovereignty, it being manifeſt, ſay they, that the ſovereignty remained in *Pepin* and his deſcendants, and was exerciſed by them all over *Italy*. With them moſt authors agree, and, among the reſt, the learned *Sigonius*. *Petrus de Marca* maintains this opinion, and at the ſame time tells us how the popes, by degrees, became ſovereigns of *Rome*. The exarchate of *Ravenna*, ſays that writer, being yielded to the pope, the government of *Rome*, of courſe, devolved on him; for the *Roman* dukedom had been always ſubject to the exarch: the ſovereignty indeed was veſted in the emperor, but the adminiſtration belonged to the exarch; whence the pope, when he became maſter of the exarchate, claimed it, and continued to govern *Rome*, not as ſovereign, but only with the authority that had been veſted in the exarch, till the year 876, when the authority of the emperors, ſucceſſors of *Charlemagne*, declining in *Italy*, *Charles the Bald* yielded all his claim to, and ſovereignty over *Rome*, to the apoſtolic ſee [s]. Hence *Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus*, deſcribing the ſtate of *Europe* in his time, that is, about the year 914, writes, that *Rome* was ſubject to the pope as its ſovereign. It was upon the declenſion of the weſtern empire, when it was confined to *Germany* alone, that the pope, as well as the ſeveral princes of *Italy*, aſſumed the ſovereignty, which they enjoy to this day, as we we ſhall plainly demonſtrate in our modern hiſtory. A modern writer has endeavoured to prove, from the coins of the popes, that the *French* emperors were never ſovereigns of *Rome*, nor

Whether the pope was inveſted with the ſovereignty over thoſe countries.

[r] SPANHEM. de imag. contra Maimburg. [s] P. DE MARCA, l. iii. c. 11. num. 7, 11, 12. CONST. PORPH. de them. l. ii.

had

had any authority in that city, but what was granted them by the pope; for, according to him, the ſenate and people of *Rome*, ſhaking off the yoke of the emperors of the eaſt, ſubjected themſelves to the pope, and acknowledged him for their ſovereign [t]. But that writer is, in our opinion, fully confuted by *Le Blanc*, in a treatiſe which he publiſhed on the coins of *Charlemagne*, *Lewis the Pious*, *Lothaire*, and their ſucceſſors, coined in *Rome* [u].

But to return to *Aſtulphus*: That prince, finding himſelf conſtrained to ſurrender the exarchate, and the other countries, to one who had no more right to them than himſelf, began to make vaſt preparations, with a deſign to retake what he had been obliged to give up, and at the ſame time to put himſelf in a condition of withſtanding the *French*, who, he did not doubt, would return into *Italy*, and renew the war. But while, in the height of theſe warlike preparations, he was one day taking the diverſion of hunting in a neighbouring foreſt, he was killed, according to ſome, by a wild boar, according to others, by a fall from his horſe. *Erchempertus* writes, that he was killed with an arrow [w]. We ſhould perhaps have been able to give a more favourable account of his reign, had *Paulus Diaconus* continued his hiſtory; but that writer, living in the time of *Charlemagne*, the ſon of *Pepin*, prudently declined writing the hiſtory of this and the following king's reign, leſt by relating the tranſactions of thoſe times, he ſhould diſoblige the *French* princes, who, having driven out the *Lombards*, ſucceeded them in the kingdom of *Italy*. His countrymen were, for the ſame reaſon, all ſilent; ſo that thoſe events have been tranſmitted to poſterity by ſuch writers only, as were biaſſed in favour of the prevailing party. As the deceaſed king left no iſſue male behind him, and his brother *Rachis* had taken the monaſtic habit, the *Lombard* lords began to aſſemble, in order to proceed to a new election. But in the mean time *Deſiderius*, whom *Aſtulphus* had raiſed to the dukedom of *Tuſcany*, and beſides made him his *comes ſtabuli*, or maſter of the horſe, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king by his *Tuſcan Lombards*. This *Rachis* no ſooner underſtood, than, repenting of his former reſolution, he reſolved to quit the monaſtic life, and reſume the purple, being encouraged thereunto by ſeveral perſons of great authority among the *Lombards*, and by the inhabitants of *Liguria* and *Venetia*, who began to flock to him in great numbers. This gave great uneaſineſs to *Deſiderius*, who thereupon had recourſe to the pope, offering him the cities of *Faenza*, *Ancona*, *Secchia*, and *Ferrara*,

Aſtulphus *dies.* *Year after Chriſt* 756.

Deſiderius *cauſes himſelf to be proclaimed king.*

[t] Vignoli antiquior. pont. Rom. denar. p. 19. [u] Vide Le Blanc. p. 17. [w] Erchemp. p. 6.

rara, which had not been reſtored by *Aſtulphus*, provided he aſſiſted him at this juncture, and, by his authority, maintained him on the throne. The pope readily cloſed with the propoſal, and, entering into an alliance with *Deſiderius*, found means to perſuade *Rachis* to continue in the ſtate he had embraced, and lay aſide all thoughts of recovering the kingdom, which was held by his friend and ally. *Deſiderius*, being thus delivered from the danger that threatened him, ſurrendered the above-mentioned cities to the pope, purſuant to the agreement. Pope *Stephen* died ſoon after, that is, on the twenty-ſixth of *April* of the preſent year 757. To him the church of *Rome* is chiefly indebted for the grandeur it ſtill enjoys. He was ſucceeded by his brother *Paul*, who renewed the alliance with the king of the *Lombards*, but died in the third year of that prince's reign. In his room was choſen *Stephen* the third, or, as the modern writers will have it, the fourth, between whom and *Deſiderius* great jealouſies aroſe, which at laſt came to an open rupture. *Deſiderius* having, by his intereſt, cauſed one of his intimate friends, named *Michael*, to be choſen by the people and clergy archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, the pope, not approving the election, drove him from that ſee. Hereupon the king, to be revenged on the pope, cauſed the eyes of *Chriſtopher* and *Sergius* to be put out. Theſe were two legates ſent from *Rome* to demand the reſtitution of ſome lands belonging to that church. After this, *Deſiderius*, not doubting but the pope would have recourſe to the kings of *France*, reſolved to be before-hand with them, and gain them over, if poſſible to his ſide. In order to this, he offered his two daughters in marriage to *Charles* and *Carloman*, who, upon the death of their father *Pepin*, had divided the kingdom between them. Pope *Stephen* was no ſooner informed of this treaty, than he wrote to the two princes, earneſtly intreating them not to enter into any ſort of alliance with the king of the *Lombards*, and threatening them with excommunication, nay, and damnation [x], if they conſented to marry his daughters. But *Deſiderius* having gained *Bertrade*, the mother of the two princes, the marriages were, by her means, concluded, in ſpite of the utmoſt endeavours of the pope to prevent them. This alliance however was but ſhort-lived; for *Charles* ſoon after divorced his wife, pretending, that ſhe was incapable of bearing children, and married in her room *Ildegarda*, a princeſs of *Suevia*. His brother *Carloman* dying about the ſame time, *Berta*, the deceaſed king's widow, not thinking herſelf, and the two ſons ſhe had by him, ſafe in *France*, fled to her father in *Italy*, and put herſelf, and her children,

He is ſupported by the pope, to whom he yields ſome cities.

Miſunderſtanding between him and Charlemagne.

[x] Tom. vii. concil. p. 582.

children, under his protection. *Deſiderius*, who was highly incenſed againſt *Charles* for divorcing his daughter, received them with great joy, not doubting but he ſhould, one time or other be able, by their means, to raiſe diſturbances in *France*; which would both give him the ſatisfaction of being revenged on *Charles*, and divert that prince from intermeddling with the affairs of *Italy*. In the mean time died pope *Stephen*, and *Adrian* I. was, in the year 772, choſen in his room. He no ſooner ſaw himſelf raiſed to the apoſtolic ſee, than he ſent two legates to conclude a laſting peace with *Deſiderius*; and it was agreed, that neither of them ſhould diſturb the other in the poſſeſſion of the countries they held. *Deſiderius*, concluding, from this ſtep taken by *Adrian*, that, he did not entertain ſuch jealouſies and ſuſpicions of the *Lombard* kings, as his predeceſſors had done, nor was ſo attached to the princes of *France*, propoſed to him the conſecrating and anointing the ſons of *Carloman* kings, not doubting but that would raiſe tumults and diſturbances in *France*, and at the ſame time create a miſunderſtanding between the pope and *Charles*, which would give him an opportunity of recovering the countries taken by *Pepin*, and and yielded to the church. The ceremony of anointing, after the example of *Pepin* and his two ſons, had been, by degrees, introduced among chriſtian princes, the people deeming thoſe, was were thus anointed, lawful kings. But *Adrian*, who, notwithſtanding the peace he had concluded with the *Lombards*, was no leſs jealous of their power, than his predeceſſors had been, peremptorily refuſed to comply with the requeſt of *Deſiderius*, being well appriſed, that, by granting it, he ſhould incur the diſpleaſure of *Charles*, the only prince capable of protecting him againſt the *Lombards*. *Deſiderius* left no ſtone unturned to bring the pope into his meaſures; but, finding he could obtain nothing by fair means, he reſolved to employ force. Accordingly, he broke unexpectedly into the exarchate, and, having made himſelf maſter of *Ferrara*, *Commachio*, and *Faenza*, he threatened *Ravenna* itſelf with a ſiege. *Adrian*, alarmed at theſe hoſtilities, immediately diſpatched embaſſadors to put the king in mind of the peace lately concluded, and to demand the reſtitution of the places, which he had taken with an open breach of the late treaty. The king received the embaſſadors with the greateſt marks of honour, and told them, that he was deſirous of treating with the pope in perſon; and that, if he came himſelf, nothing ſhould be denied him. But *Adrian*, rejecting the invitation, anſwered with great haughtineſs, That he would never appear before him, unleſs he reſtored the cities he had ſeized. *Deſiderius*, highly provoked at this anſwer, marched his army into *Pentapolis*, and, having there laid waſte the territories

He quarrels with the pope, and takes ſeveral cities.

ritories of *Sinigaglia*, *Monteferetro*, *Urbino*, and *Eugubio*, he approached *Rome*, deſtroying all with fire and ſword, and carrying into captivity ſuch of the inhabitants, as fell into his hands. Hereupon *Adrian* ordered the abbot of St. *Vincent*, attended by twenty monks in great reputation for the ſanctity of their lives, to wait upon the king in his name, and earneſtly intreat him to reſtore the places he had taken, and deſiſt from further hoſtilities. The king received them in a very obliging manner, and aſſured them, that, if the pope would come in perſon to confer with him, the cities ſhould be immediately reſtored, and an end put to all hoſtilities. Not ſatisfied with ſignifying to the legate his earneſt deſire of a private interview with the pope, he ſent embaſſadors of his own to acquaint *Adrian* therewith, and perſuade him, if poſſible, to comply with his requeſt, ſince he had matters of the utmoſt importance to impart to him. But *Adrian*, firm in his former reſolution, ſolemnly proteſted, that he would never appear before the king, till the towns he had taken were reſtored; but that, as ſoon as they were reſtored, he would meet him in what place ſoever he ſhould think proper to appoint, in order to ſettle, in concert with him, the tranquillity of *Italy*. Upon the return of theſe embaſſadors, *Deſiderius* ſent others, to whom the pope made the ſame anſwer, adding, that, if he did not comply with the king's requeſt, as ſoon as the cities were reſtored, he gave them leave to take them anew, and invade the territories of the church at his pleaſure. But *Deſiderius*, provoked more than ever at the obſtinacy of the pope, threatened to bring his army before *Rome*, and, by that means, oblige *Adrian* to grant him his requeſt. The pope was ſo terrified with theſe menaces, that, thinking himſelf in the utmoſt danger, he reſolved, in imitation of his predeceſſors, to have recourſe to *France*. Accordingly he ſent one *Peter* by ſea, all the paſſes by land being guarded by the *Lombards*, to acquaint *Charlemagne*, then king of *France*, with the danger he was in, and not only to implore his aſſiſtance, but to invite him to the conqueſt of *Italy*, almoſt intirely ruined by the *Lombards*. *Deſiderius* was no ſooner informed of the arrival of the pope's legate in *France*, and of the things laid there to his charge, than he diſpatched embaſſadors to *Charlemagne*, aſſuring him of his inclination to live in peace with the pope, and complaining of *Adrian*'s obſtinacy, in refuſing him a private interview for ſettling the tranquility of *Italy*. But *Charlemagne*, who only wanted a favourable opportunity of revenging himſelf on *Deſiderius* for keeping his two nephews, with a view, as he ſuppoſed, of raiſing diſturbances in *France*, received the invitation made him by *Adrian* with incredible ſatisfaction, and began to make ſuch preparations, as plainly ſhewed, that his deſign was not

The pope recurs to Charlemagne *king of* France.

only to assist the pope, but to make an intire conquest of the kingdom of the *Lombards* [x]. He appointed *Geneva* for the place of the general rendezvous, and there, when the troops were all assembled, he divided his numerous army into two bodies, whereof the one he led in person, and committed the other to the conduct of his uncle *Bernard*. On the other hand, *Desiderius*, having certain intelligence of his motions, sent some trooops to guard the passes in the *Alps*, and then, making numerous levies in the dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Benevento*, *Spoleto*, *Etruria*, and the other dukedoms, of which his kingdom was composed, he raised a mighty army, and, putting himself at the head of it, marched to *Turin*, with a design to give *Charlemagne* battle, in case he forced the straights, and came into the plain country. We are told, that *Charlemagne*, as he drew near the *Alps*, to prevent the effusion of christian blood, dispatched embassadors to the king of the *Lombards*, offering him fourteen thousand solidi, provided he restored to the pope the cities he had taken; but that *Desiderius* would hearken to no propосals, being bent on the conquest of all *Italy*. Be that as it will, *Charlemagne* pursued his march to the *Alps*; and, finding the passes guarded by the *Lombards*, he sent a detachment, under the conduct of experienced guides, to cross the mountains another way. This they happily accomplished, and, falling unexpectedly upon those who guarded the passes, struck them with such terror, that, abandoning their posts, they fled in the utmost consternation.

Charlemagne enters Italy.

Upon their retreat, *Charlemagne* passed unmolested with his whole army, and, descending from the mountains, marched in quest of the enemy. Some authors write, that the two armies came to an engagement, in which, after an obstinate dispute, *Desiderius* was defeated. They add, that the place, where the battle was fought, from the great number of the slain, took the name of *Mortuaria*. Others, less affected to the *Lombards*, tell us, that, at the approach of *Charlemagne*, they fled in the utmost confusion, not daring to look the enemy in the face. Be that as it will, it is certain, that *Desiderius* retired and shut himself up in *Pavia*, not being in a condition to keep the field. At the same time he sent his son *Adalgisus*, and his daughter *Berta*, the widow of *Carloman*, with her two sons, to *Verona*, a place not inferior in strength to *Pavia* itself. *Charlemagne*, hearing that the king had shut himself up in *Pavia*, led his whole army against that city, and closely besieged it. The *Lombards* defended the place with great vigour; and, on the other hand, *Charlemagne* determined not to withdraw his troops from before it till it had submitted, sent for his wife and

Desiderius retires, and is besieged in Pavia.

[x] Sigon. p. 138—143.

ſons, and continued with them in the camp till *Chriſtmas*, which feſtival he celebrated with great pomp, and then, leaving his uncle *Bernard* to purſue the ſiege of *Pavia*, he went, with part of his army, to inveſt *Verona*. *Adalgiſus* defended the town, for ſome time, with great bravery; but, in the end, finding himſelf reduced to the laſt extremity, and deſpairing of relief, he withdrew in the night; and, after having wandered a long time about the country in diſguiſe, he found means at laſt, to make his eſcape by ſea to *Conſtantinople*, where he was received and entertained with great kindneſs by the emperor. Upon his departure, the gariſon and inhabitants of *Verona* ſurrendered to *Charles*, who, having got *Berta* and her two ſons into his power, ſent them immediately, under a ſtrong guard, into *France*; but what became afterwards of theſe two unfortunate princes, was never known. *Verona* being reduced, all the other cities on the ſame ſide of the *Po* ſubmitted upon the firſt ſummons to the conqueror, who, returning before *Pavia*, purſued the ſiege with more vigour than ever. But, in the mean time *Eaſter* approaching, *Charles* reſolved to keep that ſolemnity at *Rome*; and accordingly, committing a ſecond time the care of the ſiege to *Bernard*, he ſet out for that city with a ſplendid train, and, being received, in all the places through which he paſſed, with the greateſt marks of honour imaginable, he reached *Rome* the day before *Eaſter*. *Adrian* exerted himſelf on this occaſion, thinking it incumbent upon him to receive ſo great a prince, and one to whom the church was ſo highly indebted, with the greateſt demonſtrations of honour, gratitude, and eſteem. By his orders the magiſtrates and judges, with their banners, and the badges of their reſpective offices, met him thirty miles from the city. At a mile from the gate he was received by a proceſſion of children, carrying in their hands branches of palms and olives, and ſinging his heroic exploits and virtues. After them came a great number of croſs-bearers, for whom it was cuſtomary to attend the public entries of the exarchs and patricians. *Charles*, as ſoon as he ſaw the croſſes, alighted from his horſe, and, attended by his own nobility, and the *Roman* magiſtrates, went the reſt of the way on foot. As for the pope, he went early in the morning, with the clergy and people, to the church of the *Vatican*, and there, ſitting on a kind of throne on the ſteps, waited the arrival of the king, who going directly to the church, aſcended the ſteps, kiſſing each of them as he mounted. Being arrived at the throne, the pope, coming down, received him with great tenderneſs, and, after mutual embraces, and congratulatory ſpeeches, they went together into the church, the people following them with loud acclamations, and the clergy frequently

Verona beſieged by Charles, and taken.

Charles goes to Rome.

His reception there.

repeating, *Bleſſed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.* When they came to the place, called then, as it is to this day, *the confeſſion*, proſtrating themſelves on the ground, they returned thanks to the Almighty, and to his apoſtle St. *Peter*, for the ſucceſs that had hitherto attended the king's arms againſt his enemies, and the enemies of the church, that is, the unhappy *Lombards*, who, in reality, were as well-wiſhers to the church as *Charles*, but were not willing the churchmen ſhould rob them of the countries they had purchaſed at the expence of their blood and treaſure. After this, *Charles* begged leave to go into the city, for the *Vatican* ſtood then without the walls, to perform a vow, and viſit the holy places; which was granted by the pope, after they had both ſworn upon the body of the apoſtle, that they deſigned no harm or injury to each other. The day following, being the feſtival of *Eaſter*, the king made a ſolemn entery into the city, attended by the nobility, clergy, and *Roman* people, who accompanied him to the church of St. *Mary ad Præſepe*, whence, after divine ſervice, he went to the *Lateran*, and dined there with *Adrian*. The next day he aſſiſted at public prayers in the *Vatican*; and, when the ſervice was over, *Adrian* cauſed thanks to be given him for his kindneſs to the church in an oration, on which occaſion the generoſity of *Charles Martel*, and his ſon *Pepin*, to the church of *Rome*, were highly extolled, the exemplary piety of their moſt illuſtrious family mightily commended, and great encomiums beſtowed on the whole nation. The orator told his auditors, that *Charles*, not degenerating from the piety of his glorious anceſtors, was come, with a mighty army, to humble the enemies of the church; that he had hitherto, with the aſſiſtance of Heaven, been as ſucceſsful in ſo commendable an enterpriſe, as he had been ready to undertake it; and that according to all appearance, *Italy* would, in a few days, have occaſion to congratulate him upon his accompliſhing the work, which he had ſo happily begun, as now both *Italy* and the church returned him their hearty thanks for what he had already performed [y].

Honours done him at Rome.

When the rejoicings, feaſtings, and congratulations, were over, *Adrian* came to the main point, requiring *Charles* to confirm the donation, which his father *Pepin* had made to the church of *Rome*. *Charles* readily complied with the pope's requeſt; and, having ordered *Iterius* his ſecretary to draw up a new inſtrument, he ſigned it himſelf, cauſed it to be ſigned by the abbots, biſhops, and other great men, who had attended him to *Rome*, and, with his own hand, ſays *Leo Oſtienſis*, laid

He confirms the donation of Pepin.

[y] Leo Ostiens. l. i. c. 12. Anastas. Bibliothec. in Adrian. p. 75.

in,

it, thus signed, on the altar of St. *Peter* [z]. *Anastasius Bibliothecarius* writes, that *Charles*, not satisfied with the donation of *Pentapolis* and the exarchate made by *Pepin*, added to them the island of *Corsica*, and that large country, which extending from *Luna* to *Sorano* and *Monte Bordone*, comprehends the cities of *Vercetri*, *Parma*, *Reggio*, *Mantua*, and *Monfelice*: nay, according to that writer, the generosity of *Charles* did not even stop here; for he tells us, that the new instrument comprised the provinces of *Venetia* and *Istria*, and the two dukedoms of *Benevento* and *Spoleto* [a]. In the chronicle of the monastery of St. *Clement*, *Charles* is said to have added to the donation of *Pepin* only those two dukedoms. *Sigonius* will have the donation of *Charles* to have comprised, besides those dukedoms, and the countries given by *Pepin*, the *Sabinian* territory, lying between *Umbria* and *Latium*, with part of *Tuscany* and *Campania*. *Petrus de Marca* adds all *Campania*, with the city of *Naples*, and the provinces of *Abruzzo* and *Puglia*; and hence, according to him, the kings of *Naples* have ever been, as they still are, invested by the pope [b]. Some modern writers suppose *Charles* to have given likewise *Saxony*, which he had lately conquered, and other countries, which he never conquered, *viz.* *Sardinia* and *Sicily*; for these two islands were held by the emperors of the east, till the *Saracens* became masters of them. But as no copy of the supposed donation of these several countries is to be found, either in the archives of the *Vatican*, or the annals of *France*; and, on the other hand, it is manifest from history, that *Charles*, as king of *Italy*, held the dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Spoleto*, and *Benevento*, in the same manner as they had been held by the *Lombard* kings his predecessors, and that they were immediately governed by their own dukes; we may conclude from thence, that *Charles* only confirmed the donation of the exarchate and *Pentapolis* made by his father *Pepin*. *Charles* indeed caused the patrimonies, which the church of *Rome* possessed in the *Alpes Cottiæ*, and in the dukedoms of *Benevento* and *Spoleto*, to be restored; and hence, according to the learned civilian *Pietro Giannone*, arose the mistake of those writers, who will have *Charles* to have given that province, and those dukedoms, to St. *Peter*: they confounded the patrimonies of the church in those countries with the countries themselves [c].

Whether he added other countries to that donation.

Charles, having thus satisfied his own curiosity, and the desires of the pope, after a stay of eight days in *Rome*, returned

Charles returns to the siege of Pavia.

[z] LEO OSTIENS. ibid. [a] ANAST. BIBLIOTHEC. in Adrian.
[b] P. DE MARCA de concord. sacerd. & imper. l. iii. c. 10. num. 5.
[c] PIET. GIANN. hist. civil. di Napol. l. v. c. 4.

to

to the camp before *Pavia*, which city he was resolved at all events, to reduce, being well apprised, that, if *Desiderius* remained master of it, he might easily recover all the rest. The same motive that prompted *Charles* to exert his utmost endeavours in the reduction of the place, animated the king of the *Lombards* to defend it with all his might. *Charles* finding his men constantly repulsed in their repeated attacks, and despairing of being able to carry it by force, resolved to reduce it by famine. Accordingly, besieging it more closely, he shut up all the passes and avenues, so that nothing could possibly be conveyed into the city; which by that means was, in a short time, reduced to the utmost extremity. *Desiderius* however still held out for a considerable time; but, a violent plague beginning to rage within the walls, and carrying off daily great numbers both of the garison and inhabitants, the unhappy prince, not able to contend with so many enemies at once, was obliged, in the end, to surrender the place, and deliver up himself, with his wife and children, to *Charles*, who sent them all to *France*, where they ended their days, being never afterwards heard of. Thus ended the kingdom of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, after they had held that country for the space of two hundred and six years. They were at first a cruel and barbarous nation; but divesting themselves, by degrees of their native fierceness and barbarity, especially after they had embraced the christian religion, they governed with such equity and mildness, that most other nations envied the happiness of those, who lived under them. As they had no other kingdom nor dominions elsewhere, *Italy* became their own country; whence the natives looked upon their kings as their natural princes, not thinking themselves governed, much less kept in slavery, by a foreign nation, as it happened to them afterwards, when, by frequent changes, they groaned under the heavy yoke, sometimes of one nation, and sometimes of another. Under the government of the *Lombards*, says *Paulus Diaconus* [d], and with him agrees the abbot of *Wesperg*, no violence was committed, no one unjustly dispossessed of his property, none oppressed with taxes; theft, robberies, murder, and adultery, were seldom heard of; every one went, without the least apprehension of danger, whither he pleased: and truly their many wholsome laws, restraining, and severely punishing all sorts of crimes, the magnificent churches, and rich monasteries, with which they filled that part of *Italy*, which was subject to them, the many bishopricks, which they erected, the towns and cities, which they either built, or repaired, in most provinces of *Italy*, their generosity even to the bishop of

Desiderius taken prisoner, and the end of the kingdom of the Lombards. Year after Christ 774.

[d] Paul. Diac. hist. Long. l. iii. c. 8.

Rome,

Rome, their avowed enemy, and finally, the great numbers of perſons among them, whoſe ſanctity and eminent virtues have been acknowledged by the popes themſelves, muſt convince every impartial reader, that the *Lombards* were not ſuch a ſavage, barbarous, and inhuman nation, as they are deſcribed by ſome of the popes, eſpecially by *Adrian*, the chief author of the downfal of their kingdom. They were the only power in *Italy* capable of defeating the ambitious views of the biſhops of *Rome*, whom they would not ſuffer to enrich themſelves with the ſpoils of the emperors, but looked upon them as their own by right of conqueſt; and hence aroſe the inveterate hatred, which the popes bore them, and could not help betraying in all their writings. But the many wholſome laws which they left behind them, and devouring time has ſpared, are convincing proofs of their juſtice, humanity, and wiſdom, and at the ſame time a full confutation, as *Grotius* obſerves, of the many calumnies, with which the popes, and their partiſans, have endeavoured to aſperſe them. Their laws were found ſo juſt and equitable, that they were retained in *Italy*, and obſerved there, ſome ages after their kingdom was at an end. *Paulus Diaconus*, *Grotius*, *Gunter*, who was ſecretary to the emperor *Frederic* I. and ſeveral other writers, equal, and, in many particulars, prefer, the laws of the *Lombards* to thoſe of the *Romans* themſelves. *Gunter*, who was far from being prejudiced in their favour, after examining their laws, could not help calling them a ſagacious, wiſe, and induſtrious people, and above all, excellent lawgivers [c]. Hence it ſufficiently appears, with how much injuſtice they are ſtyled by pope *Adrian*, in his letter, an unpoliſhed, barbarous, and cruel people.

The Lombards unjuſtly aſperſed by the popes.

BEFORE we diſmiſs this ſubject, it may not be improper to give the reader a ſuccinct account of the ſtate of *Italy* at the time *Charlemagne*, by the captivity of *Deſiderius*, put an end to the kingdom of the *Lombards*, and of the new form of government introduced by the conqueror. *Italy* was, at that time, divided, as it were, into four ſtates, held by the *Venetians*, the *Lombards*, the popes, and the emperors of the eaſt. The *Venetians*, by their trade to the *Levant*, were become very conſiderable, and, having a great number of veſſels, they bore no ſmall ſway in the affairs of *Italy*, though we do not yet find them poſſeſſed of any town on the *terra firma* or continent. The pope, by the generoſity of *Pepin*, and his ſon *Charles*, was maſter of the exarchate and *Pentapolis*, which we have deſcribed above. The dukedom of *Naples*, and ſome cities in the *Hither* and *Farther Calabria*, were ſtill held by the empe-

The ſtate of Italy in the time of Charlemagne.

[c] GUNTER. in Ligurino, verſu 173, &c.

rors

rors of the eaſt. All the other provinces of *Italy* were held by the *Lombards*, *viz.* the three famous dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Spoleto*, and *Benevento*, and the provinces of *Liguria*, *Venetia*, *Tuſcany*, and the *Alpes Cottiæ*, which were properly called the kingdom of the *Lombards*. When *Deſiderius* was taken priſoner, the dukedom of *Benevento* was governed by *Arechis*, ſon-in-law to the unhappy prince. It compriſed then almoſt all the preſent kingdom of *Naples*; for of the twelve provinces, into which that kingdom is now divided, nine were ſubject to the duke of *Benevento*, viz. *Terra di Lavoro*, *Contado di Moliſe*, the *Hither Abruzzo*, *Capitanata*, *Terra di Bari*, *Baſilicata*, the *Hither Calabria*, and the *Hither* and *Farther Principato's*; ſo that it was bounded on the weſt by the dukedoms of *Rome* and *Spoleto*; on the ſouth by *Gaeta*, and its territory; on the eaſt by the territories of *Coſenza* and *Caſſano*; and on the north by *Siponto*, and the promontory of *Gargano*. This dukedom, on account of its extent, was by the *Latins* called *Italia Ciſtiberina*, and by the *Greeks* *Longobardia Minor*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Greater*, which, lying on both ſides the *Po* in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, retains to this day the name of *Lombardy*. This extent of the dukedom induced the dukes to divide it, for the more convenient adminiſtration of juſtice, into ſeveral diſtricts, called *counties*, each of which had its proper governor, ſtyled *count* or *guaſtald*. Theſe counts or guaſtalds were, at firſt, appointed and removed by the dukes at their pleaſure; but, in proceſs of time, it became cuſtomary not to remove them, unleſs convicted of treaſon, and not to transfer the counties to other families, till their male line was extinct: and this was the firſt origin of counts and counties in that part of *Italy*. The only difference between the counts and guaſtalds was, that the latter governed only during pleaſure, and the former were never removed, unleſs guilty of treaſon: hence the title of count denoted dignity, and that of guaſtald only office. The other two great dukedoms, *viz.* of *Spoleto* and *Friuli*, were far inferior, both in power and extent, to that of *Benevento*. The former comprehended all *Umbria*, in which were many cities of great note; and the latter all *Friuli*, and the greater part of *Iſtria*. The dukedom of *Naples*, which continued ſubject to the emperors of the eaſt, extended towards the weſt as far as *Cuma*, comprehending within its limits the iſlands of *Iſchia*, *Niſita*, and *Provida*, with the maritime towns of *Pozzuolo*, *Baia*, and *Miſeno*. Towards the ſouth *Caſtellamare*, *Sorrento*, *Amalfi*, and the iſland of *Capreæ*, were compriſed in it. Towards the eaſt and north its limits were much confined, the dukedom of *Benevento* reaching almoſt to the very gates of the city. The cities of this dukedom were governed by their particular

The extent of the dukedom of Benevento

And its government.

The dukedom of Naples, *its extent and government.*

ticular *rectores*, who were appointed by, and ſubordinate to, the duke of *Naples*. Theſe *rectores* were likewiſe called counts; but were not, as in the dukedom of *Benevento*, feudatories; they only governed during the pleaſure of the duke: ſo that they were upon a footing with the *Lombard* guaſtalds. As for the duke, he was appointed and removed at pleaſure by the emperor. The duke of *Naples* was likewiſe ſtyled *magiſter militiæ*, and conſul; but how the title of conſul came to be given him, no writer has yet had the curioſity to inquire (B). Beſides the dukedom of *Naples*, the emperors of the eaſt poſſeſſed ſeveral cities in antient *Calabria*, and in the country of the *Brutii*, now known by the name of *Farther Calabria*. In antient *Calabria* they held the cities of *Gallipoli* and *Otranto*; and, in *Farther Calabria*, *Reggio*, *Gerace*, *Santa Severina*, *Crotone*, and, beſides theſe, the two cities of *Amantea* and *Agripoli*, Italy *belonging to the emperor*.

(B) The title of conſul, which the emperors had long had in great eſteem, and looked upon as an honour to themſelves, was, towards the latter end of the empire, intirely ſlighted by them, and laid aſide. What made them undervalue and deſpiſe it, was its being aſſumed by thoſe princes, whom they looked upon as barbarians and uſurpers. Thus *Charlemagne*, to ſhew, that he ſucceeded to all the rights of the emperors of the weſt, took upon him, amongſt other titles, that of conſul. The other *French* emperors, his ſucceſſors, followed his example, as did likewiſe the *Italian* emperors, *Berengarius* duke of *Friuli*, and *Guido* duke of *Spoleto*; nay, even the *Saracens*, after they had conquered *Spain*, in imitation of the emperors of *Conſtantinople*, ſtyled themſelves conſuls. Thus *Abderamus*, who began to reign in *Cordova* in the year 821, and *Mohammed*, his ſon and ſucceſſor in that kingdom marked, in their writs, not only the years of their reign, but likewiſe of their conſulſhip (1). The emperors therefore, finding it thus aſſumed by foreign and barbarous nations, took it no longer themſelves, but gave it to their officers Father *Pagi* thinks, that the emperors laid it quite aſide about the year 933 (2). The *Saracens* gave the title of conſul to their admirals; whence, in proceſs of time, it became common not only to them, but to all the governors of the maritime towns, and to thoſe who, reſiding in the ſea-ports, took care, that juſtice ſhould be adminiſtered to the merchants of their reſpective countries. Thus *Codinus* (3), *Pachimeres* (4), and *Gregoras* (5), obſerve, that the *Piſan* and *Anconitan* magiſtrates, reſiding at *Conſtantinople*, were ſtyled conſuls. No wonder therefore, that the title of conſul was given to the dukes of *Naples*, ſince it was beſtowed on magiſtrates of a much inferior rank.

(1) *Ragi de conſulib. p.* 370, & *Eulog. in memorial. ſanctor. l.* iii. *c.* 1. (2) *Pagi. ibid.* (3) *Codin. c.* 7. *num.* 9. (4) *Pachimer. l.* ii. *c.* 32. (5) *Gregor. l* iv. *c.* 6.

with the promontory now called *Capo di Licoſa* [f], the dukedoms of *Gaeta* and *Amalfi*. All theſe cities were immediately governed by their *rectores*, who were appointed and removed by the patrician, as he is ſtyled, or governor of *Sicily*; for to him were ſubject, at this time, all the places, the dukedom of *Naples* excepted, which the emperors ſtill held in *Italy*: hence they are all compriſed by *Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus* under the *Thema* of *Sicily* (C). In more antient times, only the *Farther*

[f] Pellegrin. in diſſert. de finib. ducat. Benevent. p. 72.

(C) The empire of the eaſt being, by the invaſion of ſeveral barbarous nations, who had ſeized on *Egypt*, *Africa*, *Syria*, and other large provinces, confined to *Aſia Minor*, *Greece*, *Thrace*, and a ſmall part of *Italy*, with *Sicily*, and the adjacent iſlands, no further regard was had to the antient diviſion of provinces; but new diviſions into diſtricts, which had their particular governors, were introduced, and called *themata*. Of theſe *themata* or diviſions *Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus* wrote two books, whereof the firſt contains the *themata* or provinces of *Aſia*, ſeventeen in number, and the ſecond thoſe of *Europe*, which were but twelve. Among the *themata* of *Europe*, *Sicily* is the tenth, and *Longobardia*, or *Lombardy*, the eleventh. We have obſerved above, that, under the name of *Lombardy*, properly ſpeaking, came thoſe provinces in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, of which the kingdom of the *Lombards* was compoſed, and that the dukedom of *Benevento* was likewiſe called *Lombardy*. Of theſe two *Lombardies* the former was called *Longobardia Major*, and the latter *Longobardia Minor*; but neither of them was in the poſſeſſion of the *Greeks*, the *Greater Lombardy* being held by the *French* kings of *Italy*, and the *Leſſer* by the *Beneventan Lombards*, whoſe dukes had the ſame power and authority under the *French* kings of *Italy*, as they had had under the princes of their own nation. By the province of *Lombardy* therefore, mentioned by *Conſtantine* in his *themata*, muſt be underſtood that ſmall part of *Italy*, which was ſtill poſſeſſed by the emperors, who, out of vanity and oſtentation, gave it the name of *Lombardy*. The countries, which *Conſtantine* names under the *thema* of *Lombardy*, are the dukedom of *Naples*, and antient *Calabria*, in which however the *Greeks* poſſeſſed, at this time, but two cities, *viz.* *Gallipoli* and *Otranto*. The country of the *Brutii*, now *Farther Calabria*, with the cities of *Reggio*, *Girace*, *Santa Severina*, *Crotone*, and ſome other places, are compriſed under the *thema* of *Sicily*, as being ſubject to the patrician or governor of that iſland. That magiſtrate ſeems to have had ſome authority even in the dukedom of *Naples*, for *Anthemius* duke of that city being dead, and diſputes ariſing about the election of a new duke, the *Neapolitans* had recourſe to the patrician of *Sicily*, who appointed one *Theodiſius* to be their duke; but the emperor, not approving of his choice, removed *Theodiſius*, and

ſent

ther Calabria was ſubject to the patrician of *Sicily*; but the cities, which the emperors held in that part of *Italy*, being reduced to a very ſmall number, they were all put under the government of the patrician, who was ſent from *Conſtantinople* to govern *Sicily*, as is evident from the *themata* of *Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus* [g], and likewiſe from one of pope *Adrian*'s letters to *Charlemagne*, wherein he complains of the *Beneventan Lombards*, whom he calls a moſt wicked race, for taking from him the city of *Gaeta*, and reſtoring it to the patrician of *Sicily*. *Gaeta* belonged to the emperor, and was under the government of that patrician; *Charles* took it from the emperor, and yielded it to the pope; the *Lombards* of *Benevento* retook it, and reſtored it to its lawful owner; and on that account they are called by the pope a moſt wicked people [h]. From the ſuperintendency over the countries on this ſide the *Faro*, which, in thoſe times, belonged to the patrician of *Sicily*, ſome writers will have thoſe countries to have been called *Sicily*; which name was afterwards extended by the *Norman* and *Suevian* princes, and likewiſe by the popes, to all the provinces, of which the preſent kingdom of *Naples* is compoſed. It is certain, that in the time of the *Normans*, the name of *Sicily* was common both to that iſland, and to the preſent kingdom of *Naples*; but with this difference, that the former was called *Sicily beyond the Faro*, and the latter *Sicily on this ſide the Faro*, as appears from a charter of *Roger* the *Norman* of the year 1115, quoted by *Ughellus* [i].

Whence the kingdom of Naples *called* Sicily.

Deſiderius being taken captive, as we have related above, and the city of *Pavia* reduced, all the other cities ſubmitted of their own accord to *Charles*, who thereupon, claiming the kingdom of the *Lombards* by right of conqueſt, cauſed himſelf to be crowned king of *Lombardy*, with an iron crown, by the hands of the archbiſhop of *Milan*. The ceremony was performed by *Thomas* then archbiſhop of *Milan*, at a place called *Modoſtia*, about ten miles from that city. *Charles*, as

Charlemagne *crowned king of* Lombardy.

[g] CONST. PORPHYR. de themat. p. 8. PELLEGR. in fin. duc. Benevent. ad Merid. tom. ix. in archiepiſ. S. Severin.

[h] ADRIAN. ep. lxxiii.

[i] UGH. Ital. ſacra,

ſent one *Theodore* to govern in his room (6). From this account *Capacius*, or whoever elſe is the author of the *Latin* hiſtory of *Naples*, and *Camillo Pellegrino*, conclude the *Neapolitans* to have been, at leaſt ſometimes, allowed to chuſe their own dukes.

(6) *Vide Ughell. ibid.*

we read in an antient ritual called *Ordo Romanus*, was led out of his chamber by ſeveral biſhops to the church; and, being conducted to the high altar, after ſome ſolemn prayers, the archbiſhop aſked the people, Whether they would ſubject themſelves to *Charles*, and, with conſtant fidelity, obey his commands? The people anſwering they would, the biſhop anointed his head, breaſt, ſhoulders, and arms, praying, that the new king might prove ſucceſsful in his wars, and happy in his iſſue. He then girt him with a ſword, put bracelets on his arms, gave him a robe, a ring, a ſceptre, and, having placed the crown upon his head, he led him through the choir to the throne, and, having ſeated him there, and given him the kiſs of peace, he celebrated divine ſervice [k]. *Charles* ordained, that the ſame ceremony ſhould be obſerved in the coronation of his ſucceſſors, and performed by the archbiſhop of *Milan*, who thenceforth began to contend for dignity with the archbiſhop of *Ravenna*. The ceremony of the coronation being over, *Charles*, now king of *Italy*, thought it neceſſary to ſettle the frame and polity of his new kingdom, and, in order to this, reſolved to go to *Rome*, and adviſe with *Adrian*. The pope, having notice of his deſign, aſſembled fifty biſhops, and a great number of abbots and other dignitaries, in order to conſult with them, what honours ought to be paid to ſo great a prince, whoſe father and grandfather, as well as himſelf, had ſo much deſerved of the *Roman* church. After ſeveral conſultations, it was unanimouſly agreed, that he ſhould be made a *Roman* patrician; that, throughout the provinces, he ſhould inſtitute all biſhops and archbiſhops, who were not to be conſecrated, unleſs inſtituted by him; and that he ſhould appoint the biſhop of *Rome*, and be declared protector of the apoſtolic ſee. *Charles*, upon his arrival at *Rome*, was received by the pope, and the *Roman* people, with the greateſt marks of reſpect and eſteem, and the honours we have mentioned were, with the unanimous conſent of all, conferred upon him. The naming of the biſhop of *Rome* was granted to him, for preventing the tumults, that, to the great ſcandal of all good chriſtians, began to ariſe among the people and clergy, on occaſion of thoſe elections, no one having any power or authority to reſtrain them. But this right *Charles* uſed with great moderation, and, after ſome time, remitted it to the clergy and people. The dignity of patrician was, at that time, the firſt in the whole empire, and the conferring of it belonged of right to the emperor; but his authority being now extinct in *Italy*, the pope arrogated to himſelf that, as well as he did, by degrees, all the other imperial honours and ornaments. *Charles*, extremely well pleaſed

He goes to Rome, *where great honours are conferred upon him.*

[k] Ordo Roman. apud Sigon.

with

with the reception he met with at *Rome*, continued ſome time in that metropolis, conſulting with the pope about the manner of ſettling the affairs of *Italy*; and then returned to *Pavia*, where he declared, that he intended to maintain the ſame form of government, which had been introduced by the *Lombard* princes his predeceſſors. Accordingly, he allowed every one full liberty to live under the ſame *Roman* or *Lombard* laws, to which they had been accuſtomed, but to the latter he added, as king of the *Lombards*, ſome of his own. He did not diſturb the emperors in the poſſeſſion of the dukedom of *Naples*, and of the other places, which they ſtill held in *Italy*. As for the three famous dukedoms of *Friuli*, *Spoleto*, and *Benevento*, he allowed thoſe dukes the ſame power and authority, which they had enjoyed under the *Lombard* kings, requiring only, that, as they had been ſubject to theſe princes, they ſhould acknowledge him for their king. The exarchate, the *Pentapolis*, and the dukedom of *Rome*, he yielded to the pope; but retained the ſovereignty to himſelf. The other provinces, which we have mentioned above, he kept as the kingdom of *Lombardy* [1]. He continued, as his predeceſſors had done, the other dukes in their dukedoms, contenting himſelf with the oath of allegiance, which he obliged them, as well as the greater dukes, to take annually to him. The oath was conceived in the following terms: *I promiſe, without fraud or deceit, to be faithful to my ſovereign* Charles, *and his ſons, as long as I live; and I ſwear, by theſe holy goſpels, that I will be faithful to him, as a vaſſal to his lord and ſovereign; neither will I divulge any thing, which in virtue of my allegiance, he ſhall commit to me.* The dukedoms he never transferred from one family to another, but when the dukes broke this oath, or died without iſſue male. This tranſlation from one to another was called *inveſtiture*; and hence it came, that fiefs were not granted but by inveſtiture, as was afterwards obſerved with reſpect to other vaſſals and feudatories, *viz.* counts, captains, and valvaſours, the model of whoſe ſervices and tenures were afterwards perfected by the princes of *Germany*. The limits of the kingdom, and the towns, *Charles* committed to the care of counts, who were veſted with great authority. Theſe limits or borders were called *marchæ* or *marches*; whence thoſe, who had the ſuperintendency of them, were ſtyled *counts of the marches*, and *marquiſes*; and hence the title of marquis had its riſe. Theſe were the ordinary magiſtrates appointed by *Charles* for the government of the cities, and the limits of the kingdom; but he ſometimes appointed extraordinary magiſtrates, or commiſſaries, who had greater autho-

He retains the ſame form of government.

Allows the dukes the ſame power.

Magiſtrates appointed by him.

[1] SIGON. p. 163.

rity

rity than the counts, and were called *miſſi*. It was their province to part and diſtinguiſh the limits of each city, which, under the *Lombards*, were greatly confuſed; whence aroſe frequent diſputes among the neighbouring cities about their boundaries; but the *miſſi* aſſigned to each city its boundaries, and, for the moſt part, following nature, appointed mountains, rivers, brooks, vallies, and other perpetual and laſting limits to ſerve for marches, that time might not alter and confound them. He likewiſe obliged the cities to take an oath of allegiance to him, and impoſed upon them, as well as upon the fiefs, churches, and monaſteries, a kind of tribute, called *foderum*, *parata*, and *manſionaticum*, which was to be paid to him, eſpecially when he came into *Italy*; but this tribute he afterwards generouſly remitted for himſelf and his ſucceſſors. That *Italy* might retain at leaſt ſome ſhadow of liberty, as often as he returned thither, he convened a general aſſembly of all the biſhops, abbots, and barons of the kingdom, in order to ſettle with them the public affairs of importance. The *Lombards* had but one ſtate, compoſed of barons and judges; but the *French*, in the time of *Charlemagne*, had two, *viz.* of the eccleſiaſtics and nobility; hence by *Charles* was added likewiſe in *Italy*, after the manner of *France*, the order of the eccleſiaſtics to that of the barons or nobility. This cuſtom of aſſembling the two ſtates laſted in *Italy* till the time of the emperor *Frederic* I. They met, for the moſt part, at *Roncaglia*, a place not far diſtant from *Placentia*, and there enacted ſeveral laws for the better regulation of public affairs [m]. The affairs of *Italy* being thus ſettled, *Charles*, leaving a ſtrong gariſon in *Pavia*, returned to *France* in the year 774. But he was ſcarce gone, when the *Lombard* dukes, thoſe eſpecially of *Friuli*, *Spoleto*, and *Benevento*, ſcorning to live ſubject to a foreign p'ince, reſolved to ſhake off the yoke, and make themſelves abſolute in their reſpective dukedoms. While *Charles* therefore was engaged in a war with the *Saxons*, *Rodgand* duke of *Friuli*, laying hold of that opportunity, renounced his allegiance, and cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged ſovereign in his dukedom. But *Charles*, who had already put an end to the *Saxon* war, by the reduction of that country, was no ſooner informed of the revolt of *Rodgand*, which he apprehended might prove of dangerous conſequence, if it was not timely ſuppreſſed, than he haſtened into *Alſace*, and, having kept his *Chriſtmas* there, marched, in the depth of winter, with a powerful army croſs the *Alps*, and entered the dukedom of *Friuli*. *Rodgand* met him with all the forces he could raiſe; but, in the engagement

Tribute impoſed by him.

The duke of Friuli *revolts.*

[m] Vide Sigon. ibid. & Franken. diſſ. de Majum. Maicamp. & Roncal. p. 42.

that

that enſued, he was utterly defeated, taken priſoner, and, ſoon after, publicly beheaded. *Charles* did not appoint another duke, but, adding the cities, of which this dukedom was compoſed, to his kingdom, appointed counts to govern them in the ſame manner as the other cities of his kingdom were governed. *But is defeated, and put to death.*

Thus ended the dukedom of *Friuli*, the firſt that was erected under *Alboinus*, and likewiſe the firſt that was ſuppreſſed by *Charlemagne*. *Paulus Æmilius* tells us, that it was afterwards reſtored by *Charles*, who appointed one *Henry*, a native of *France*, to govern it with the title of duke [n]. But of this, and the dukes who are ſuppoſed to have ſucceeded him, no mention is made by other hiſtorians. *Hildebrand* duke of *Spoleto*, who had likewiſe revolted, upon the news of the defeat and death of *Rodgand*, ſubmitted of his own accord, and was again received into favour by *Charles*. At this time *Arechis*, who had married *Adelperga*, daughter to *Deſiderius*, the laſt king of the *Lombards*, was duke of *Benevento*; but he, waiting a more favourable opportunity of ſhaking off the yoke, continued quiet till ſuch time as *Charles*, after having appointed *Pepin* his eldeſt ſon king of *Italy* in 781, was returned to *France*, and engaged there in other wars. Then *Arechis*, ſcorning to live in ſubjection to a foreign prince, as he had done to his father-in-law, and truſting to his own ſtrength, and the affection his ſubjects bore him, not only revolted, but, laying aſide the title of duke, aſſumed that of prince, cauſing himſelf to be anointed and crowned with great ſolemnity as king by his biſhops, and dating thenceforth all his writs and diplomas *from our moſt ſacred palace*, according to the ſtyle of other princes and ſovereigns. As it was then cuſtomary among princes, when they were crowned, to cauſe their images to be placed in all the churches throughout their dominions, repreſenting them with a crown on their head, this cuſtom was likewiſe obſerved by *Arechis*, who was thereupon acknowledged by all the inhabitants of the dukedom as their ſovereign. He coined money with his own image, made what alterations he thought fit both in civil and military affairs, without conſulting either *Charles* or *Pepin*, and even enacted ſeveral laws; for his *capitularia* have reached our times; and, in the often-mentioned manuſcript code lodged in the monaſtery of *Cava*, among the edicts of the *Lombard* kings, is to be found one of this prince, containing ſeventeen chapters. His example was followed by the other princes his ſucceſſors, namely by *Adelchis*, *Sicardus*, and *Radelchiſus*, as appears from their *capitularia* publiſhed by *Camillo Pellegrino* [o]. Thus to the laws of the *Lombard* kings were added thoſe of the

Arechis, *duke of Benevento, changes his dukedom into a principality. Year after Chriſt* 781.

[n] PAUL. ÆMIL. de reb. Franc. p. 142. [o] CAMILL. PELLEGRIN. capit. Arech. princ. p. 309. & cit. hiſt. p. 73—92.

princes

princes of *Benevento*. *Charles*, finding that his ſon *Pepin* was not able to reduce the *Beneventan Lombards*, returned in 786 with a powerful army into *Italy*, being then diſengaged from other wars. But, *Arechis* ſuing for peace, *Charles* granted him it upon the following terms, *viz.* that he ſhould pay to *Pepin* a yearly tribute; that he ſhould deliver up to him his treaſure, and with it his ſon *Grimoald*, and his daughter *Adelgiſa*, by way of hoſtages. The peace being thus concluded, *Charles* returned to *France*, leaving *Arechis* in poſſeſſion of the principality of *Benevento*, which was held by him, with the title of prince, as it was by his ſucceſſors, who greatly enlarged it, till a cruel war being kindled in the bowels of their country between *Siconulphus* and *Radelchiſus*, two competitors to the principality, the one invited the *Saracens* of *Africa*, and the other thoſe of *Spain*, to their aſſiſtance, who, after a twelve years war, completed the ruin of both; ſo that, to get rid of their troubleſome auxiliaries, they were obliged to have recourſe to *Lewis* king of *France*, and, by taking an oath of allegiance to him, acknowledge him for their ſovereign. *Lewis* divided the provinces of *Benevento* between the two competitors, by which diviſion two principalities were made out of one; that of *Benevento* was allotted to *Radelchiſus*; and the other, called from its metropolis the principality of *Salerno*, to *Siconulphus*, the emperors of the weſt exerciſing, as kings of *Italy*, the ſame authority over them, as the *Lombard* kings had formerly done.

The Beneventans *forced, by their inteſtine broils, to ſubmit to the emperors of the weſt.*

And thus far of antient hiſtory, or the hiſtory of antient nations, from their firſt original, to their being either blended with, or giving riſe to, ſome of the modern nations, which naturally paves us the way to modern hiſtory. We have ſpared no pains in the execution of our propoſals, and hope we have made no ſlips, but ſuch as the candid reader will think excuſeable, when he reflects on the many difficulties, that attend a work of this nature. We have not the vanity to think we have been guilty of no faults; but the encouragement which, far beyond our expectation, we have met with, we may ſay, from all ranks of people, both at home and abroad, and which we now acknowledge with the utmoſt gratitude, inclines us to believe, that the miſtakes we may have committed, are noways material. This we are the more apt to imagine, as we find but very few alterations from the original made by the ſeveral men of learning, who have thought it worth their while to tranſlate our work into their reſpective languages. As for a perfectly complete hiſtory, it is not to appear, as a modern writer expreſſes it [p], but in that year, which diſcovers the philoſophers ſtone, and the perpetual motion.

[p] Le Moyne.

AN

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Concerning the following *Chronological* Tables to the foregoing Volumes.

AT our firſt ſetting out in this work (*Pref. to Vol. I. pag.* 67.) we gave our readers the chronology of the world from the creation to the flood, according to the various ſyſtems of the moſt eminent chronologiſts in all nations, after which we ſubjoined our reaſons for preferring that of the *Samaritan* pentateuch to that of the *Hebrew*, ſeptuagint, *Joſephus*'s, &c. as far as relates to that remote and impenetrable epocha; upon which account we were induced to compute all the events from the latter period by the years of the flood, rather than by thoſe of the world. (*Preface ibid. pag.* 75.) We need not repeat our reaſons at large here, but only remind our readers, that as we engaged to ſubjoin the year of the world to that of the flood in the chronological tables, whenever they came to be printed, ſo we have accordingly performed our promiſe in thoſe that follow.

As for the *Julian* period, we have in purſuance of our reaſons there given wholly omitted it, as imaginary, and therefore uſeleſs. Thoſe readers who retain a fondneſs for it, may, however, ſupply it all along, by adding its complement to the æra of the world; only let them remember, that it is not (according to theſe tables) that of 710, which is the *Hebrew* computation, but of 708, which is the *Samaritan*, that we have here followed. The reader will find our reaſons for all theſe in the preface abovementioned.

It is neceſſary to obſerve furthermore in this place, that we had purpoſed in our original plan to inſert at the end of each volume a chronological table of its particular contents: But upon mature conſideration, we have thought it much more eligible to comprize the whole in one general table, that our readers may ſee at one view all the ſynchronological events of each nation and kingdom, by which means a great deal of trouble, confuſion, and needleſs repetitions will be avoided, eſpecially as the moſt material are purpoſely made ſo full and explicit, that a reader who even is but moderately verſed in hiſtory may, by the help here afforded, frequently ſpare himſelf the labour of conſulting the volumes; whilſt thoſe that are leſs acquainted with it will, by the help of the two laſt columns in the table, be eaſily directed to the volume and page where the point in queſtion is more fully diſcuſſed.

The great difficulties which the authors of the foregoing volumes have met with, in the carrying on of this arduous and extenſive work, have occaſioned a number of anachroniſms to creep into ſeveral parts of the hiſtory, to ſay nothing of typographical overſights, which are almoſt unavoidable in a work of this nature. For this reaſon the greateſt care hath been taken to make the following tables ſo exact, that the accurate reader may, if he pleaſes, by the help of them rectify and adjuſt every error or inadvertency he meets with in the text.

GOD

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Chr.		Vol.	Pag.
1		4305	GOD creates the world, and with it, time and man Places him in Paradise. Forbids him eating of the tree of knowledge, and gives him *Eve* for his wife	I	118
1		4305	*Adam*, by the perſuaſion of his wife, eats the fruit of the forbidden tree, and thereby introduces ſin, miſery, and natural death	I	119
1		4305	*Cain*, the eldeſt ſon of *Adam*, born within this year	I	145
2		4304	*Abel*, *Adam*'s ſecond ſon, born	I	145
129		4175	*Cain* ſlays his brother *Abel*, and is condemned by God to be a fugitive and a vagabond, *&c.*	I	148
130		4176	*Seth* (or the appointed one) born to ſupply the place of *Abel*, whom *Cain* ſlew, *&c*		152
235		4071	*Enos*, the ſon of *Seth*, born in the 105th year of his father's age	I	142
325		3981	*Cainan*, the ſon of *Enos*, born in the 90th year of his father's age	I	142
395		3911	*Mahalaleel* the ſon of *Cainan*, born in the 70th year of his father's age	I	142
460		3846	*Jared* the ſon of *Mahalaleel*, born in the 65th year of his father's age	I	142
522		3784	*Enoch*, the ſon of *Jared*, born in the 62d year of his father's age	I	142
587		3719	*Methuſelah*, the ſon of *Enoch*, born in the 65th year of his father's age	I	142
654		3652	*Lamech*, the ſon of *Methuſelah*, born in the 67th year of his father's age	I	142
707		3599	*Noah*, the ſon of *Lamech*, born in the 53d year of his father's age	I	142
887		3419	*Enoch*, the ſon of *Jared*, the father of *Methuſelah*, as a reward for his extraordinary piety, is tranſlated from earth to heaven alive, without firſt dying naturally, in the 365th year of his age	I	159
930		3376	*Adam*, the firſt man, and common parent of mankind, dies a natural death in the 930th year of his age	I	159
1042		3264	*Seth* dies in the 912th year of his age	I	142
1140		3166	*Enos* dies in the 905th year of his age	I	142
1187		3119	*Noah* begins to preach repentance, and forewarn the people of the univerſal deſtruction of the world	I	174
1207		3099	*Japhet*, the ſon of *Noah*, born in the 500th year of his father's age	I	142
1209		3097	*Shem*, the ſon of *Noah*, born in the 502d year of his father's age	I	142

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Chriſt		Vol.	Pag.
1235		3071	*Cainan*, the ſon of *Enos*, dies aged 910 years	I	142
1290		3016	*Mahalaleel*, the ſon of *Cainan*, dies aged 895 years	I	142
1307		2999	*Jared*, the ſon of *Mahalaleel*, dies aged 847 years	I	142
1307		2999	*Methuſelah*, the ſon of *Enoch*, dies aged 720 years	I	142
1307		2999	*Lamech*, the ſon of *Methuſelah*, dies aged 653 years	I	142
1307		2999	The flood, after 120 years preaching by *Noah*, is brought upon the earth; and *Noah*, and his family, by God's command, goes into the ark, which he had built by God's own appointment, and with them all kinds of beaſts and fowls, and every thing that creepeth on the earth; of the unclean by pairs, and of the clean by ſevens, male and female, with proper quantities of food, *&c.* on the 17th day of the ſecond month, anſwering to our *December*	I	193
1308	1	2998	The waters being ſufficiently abated, and the dry land viſible, *Noah*, by God's direction, with all that were with him, comes out of the ark on the 27th day of the ſecond month (or *December*) having been in it a year and ten days, *&c.*	I	218
1309	2	2997	*Arphaxad*, the ſon of *Shem*, born in the 100th year of his father's age	I	247
1444	137	2862	*Salah*, the ſon of *Arphaxad*, born in the 135th year of his father's age	I	247
1574	267	2732	*Eber*, the ſon of *Salah*, born in the 130th year of his father's age	I	247
1657	350	2649	*Noah* dies in the 950th year of his age, and is ſuppoſed to be buried in *Meſopotamia*	I	256
1708	401	2598	*Peleg*, the ſon of *Eber*, born in the 134th year of his father's age	I	247
1708	401	2598	The building of *Babel*; the confuſion, or multiplicity, of languages, and the diſperſion of mankind all over the earth	I	286
1738	431	2568	*Nimrod*, the ſon of *Cuſh*, is ſuppoſed to drive his couſin *Aſſur*, the ſon of *Shem*, out of *Shinar*, in *Babylon*, and ſettle in it, making it the foundation of a large kingdom, over which he reigned	I	273
1738	431	2568	*Aſſur*, the ſon of *Shem*, being driven out of *Babylon*, by his couſin *Nimrod*, retires, no doubt with a large number of hands into *Aſſyria*, and builds the cities of *Nineveh*, *Rhoboth*, *Calah*, and *Reſen*, and founds the *Aſſyrian* monarchy	I	278

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Chriſt		Vol.	Pag.
1747	440	2559	*Arphaxad*, the ſon of *Shem*, dies in the 438th year of his age	I	247
1809	502	2497	*Shem*, the ſon of *Noah*, dies in the 600th year of his age	I	247
1838	531	2468	*Reu*, the ſon of *Peleg*, born in the 130th year of his father's age	I	247
1877	570	2429	*Salah*, the ſon of *Arphaxad*, dies in the 433d year of his age	I	247
1947	640	2359	*Peleg*, the ſon of *Eber*, dies in the 239th year of his age	I	247
1970	663	2336	*Serug*, the ſon of *Reu*, born in the 132d year of his father's age	I	247
1978	671	2328	*Eber*, the ſon of *Salah*, dies in the 404th year of his age	I	247
2077	770	2229	*Reu*, the ſon of *Peleg*, dies in the 239th year of his age	I	247
2100	793	2206	*Nahor*, the ſon of *Serug*, born in the 130th year of his father's age	I	247
2179	872	2127	*Terah*, the ſon of *Nahor*, born in the 79th year of his father's age	I	247
2200	893	2106	*Serug*, the ſon of *Reu*, dies in the 230th year of his age	I	247
2216	909	2090	*Ægialeus*, the ſuppoſed firſt king and founder of the kingdom of *Ægialea*, ſince called *Sicyon* and *Peloponneſus*, began to reign and reigned 52 years	V	442
2247	940	2059	*Ninus*, ſon of *Belus*, is ſuppoſed to be the firſt king of *Aſſyria*, who governed that kingdom 52 years	IV	150
2248	941	2058	*Nahor*, the ſon of *Serug*, dies in the 148th year of his age	I	247
2268	961	2038	*Europs*, the ſecond king of *Ægialea*, (or *Sicyon*) began to reign, and reigned 45 years	V	442
2289	982	2017	Began the 16th dynaſty of the *Egyptians*, which was of five *Theban* kings, that reigned 190 years	I	496
2299	992	2007	*Semiramis*, wife of *Ninus*, ſucceeds her huſband in the kingdom, as guardian of her ſon *Nynias*, (by ſome called *Zameis*) ſhe is ſaid to have built the great city of *Babylon*, and other extraordinary and magnifi-cent works; and to be killed by her ſon for tempting him to lie with her, after reigning 42 years	IV	163
2309	1002	1997	*Abram*, the ſon of *Terah*, born in the 130th year of his father's age	I	247
2313	1006	1993	*Telchin*, or *Selchin*, the third king of *Ægialea*, (or *Sicyon*) began to reign, and changed the name of it into *Telchinia*, and reigned 20 years	V	442

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ		Vol.	Pag.
2320	1013	1986	*Iscah*, the daughter of *Haran* born, who was afterwards wife of *Abram*, and called *Sarai* and then *Sarah*	I	292
2333	1026	1973	*Apis*, (by ſome ſaid to be a ſtranger, that came out of *Ætolia*, and by medicines and charms rid the country of all ſorts of vermin that formerly annoyed it) the fourth king of *Sicyon*, changed its name into *Apia*, during his reign of 25 years	V	442
2341	1034	1965	*Nynias* (or *Zameis*) the ſon of *Ninus* and *Semiramis*) began to reign, and reigned 38 years in *Syria*, whoſe capital city was *Nineveh*	IV	138
2358	1051	1948	*Thelxion* or *Thelaſion*, the fifth king of *Sicyon*, began to reign, and reigned 52 years	V	442
2372	1065	1934	*Chedorlaomer*, king of *Elam*, invades the inhabitants of the vale of *Siddim*, (governed by five kings) where *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* ſtood, conquers and makes them tributaries	II	168
2379	1072	1927	*Arius* ſucceeded *Ninyas* in the throne of *Aſſyria*, and reigned 30 years	IV	138
2383	1076	1923	*Terah*, *Abram*, and *Lot*, went from *Ur* to dwell at *Haran*	I	249
2384	1077	1922	*Terah*, the ſon of *Nahor*, dies in the 205th year of his age	I	247
2384	1077	1922	This ſame year *Abram*, by God's immediate command, leaves *Haran*, and takes his wife and family, and *Lot* and his family, and goes and ſettles in the land of *Canaan*, builds an altar at *Sichem*, where the Lord appears to him, promiſes to beſtow the Land of *Canaan* upon his poſterity	I	247
2385	1078	1921	*Abram* is drove out of *Canaan* into *Egypt* by a great famine, where *Pharaoh* the king, and his houſe, are puniſhed, for taking *Sarai*, *Abram*'s wife, upon which ſhe is returned; and the plague being over, *Abram* and his family return into *Canaan* again	II	167
2393	1086	1913	*Bera*, and the other four kings of the vale of *Siddim*, having revolted from *Chedorlaomer*, to whom they were tributaries, he comes againſt them, and ſlays great numbers, and carries away the reſt captive, among whom was *Lot* and his family, upon which *Abram* arms, purſues the conqueror, recovers his kinſman, and with him a great deal of plunder	II	168

Iſhmael,

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Chriſt		Vol.	Pag.
2394	1087	1912	*Ishmael*, *Abram*'s ſon, by his maid *Hagar* born	II	365
2407	1100	1899	*Abram*'s name changed to *Abraham*, and his wife *Sarai* to *Sarah*; and circumciſion inſtituted by God's immediate command, upon which he circumciſes all the males in his family	II	366
2407	1100	1899	*Iſaac*, promiſed by God to *Abraham* and *Sarah*, upon his entertaining three angels at a feaſt	II	371
2408	1101	1898	The cities of *Sodom*, *Gomorrah*, *Admah*, and *Zeboim*, with their inhabitants, for the unnatural ſin of *Sodomy*, are deſtroyed by a rain of fire and brimſtone, or a prodigious ſtorm of thunder and lightning, and the whole valley of *Siddim* from thenceforward became the Dead or Salt Sea, called ſometimes the lake *Aſphaltites*	II	170
2408	1101	1898	*Iſaac*, ſon of *Abraham*, by his wife *Sarah*, born, and at eight days old circumciſed. *Abraham* being an hundred, and his wife ninety years of age	II	373
2409	1102	1897	*Aralius* ſucceeds *Arius* as king of *Syria*, and reigns 40 years	IV	138
2410	1103	1896	*Ægydrus*, or *Ægyrus*, the ſixth king of *Sicyon*, now *Peloponneſus*, begins to reign, and reigns 34 years	V	442
2414	1107	1892	*Iſaac* is weaned, (here begins the 400 years that *Abraham*'s ſeed were to be ſtrangers, and to have no country of their own)	II	373
2415	1108	1891	*Iſhmael* mocking *Iſaac*, *Sarah*, the mother of the latter, requeſts *Abraham*, the father of both of them, to ſend *Iſhmael* quite away from him, he heſitating, God aſſures *Abraham* he would make *Iſhmael* a great nation, and thereupon he ſends both him and his mother away	II	374
2434	1127	1872	*Abraham*, by God's command, takes his ſon *Iſaac*, and goes to mount *Moriah*, to ſacrifice him there, but is prevented by a voice from Heaven, and the victim offered that was found in a neighbouring thicket; upon this the covenant or promiſe that God had formerly made with *Abraham*, is again renewed, &c.	II	376
2444	1137	1862	*Thurimachus*, the ſeventh king of *Sicyon*, begins to reign and reigned 45 years	V	442
2445	1138	1861	*Sarah*, the wife of *Abraham*, dies in the 127th year of her age, in the city of *Arbah*, where *Abraham* mourns for her, and buries		

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ		Vol.	Pag.
			buries her with great funeral ſolemnity, in the cave of *Machpelah*, which he had bought of *Ephron* the *Hittite*, for that purpoſe	II	379
2449	1142	1857	*Abraham* firſt ſwears, and then ſends, his chief ſteward or ſervant to *Meſopotamia*, where his brother *Nahor* dwelt, with large preſents, to demand one of his daughters to be the wife of his ſon *Iſaac*, who was now forty years of age, upon receiving the meſſage, and the preſents, *Nahor* ſends him his daughter *Rebecca*, a very beautiful virgin, who became the wife of *Iſaac* accordingly	II	380
2449	1142	1857	The ſame year *Abraham* marries *Keturah*, (which is ſuppoſed to be *Hagar*, the mother of *Iſhmael*, and though he was then 141 years old, had ſix ſons by her	II	383
2449	1142	1857	*Xerxes*, called alſo *Baleus*, ſucceeds *Aralius* as king of *Syria*, and reigned thirty years	IV	138
2450	1143	1856	*Inachus* founded the kingdom of *Argos*, and was the firſt king thereof, and reigned 50 years, having by his ſiſter *Meliſſa*, whom he took to wife, two ſons, *Phoroneus* and *Ægialeus*, and a daughter called *Io*, ſuppoſed to be *Iſis*, the goddeſs of the *Egyptians*, whom *Jupiter* turned into a cow; and from her ſwimming over the *Thracian* ſtrait, it was called the *Boſporus*	V	446
2469	1162	1837	*Rebecca*, after having been childleſs for 20 years, brings forth twins, and calls the firſt born *Eſau*, (a child remarkably hairy) and the other *Jacob*, who came into the world holding his brother by the heel	II	388
2469	1162	1837	*Apis*, *Oſyris*, or *Iſis*, the chief God of the *Egyptians*, now began to be worſhipped under the form of a bull	I	448
2479	1172	1827	*Armamitres* ſucceeds *Xerxes* as king of *Syria*, and reigned 38 years	IV	138
2479	1172	1827	The ſeventeenth *Egyptian* dynaſty of paſtors for 153 years	I	496
2483	1176	1823	*Abraham*, being 175 years old, dies, and is buried by his ſons *Iſaac* and *Iſhmael*, in the cave of *Machpelah*, along with his wife *Sarah*	II	383
2489	1182	1817	*Leucippus*, the eighth king of *Sicyon*, began to reign, and reigned 53 years, having one only daughter *Chalcinia*, upon whom *Neptune* got a ſon, called *Erasus*	V	442

Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Christ		Vol.	Pag.
2499	1192	1807	*Phoroneus*, ſon of *Inachus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Argos*, was the firſt that ſacrificed to *Juno*, and the firſt that made laws, and governed by them, and there fore by ſome called, or ſaid to be, the firſt man: He collected the people that were ſcattered up and down the country into a body, and incorporated them in a city, built by him, and called *Phoroneum*; he is ſaid to have a ſon by the nymph *Laodice*, named *Apis*, and a daughter called *Niobe*, who was the firſt paramour of *Jupiter*, and had by him a ſon called *Argos*	V	448
2501	1194	1805	*Iſaac* is forced to leave his habitation upon account of a great famine; and by God's direction, he goes to *Abimelech*, king of *Gerar*, who entertains him and all his family very kindly; after ſtaying there ſome time, he enters into covenant with *Abimelech*, and then goes and lives in the valley of *Gerar*	II	391
2509	1202	1797	*Eſau*, at forty years of age, marries *Judith*, the daughter of *Beeri*, and *Baſhemath*, the daughter of *Elon*, both *Hittites*, at which his parents are much grieved	II	392
2517	1210	1781	*Belochus* ſucceeds *Armamitres* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and takes his daughter *Atoſſa*, called alſo *Semiramis*, a partner with him in his kingdom, for twelve years	IV	138
2517	1210	1789	The *Telchines* and *Caryatæ*, make war againſt *Phoroneus* and the *Parrhaſii*	V	448
2525	1218	1781	*Apis* and *Niobe*, born to *Phoroneus*	V	448
2540	1233	1766	The *Ogygian* flood in *Attica* and *Bœotia*, 218 years before *Deucalion*'s flood in *Theſſaly*	I	196
2542	1235	1764	*Meſapus*, the ninth king of *Sicyon*, began to reign, and reigned 47 years	V	442
2544	1237	1762	*Meſſana* in *Sicily*, was built and called *Zancle*, till the *Meſſenians* got it, and called it *Meſſana*, afterwards the *Mamertines* got it, and called it *Mamertina*, and now *Meſſina*	VII	72
2546	1239	1760	*Iſaac* being 137 years old, and grown very dim ſighted, calls his ſon *Eſau* (who was a great hunter) to him, and deſires him to go and get him ſome veniſon for ſupper; and that then he would give him his particular bleſſing, which *Rebecca* hearing, prepares a ſavoury diſh of meat, and obliges her favourite ſon *Jacob* to diſguiſe himſelf, and perſonate *Eſau*, and carry		

Year of world	Year of flood	Before Christ		Vol:	Pag.
			the meat in to his father, in order to obtain the promiſed bleſſing, which he doing with ſome difficulty, ſucceeds juſt before *Eſau* returned from hunting	II	392
2546	1239	1760	*Eſau* threatening to kill *Jacob*, *Iſaac*, by		
2547	1240	1759	the inſtigation of *Rebecca*, ſends *Jacob* to his uncle *Laban* in *Padan Aram*, whom he agreed to ſerve ſeven years, to have his beautiful daughter *Rachel* to wife, to which the father conſents; but cheats him, and in the dark puts her eldeſt ſiſter *Leah* to bed to him in her ſtead, upon which complaining next day to *Laban*, he agreed he ſhould have *Rachel* alſo, provided he would ſerve him ſeven years more, which he agreeing to, has both the ſiſters for his wives	II	395
2548	1241	1758	*Reuben*, the firſt ſon of *Jacob*, by his wife *Leah*, born	II	397
2549	1242	1757	*Simeon*, the ſecond ſon of *Jacob*, by his wife *Leah*, born	II	397
2550	1243	1756	*Levi*, the third ſon of *Jacob*, by his wife *Leah*, born	II	397
2551	1244	1755	*Judah*, the fourth ſon of *Jacob*, by his wife *Leah*, born	II	397
2552	1245	1754	*Rachel* very ſorrowful that ſhe had no children, deſires *Jacob* to take her maid *Bilhah*, and what children *Bilhah* might have, ſhe would adopt for her own; this agreed to, *Bilhah* conceives, and brings forth a fifth ſon to *Jacob*, whom *Rachel* called *Dan*	II	398
2552	1245	1754	*Baleus* ſucceeds *Belochus* as king of *Syria* and reigned 52 years	IV	138
2553	1246	1753	*Bilhah*, *Rachel*'s maid, conceives again, and brings *Jacob* a ſixth ſon, whom *Rachel* calls *Naphtali*	II	398
2554	1247	1752	*Leah* ſeeing the ſucceſs of her ſiſter, and, having ceaſed ſome time from child-bearing herſelf, takes her maid *Zilpah*, and deſires *Jacob* would grant her the ſame favour he had allowed her ſiſter, he conſents, the maid conceives, and brings *Jacob* a ſeventh ſon, whom *Leah* calls *Gad*	II	398
2555	1248	1751	*Zilpah*, *Leah*'s maid, conceives again, and bears *Jacob* the eighth ſon, whom *Leah* calls *Aſher*	II	398
2556	1249	1750	*Reuben*, *Leah*'s eldeſt ſon, having been in the fields, bringing home ſome mandrakes to		

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			his mother, *Rachel* desires them, and agrees, that *Jacob* should lie with *Leah* that night, provided she gave her the mandrakes; all parties agreed, and *Jacob* lying with *Leah*, she conceives: And,		
2557	1250	1749	*Leah* brings forth *Jacob*'s ninth son, (but the fifth of her own body) and calls his name *Issachar*, (or the man of reward)	II	399
2558	1251	1748	*Leah* brings forth her sixth son, (*Jacob*'s tenth) and calls his name *Zebulun*	II	399
2559	1252	1747	*Leah* bears *Jacob* a seventh child, (*Jacob*'s eleventh) which being a daughter, she called her name *Dinah*, after whom she bore no more	II	399
2559	1252	1747	*Apis*, son of *Phoroneus* succeeds his father as king of *Argos*, from whom the country was called *Apia*, and the people *Apidones*	V	448
2561	1254	1745	*Rachel*, to her great joy, brings forth a son, and calls his name *Joseph*; this was *Jacob*'s eleventh son	II	399
2564	1257	1742	The *Telchines*, being driven out of *Peloponnesus*, planted *Rhodes*, from them called *Telchini*	VII	312
2567	1260	1739	*Jacob* having served *Laban* his father-in-law 20 years, and his own separate family being grown numerous, while *Laban* was gone to his sheep-shearing, moves off with all his house-hold, *&c.* in his way to *Canaan*, he has a vision of the angelick host, by whom he is comforted, *&c.* but hearing his brother *Esau* was coming towards him, he sends a very great present before him to pave the way, that he might have a friendly reception, *&c.* in the mean time an angel appears to him in the common shape of a man, and wrestles with him, touches his thigh, and he grows lame: at his departure *Jacob* insists upon his blessing, and then the angel changed his name from *Jacob* to *Israel*, at a place from that time called *Penuel*	II	421
2574	1267	1732	*Shechem* the son of *Hamor*, falls in love with *Dinah Jacob*'s daughter, and forces her, to revenge which affront, after having prevailed with *Hamor* and *Shechem*, to have themselves and their subjects circumcised, the brothers of *Dinah* enter the		

city

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			city, and put all the males to the sword, while they were yet sore	II	171
2577	1270	1729	As *Jacob* (now *Israel*) was marching towards *Ephrath*, *Rachel* fell in labour, and was delivered of her second son (*Jacob*'s twelfth) whose name she called *Benoni* (or the son of my affliction) and died presently after, and was buried at *Ephrath*; she being dead, *Jacob* changed his name from *Benoni* into *Benjamin*, (or the son of my right hand)	II	412
2578	1271	1728	*Jacob* shewing a particular fondness for *Joseph* and *Benjamin*, the other brothers are so much displeased, that they take *Joseph* and sell him to some travelling merchants, who carried him into *Egypt*, and sold him to *Potiphar*, a principal officer belonging to king *Pharaoh*	II	414
2588	1281	1718	*Sparta* the capital of the kingdom of *Sparta*, built by *Spartus*, son of *Phoroneus* king of *Argos*	V	534
2589	1282	1717	*Peratus*, tenth king of *Sicyon*, son of *Chalcinia*, daughter of *Leucippus*, eighth king of *Sicyon*, began to reign and reigned 46 years	V	442
2589	1282	1717	*Joseph* having been enticed by his mistress, *Potiphar*'s wife (one of *Pharaoh* king of *Egypt*'s great officers of state) to incontinency, he refuses her, whereupon she accuses him of attempting the crime she would have persuaded him to, in consequence whereof, he is cast into prison; and there interpreting the dreams of two state prisoners that were under displeasure, is greatly taken notice of, *&c.*	II	415
2590	1283	1716	*Isaac* now 180 years old, worn out with labour and age, dies, and his two sons, *Esau* and *Jacob*, buried him in the cave of *Machpelah*, with *Abraham* his father and *Sarah* his mother	II	412
2591	1284	1715	*Pharaoh*, king of *Egypt*, has two extraordinary dreams, which his magicians or wise men, not being able to interpret, *Joseph* is sent for, who explained them so amply and satisfactorily, that from that moment he's advanced to be the second man in the kingdom *&c.*	II	420
2591	1284	1715	This, and the following six years, make up the seven years of extraordinary plenty		

that

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			that *Joseph* had foretold would happen, in which he laid up immense stores of provisions, making prodigious magazines all over the kingdom	II	421
2594	1287	1712	*Argus* succeeds *Apis* as king of *Argos*, from whom all *Peloponnesus* was called *Argos*, he reigned seventy years	V	448
2596	1289	1710	*Pelasgus*, brother of *Niobe*, is said to have now founded the kingdom of *Arcadia*, and to be the first king thereof	V	498
2598	1291	1708	This, and the following years, make up the seven years of dreadful famine, according to *Joseph*'s prediction	II	423
2599	1292	1707	Ten of *Joseph*'s brethren go out of *Canaan* into *Egypt* to buy corn, which he lets them have, but detains *Simeon*, and charges the others, that when they came again, they should bring *Benjamin* their other brother with them	II	423
2600	1293	1706	The famine compels *Jacob* to send his sons again, and with them *Benjamin*, &c. after some artificial trials of them, *Joseph* makes himself known to them, sends presents to his father, and invites him and all his houshold into *Egypt*	II	428
2691	1294	1705	Upon the arrival of *Jacob* and his family in *Egypt*, *Joseph* acquaints *Pharaoh* with it, who orders them the land of *Goshen* to dwell in, this happened in the 130th year of *Jacob*'s age	II	430
2604	1297	1702	*Altadas*, the tenth king of *Assyria*, began his reign, and reigned 32 years	IV	138
2604	1297	1702	According to the set time appointed by *Joseph*, he told the *Egyptians*, the following year the land would be fruitful as in common; that the *Nile* would overflow and restore all things to its usual course, *&c.* which accordingly happened	II	435
2607	1300	1699	*Chebron*, king of *Egypt*, began to reign, and reigned thirteen years	I	497
2617	1310	1689	*Jacob* now advanced to the 147th year of his age, growing weak and sickly, sends for his son *Joseph*, tells him his departure (or death) was at hand, and makes him swear not to bury him in *Egypt*, but in the cave of *Machpelah*, in the land of *Canaan*, &c.	II	436
2617	1310	1689	*Joseph* brings his two sons to his father *Jacob*, now on his death bed, and desires him		

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			to bleſs them, which he not only does, but adopts them to be his ſons inſtead of grandſons, and makes them the heads of two tribes, &c.	II	437
2617	1310	1689	*Jacob*, after having given each of his children his particular bleſſing, and prophetically declaring what would happen to them, dies, and with the utmoſt funeral pomp and ſolemnity is carried and interr'd (according to his deſire) in the cave of *Machpelah*	II	439
2619	1312	1687	*Prometheus*, the inventor of ſtriking fire, the uſe of metals, and other arts and ſciences among the *Greeks*	VII	371
2620	1313	1686	*Amenophis* king of *Egypt* began to reign, and reigned 21 years	I	500
2635	1328	1671	*Plemneus*, 11th king of *Sicyon*, ſon of *Eratus*, ſucceeds his father, and reigned 48 years	V	442
2636	1329	1670	*Mamitus*, king of *Aſſyria*, begins to reign, and reigned 30 years	IV	138
2641	1334	1665	*Mephres*, *Amerſis*, or *Miphris*, king of *Egypt*, began to reign, and reigned 12 years	I	500
2653	1346	1653	*Mephramuthoſis*, *Miſaphris*, or *Miſphragmuthoſis*, ſucceeds *Mephres* as king of *Egypt*, and reigns 26 years	I	500
2664	1357	1642	*Criaſus*, ſon of *Argus*, ſucceeds his father as king of *Argos*, and reigns 54 years	V	447
2666	1359	1640	*Mancaleus* ſucceeds *Mamitus* as king of *Aſſyria*, and reigns 30 years	IV	138
2671	1364	1635	*Joſeph*, being arrived to the 110th year of his age, found himſelf ſo weakened with the laborious ſtation he had been in, for now near 80 years, that he foreſaw his departure was at hand, and ſending for his brethren (being divinely inſpired) told them, that God would certainly bring their poſterity out of *Egypt* into the land of *Canaan*, and charged them abſolutely not to leave his bones in *Egypt*, but to take his body with them, and bury it in the ſpot of ground that *Jacob* had given him by his laſt will, and then gave up the ghoſt, &c.	II	452
2670	1372	1627	*Thmoſis* ſucceeds *Mephramuthoſis* as king of *Egypt*, and reigned 9 years.	I	500
2683	1376	1623	*Orthopolis*, ſon of *Plemneus*, ſucceeds his father as 12th king of *Sicyon*, and reigned 13 years	V	442

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2688	1381	1618	The famous *Coloſſus*, or groaning ſtatue, called *Memnon* after the name of him it was made to honour, was now ſuppoſed to be ſet up by *Amenophis*, king of *Egypt*	V	379
2688	1381	1618	*Amenophis* ſucceeds *Thmoſis* as king of *Egypt*, and reigned 31 years	I	500
2696	1389	1610	*Spherus* ſucceeds *Mancaleus* as king of *Aſſyria*, and reigns 20 years	IV	138
2716	1409	1590	*Mamitus* ſucceeds *Spherus* as king of *Aſſyria*, and reigns 30 years	IV	138
2717	1410	1589	*Epidaurus*, a famous ſea port in *Argos*, built (by *Apollo* or *Hercules*)	V	536
2718	1411	1588	*Phorbas*, ſon of *Criaſus*, ſucceeds his father as king of *Argos*, and reigned 35 years.	V	447
2719	1412	1587	*Horus* ſucceeds *Amenophis* as king of *Egypt*, builds the famous city of *Memphis*, (others ſay 'twas built by *Memes* their firſt king, Vol. I. 387.) and ſeveral others, and having reigned 38 years, dies	I	500
2725	1418	1581	*Miriam* born, (ſiſter of *Moſes*) the daughter of *Amram*, the ſon of *Kohath*, grandſon of *Levi* by his wife *Jochabed*	II	473
2726	1419	1580	*Hæmon* ſon of *Pelaſgus*, becomes the firſt king of *Theſſaly*, ſo called from his ſon *Theſſalus*	V	504
2728	1421	1578	*Phorbas*, ſon of *Lapithas*, reigned at *Ophiuſa*, (now *Rhodes*) having firſt cleared the country of ſerpents	VII	306
2732	1425	1574	*Aaron*, brother of *Miriam* and *Moſes*, ſon of *Amram* born	II	473
2733	1426	1573	*Pharaoh* king of *Egypt*, publiſhes an edict under the ſevereſt penalties, that every *Hebrew* male child, ſhould be drown'd in the *Nile* as ſoon as it was born	II	472
2735	1428	1571	*Moſes*, brother to *Miriam* and *Aaron*, ſon of *Amram* is born, and conceal'd three months, after which time, being forced to expoſe the child in a cradle, or ark of bulruſhes to the mercy of the waters, *Pharaoh*'s daughter *Thermuthis* by name) attended with her maids, coming to the river *Nile* to bathe, ſeeing him to be a beautiful child, ordered him to be put to nurſe, (through ignorance to his own mother) and as he grew up, cauſed him to be inſtructed in all the learning of the *Egyptians*	II	473
2739	1432	1567	*Cydon*, king of *Crete*, began to reign	VII	377

Sparetus

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2746	143[illegible]	1560	*Sparetus* ſucceeds *Mamitus* as king of *Aſſyria*, and reigns 40 years	IV	138
2746	1439	1560	*Marathon* ſucceeds *Orthopolis* as 13th king of *Sicyon*, and reigned 30 years	V	442
2749	1442	1557	*Cecrops*, the firſt king of *Athens*, by birth an *Egyptian*, brought into *Attica* a colony of *Saits*, gathered his people into 12 tribes, dedicated his city to *Minerva*, and ſet up the *Areopagus*, or high court of judicature. He is ſaid to be the firſt that deified *Jupiter*, and offered ſacrifices to him as the ſupreme Deity	V	468
2753	1446	1553	*Triopas* ſucceeds *Phorbas* as king of *Argos*, and reigned 46 years. (His ſon *Xanthus* firſt planted or peopled *Lesbos*, a famous *Greek* iſland. Vol. VII. 453)	V	447
2756	1449	1550	*Lycaon*, ſon of *Pelaſgus*, reigned in *Arcadia*, built *Lycoſura* in *Mount Lycæus*, inſtituted the *Lycæan* games, where he is ſaid to offer up living children to *Jupiter*, *&c.*	V	499
2757	1450	1549	*Acencheres* ſucceeds *Horus* as king of *Egypt*, and reigns 12 years	I	500
2759	1452	1547	The *Curetes* and *Corybantes* built *Cnoſſus* in *Crete*. Note W. Vol. V. 343.	V	345
2760	1453	1546	*Scamander* from *Crete* came into *Phrygia* (See the note of the next page)	V	368
2761	1454	1545	*Lesbos*, planted by *Macar*, one of the ſeven brethren called *Heliadæ*, that built *Jalyſſus* in *Rhodes*	VII	453
2769	1462	1537	*Achoris* ſucceeds *Acencheres* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 9 years	I	500
2775	1468	1531	*Moſes* ſeeing the cruelties uſed towards his countrymen, particularly by the taſk-maſters, one day killed one of them, and buried him in the ſand, upon which he was forced to fly into *Midian*, or *Arabia Petræa*	II	477
2775	1468	1531	*Moſes* coming into *Midian*, (where he is ſuppoſed either to have compoſed or purchaſed the book of *Job*) *Jethro*, the prieſt or prince there, taking a liking to him, gave him *Zipporah*, one of his daughters to wife, with whom he lived forty years in her father's houſe, *&c.*	II	115
2776	1469	1530	*Caleb*, the ſon of *Jephunneh* born, who was one of the 12 perſons *Moſes* ſent to view the land of *Canaan*	III	6

Marathus

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2776	1469	1530	*Marathus* ſucceeds *Marathon* in the kingdom of *Sicyon*, and reigns 20 years	V	443
2778	1471	1528	*Cenchres* ſucceeds *Achoris* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 16 years	I	497
2785	1478	1521	*Eryſichthon*, ſon of *Cecrops*, begins building *Apollo*'s temple at *Delus*, which was afterwards enlarged and embelliſhed at the common charge of all the ſtates of *Greece*	VII	497
2788	1481	1518	*Deucalion*'s flood in *Theſſaly*, (note N)	I	194
2794	1487	1512	*Acherres* ſucceeds *Cenchres* as king of *Egypt*, and reigns 8 years	I	497
2796	1489	1510	*Echyreus*, or *Coronus*, ſucceeds *Marathus* in the kingdom of *Sicyon*, and reigns 55 years	V	443
2799	1492	1507	*Cranaus* ſucceeds *Cecrops* in the kingdom of *Athens*, and reigns 9 years, (from his Daughter *Atthis* dying a virgin, the country was called *Attica*)	V	469
2799	1492	1507	*Crotopus* ſucceeds *Triopas* as king of *Argos*, and reigns 21 years	V	448
2801	1494	1505	*Apteras* ſon of *Cydon*, (by ſome called the *Saturn* of *Crete*) reigns as king in *Crete*	VII	377
2802	1495	1504	*Cherres* ſucceeds *Acherres* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 15 years	I	497
2804	1497	1502	*Teucer*, the ſon of *Scamander*, reigned in *Phrygia* over that people, from him called *Teucri*, afterwards *Trojans*	V	368
2808	1501	1498	*Amphictyon* ſon-in-law to *Cranaus*, began to reign (having firſt expelled his father-in-law, who thereupon fled to *Eleuſis*, and reigned there) and reigned as king of *Athens* (or *Attica*) 10 years	V	469
2812	1505	1494	*Cadmus* having built a city, and called it *Cadmea*, and afterwards *Thebes*, became the king thereof, and reigned 62 years	II	329
2815	1508	1491	God appears to *Moſes* in a burning buſh upon mount *Horeb*, which though viſibly all in flames, not a leaf is either burnt or ſcorched, and commands him to return back into *Egypt*, to do miracles before *Pharaoh*, and to deliver his people	II	486
2815	1508	1491	This year the *Paſſover* was inſtituted and kept, and the people thruſt out of *Egypt*	II	519
2816	1509	1490	In the firſt ſix months of this year the tabernacle was ſet up, and in it the ark of the covenant, and the altar, &c.	II	569
2816	1509	1490	The *Decalogue* delivered by *Moſes*, &c.	II	549

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2816	1509	1490	*Aaron* and his ſons conſecrated and appointed for the performance of the prieſt's office for ever	II	569
2816	1509	1490	*Nadab* and *Abihu*, *Aaron*'s two eldeſt ſons, ſtruck dead for preſuming to burn incenſe in the tabernacle with ſtrange fire	III	1
2816	1509	1490	Quails ſent to ſatisfy the people's hunger for 30 days	III	5
2816	1509	1490	The meſſengers ſent by *Moſes* to view the land report it, if not impoſſible, very hard and difficult to conquer, whereupon a general murmuring aroſe among the people, which ſo diſpleaſed God, that by *Moſes* he aſſur'd them, that not one above 20 years of age ſhould go into the promis'd land, except *Joſhua* and *Caleb*	III	6
2817	1510	1489	*Korah*, *Dathan*, and *Abiram*, three principal perſons, rebel againſt *Moſes*, whoſe undutifulneſs is rewarded by the earth's burſting aſunder and ſwallowing up them, their families, and ſubſtance	III	11
2817	1510	1489	The prieſthood confirmed to *Aaron* and his family, by a miraculous budding of *Aaron*'s rod	III	15
2817	1510	1489	*Armais* (called by the *Greeks Danaus*) ſon of *Cherres*, ſucceeded his father in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigned there 5 years	I	497
2817	1510	1489	*Lacedæmon* (or *Sparta* built by *Lacedæmon*, ſon of *Jupiter*, *&c.*	V	533
2818	1511	1488	*Erichthonius*, ſon of *Vulcan*, drives out *Amphictyon*, and becomes king of *Athens* in his ſtead, and reigns 50 years	V	469
2820	1513	1486	*Arcas*, the reputed ſon of *Jupiter*, ſucceeds *Nyctimus*, and calls his kingdom *Arcadia*	V	469
2820	1513	1486	*Sthenelus*, ſon of *Crotopus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Argos*, and reigns 11 years	V	449
2822	1515	1484	*Rameſſes* (called by the *Greeks Egyptus*, from whom the land took its name of *Egypt*, being before called *Aeria*, or *Aetia*, from the river called firſt *Æetius*, then *Egyptus*, and now *Nile*) ejected his brother *Armais*, and became king of *Egipt* in his ſtead: and reigned 68 years	I	497
2826	1519	1480	*Amyntas*, king of *Aſſyria*, begins to reign, and reigns 45 years	IV	138

Dardanus

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2826	1519	1480	*Dardanus*, ſon in-law to *Teucer*, reigns as king of *Troy* for 31 years, in which time he builds a capital city called *Dardania*	V	369
2831	1524	1475	*Geleanor*, the ſon of *Sthenelus*, after he had reigned ſome time, yielded up the kingdom of *Argos* to *Danaus*, who was come thither from *Egypt* in a ſhip of 50 oars, being the firſt ſhip in *Greece*, where before that time they only uſed rafts. *Geleanor* reigned 59 years	V	449
2834	1527	1472	*Buſiris* (ſon of *Neptune* by *Libya*) now exerciſ'd his cruelties upon ſtrangers	I	459
2835	1528	1471	*Oenotrus*, youngeſt ſon of *Nictymus*, led the firſt colony out of *Greece* into *Italy*, where he reigned as king	XI	136
2838	1531	1468	*Clymenus* comes from *Crete* into *Elis*, and there held the firſt *Olympic* games. (For an explanation of them ſee note K, p. 350. Vol. vi.)	V	554
2844	1537	1462	*Tat*, ſon of *Triſmegiſtus*, ſon of *Hermes*, flouriſhed		
2851	1544	1455	*Corax*, ſon of *Coronus*, ſucceeds to the throne of *Sicyon*, which he enjoyed 30 years	V	443
2854	1547	1452	The tempie of *Delphos* burnt by *Xerxes*	IV	600
2854	1547	1452	*Miriam*, the ſiſter of *Aaron* and *Moſes*, dies	III	18
2854	1547	1452	The *Iſraelites* defeated by *Arad*, one of the *Canaanitiſh* kings	III	17
2854	1547	1452	*Moſes* ſmites with his rod, brings water out of a rock to ſatisfy the thirſt and murmuring of the people; but being vex'd, and uſing ſome cholerick expreſſions, God tells him that he and *Aaron* ſhould only ſee, but not enter the promis'd land	III	18
2851	1547	1452	*Moſes* commanded to take *Aaron* and his ſon *Eleazar* to the top of mount *Nebo* and in the ſight of all the people ſtrip the father of, and clothe the ſon with the prieſtly robes; this done, *Aaron* died immediately, and was buried ſo ſecretly, that the place of his interment was never publick-known	III	19
2854	1547	1452	*Balak*, king of *Moab*, ſends for *Balaam*, ſon of *Beor*, a famous prophet or diviner, to curſe *Iſrael*	II	85
2855	1548	1451	*Moſes* goes to the top of mount *Nebo* (having firſt ſettled all the public and private matters relating to him) and from thence views the promis'd land, and preſently expired,		

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			pired, being 120 years old, and was ſucceeded by *Joſhua* in the command of the army, and as head of the civil government, *Joſhua* being now 93 years old	III	41
2855	1548	1451	*Joſhua* ſends two ſpies to *Jericho*, who are ſaved by the artifice of *Rahab*, to whom they promiſe ſafety and protection by an oath; at their return they make an encouraging report, and tell *Joſhua* all they had done	III	59
			On the 10th day of *Niſan* (our 30th of *April*) all *Iſrael* paſſed over the river *Jordan* into the land of *Canaan*	III	64
			The 11th of the month *Niſan*, the whole camp was circumciſed, that ceremony having been omitted for ſome years paſt	III	64
			The 14th of the month *Niſan* (our 4th of *May*) the paſſover was celebrated, which had been now diſcontinued near 40 years	III	66
			Jericho beſieged, and by being only gone round with ſome prieſts, *&c.* ſounding rams horns, the 7th day the whole army making a grand ſhout in conſort, the city walls fall down, and the beſiegers enter and put every creature to death, except *Rahab*	III	68
2857	1550	1449	*Erichthonius*, ſon of *Dardanus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Troy*, and reigned 75 years, he is reported to have been the richeſt king of his time	V	372
2860	1553	1446	*Europa*, daughter of *Phœnix* (brother of *Cadmus*) is ſtole from *Sarepta* by the *Curetes*, in their ſhip called the *Bull*, and carried to their king *Aſterius*, by whom ſhe had three ſons, *Minos*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Sarpedon*	II	329
2861	1554	1445	*Joſhua*, having conquered *Canaan*, and ſettled the diſtricts of land each tribe was to have, call'd the heads or governors of *Iſrael* together, wiſh'd them carefully to obſerve the laws *Moſes* had given them, and particularly caution'd them againſt idolatry, died in the 110th year of his age, and was buried at *Timnath ſerah* in mount *Ephraim*, a part of his own inheritance	III	443
2868	1561	1438	*Pandion*, ſon of *Amphictyon*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Athens*, and reigned 40 years	V	169

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2871	1564	1435	*Belochus*, king of *Assyria*, begins his reign, and reigned 25 years	IV	138
2874	1567	1432	*Polydorus*, son of *Cadmus*, under his guardian *Nycteus*, succeeds his father in the kingdom of *Thebes*, and reigns a short time, and leaves the kingdom to his son *Labdacus* (which he had by *Nycheis*, daughter of *Nycteus*) under the guardianship of his grandfather *Nycteus*	V	488
2876	1569	1430	*Bacchus* son of *Jupiter*, by *Semele* daughter of *Cadmus*, famous for finding out the art of making wine: He built *Nysa* in *India*, was reputed a god whilst alive, but was not solemnly deified till 100 years after his death	V	487
2881	1574	1425	The burning of *Ida*		
2881	1574	1425	*Epopeus* succeeds *Corax* as king of *Sicyon*, where he reigned 35 years	V	443
2881	1574	1425	*Lynceus*, king of *Argos*, succeeds *Danaus* to the crown: He is said to be the only person out of 50 brothers that escaped being murdered by his wife; for his great skill in mining, he is said to see through stone walls	V	450
2882	1575	1424	King *Tereus* from *Thrace*, settled at *Daulis* above *Chæronea*		
2887	1580	1419	*Athens* has war with *Thebes*, in which *Tereus* having been very serviceable, *Pandion* king of *Athens* bestows his daughter *Progne* upon *Tereus*, as a reward for his valour, by whom he had a son called *Itys*	V	521
2893	1586	1413	*Micah*, a great man in the tribe of *Ephraim* erects a chapel, puts up images, and encourages idolatry	III	446
2896	1589	1410	*Cushanrishathaim*, king of *Mesopotamia*, subdues and keeps *Israel* in subjection 8 years	III	451
2896	1589	1410	*Bellepares*, son of *Bellochus*, succeeds his father in the kingdom of *Assyria*, and reigns 30 years	IV	139
2896	1589	1410	*Corinth* built by *Sisyphus* (son of *Æolus*;) his antient name was *Ephyra*	V	522
2899	1592	1407	*Minos* I. reign'd in *Crete*, and built *Cydonia*	VII	377
2899	1592	1407	*Sidra* in *Cilicia*, built by *Orion*, which he called by the name of his wife *Sidra*, the daughter of *Danaus*	V	423
2900	1593	1406	The inhabitants of *Gibeath* in the tribe of *Benjamin*, having expressed their detes. in		

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			a brutiſh manner, to have a *Levite* delivered to them who happened to be travelling that way, ſo abus'd the woman that was with him, that ſhe was found dead at the door in the morning; this occaſioned a civil war, *&c.*	III	447
2900	1593	1406	*Cronus*. ſon of *Sandocbus*, reign'd at *Byblus*, the firſt city that was built in *Phœnicia*	I	300
2904	1597	1402	*Othniel*, the ſon of *Kenna*, *Caleb*'s youngeſt brother, is choſen the firſt judge in *Iſrael*, raiſes an army, and marches againſt *Cuſhanriſhathaim*, overthrows him, and delivers *Iſrael* to their full liberty	III	451
2908	1601	1398	*Erechtheus*, ſon of *Pandion*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Athens*, the people whereof till now were called *Cecropii*, but from henceforward *Athenians*, and the race of kings from this time *Erechthidæ*; he reigned 50 years	V	470
2910	1603	1396	The firſt jubilee among the *Jews* obſerved	III	195
2912	1605	1394	*Cinyras* built *Old Paphos* in *Cyprus*, and married king *Pygmalion*'s daughter	II	317
2914	1607	1392	*Labdacus*, king of *Thebes*, killed in a tumult, leaving *Laius* his ſon (1 year old) under the guardianſhip of *Nycteus* his grandfather, who died next year of grief for the loſs of his daughter *Antiope*	V	489
2915	1608	1391	*Epopeus*, king of *Sicyon*, in the 35th year of his reign received *Antiope*, then with child and flying from *Thebes* from her father *Nycteus*, his brother *Lycus* in revenge made war againſt him, in which war *Epopeus* was killed	V	443
2916	1609	1390	*Laomedon* ſucceeds his brother *Carax* in the kingdom of *Sicyon*, and reigned 40 years	V	443
2916	1609	1390	*Lycus*, brother to *Labdacus*, ſucceeds in the guardianſhip of his nephew *Laius* king of *Thebes*, for the ſpace of twenty years, in the firſt whereof *Lamedon* his brother delivers up *Antiope* and her two twin ſons, *Amphion* and *Zethus*; *Lycus* uſed her cruelly, and expoſed the twins, but in vain	V	489
2922	1615	1384	*Phryxus* and *Helle* (from whom the *Helleſpont* had its name) went to *Colchis* in a ſhip called the ram	V	355
2922	1615	1384	*Abas*, the ſon of *Lynceus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Argos*. He built *Abæ* in *Phocis*, from whence came the *Abantes* in *Eubœa*; he reigned 23 years	V	450

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2922	1615	1384	*Ceres* came to *Athens*, and both civilized the people and taught them husbandry, being the first that regularly planted corn there, and sent it out by *Triptolemus* her favourite to be dispersed to other countries	VI	8
2925	1618	1381	*Triptolemus* plants corn in *Raria* at *Eleusis*, for the first time		
2926	1619	1380	The rape of *Ganymede*		
2926	1619	1380	*Lamprides* succeeds *Bellepares* in the kingdom of *Assyria*, where he reigned 30 years	IV	139
2930	1623	1376	This year is fixed for the beginning of the 19 *Egyptian* dynasty of 194 years, in which they began to have kings of their own, the first whereof was *Sethos*, who reigned 55 years	I	497
2932	1625	1374	*Adonis* (the son of *Cynaras* and his wife *Metharme*) born, called also *Thammuz* or *Shammuz*, and *Osiris*	II	317
2932	1625	1374	*Tros*, the son of *Erichthonius*, succeeds his father in the kingdom of *Teucri*, which from this time forward was called *Troy*; he reigned 60 years	V	373
2936	1629	1370	*Amphion* and his brother *Zethus* rebel, and in a battle having killed *Lycus*, the guardian of *Laius* king of *Thebes*, is set up by the people, and reigned 35 years: He named the metropolis of the kingdom *Thebes*, which he inclosed with a wall, *&c.*	V	489
2943	1636	1363	*Tantalus*, king of *Sipylus* in *Phrygia*, before called *Mæonia*, was as famous for his great riches as he was infamous for his notorious wickedness	V	337
2944	1637	1362	*Eglon*, king of *Moab*, &c. invades the eastern parts of *Israel*, takes *Jericho*, and obliges them to pay tribute 18 years	II	91
2945	1638	1361	*Prætus*, son of *Abas*, succeeds his father in the kingdom of *Argos*, and reigns 17 years	V	447
2956	1649	1350	*Sicyon* succeeds *Laomedon* in the kingdom of *Sicyon*; from him the city *Ægiale* was called *Sycion*. He reigned 45 years	V	443
2958	1651	1348	*Sosares* succeeds *Lamprides* as king of *Assyria*, and reigned 20 years	IV	139
2958	1651	1348	*Cecrops* II. son of *Erechtheus*, succeeds his father as king of *Athens*, and reigns 40 years. It was now agreed that the *Erechthidæ* should be kings, and the *Eumolpidæ* priests	V	470
2961	1654	1345	*Prætus* is driven out of his kingdom of *Argos* (where he had reigned 17 years) by		

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			his brother *Acriſius*, and flies to his wife's father, *Jobates* king of *Lycia*, who ſo accommodated the matter, that from this time the kingdom was divided into two parts, the one called *Mycenæ*, the other by its old name *Argos*	V	451
2962	1655	1344	*Acriſius*, brother of *Prætus*, is made the firſt king of *Mycenæ*, and reigned 31 years	V	451
2962	1655	1344	*Prætus* is made king of *Argos*, as divided, (which contained *Midea*, *Heræum*, and *Tiryns*,) and reigned 14 years	V	450
2962	1655	1344	*Ehud*, the ſon of *Gera*, a *Benjamite*, and famous for his left hand dexterity, is choſe ſecond judge or principal governor in *Iſrael*; he going with the annual preſent or tribute, gets acceſſion to *Eglon* king of *Moab*, privately ſtabs him, makes his eſcape, raiſes an army, and frees his country, and under him *Iſrael* enjoyed peace 40 years	III	451
2974	1667	1332	*Amphion*, king of *Thebes*, his family, and multitudes of the people, died of the great plague that at this time raged there	V	490
2975	1668	1331	*Laius*, ſon of *Labdacus*, ſucceeds *Amphion* (who had invaded his right) in the kingdom of *Thebes*, and reigned 55 years	II	329
2975	1668	1331	The city of *Ilion*, or *Ilium*, built by *Tros* king of *Troy*, who alſo called this city *Troy* after his own name, and *Iliuæ* from his ſon *Ilus*; it was ſeated on a riſing ground near mount *Ida*, about five miles from the ſhore	V	357
2976	1669	1330	*Janus*, or *Saturnus Albanus*, becomes the firſt king of the *Aborigines* in *Italy*, who reigned 33 years	V	268
2976	1669	1330	*Bacchus* deified, and *Pentheus* the ſon of *Echrion*, was torn in pieces by his mother and ſiſters for profaning his rites	V	488
2976	1669	1330	*Prætus* king of *Argos* died	V	451
2977	1670	1329	*Acriſius*, king of *Mycenæ*, ſets up the court of the *Amphictyons*, or general court of *Greece*, at *Delphos*, and endowed them with very great powers and privileges	V	519
2977	1670	1329	*Megapenthes*, ſon of *Prætus*, who was king at *Tiryns*, changes it for *Argos*, where his ſons *Argæus* and *Anaxagoras* reigned after him, and with him in two thirds of the kingdom. *Melampus*, ſon of *Amythaon* and brother of *Bias*	V	453
2978	1671	1328	*Lampares* ſucceeds *Soſares* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigns 30 years	IV	139

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2978	1671	1328	The city of *Crete* built. (See Note (K)	VII	374
2984	1677	1322	*Pelops*, ſon of *Tantalus*, a little king in *Phrygia*, failing in an attempt upon *Ilium*, fled into *Greece*, and being wiſe, valiant, and rich, acquired the greateſt part of the country, which was afterwards (from him) called *Peloponneſus*	V	556
2985	1678	1321	*Rhaſes* ſucceeds *Sethos* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 66 years	I	497
2986	1679	1320	*Shamgar*, the ſon of *Anath*, was the third judge among the *Iſraelites*; he is ſaid to have ſlain 600 *Philiſtines* with an ox-goad	III	451
2992	1685	1314	*Perſeus*, ſon of *Acriſius*, kills his father, king of *Mycenæ*, and changed *Argos* with *Megapenthes* for *Tiryns*. He built the city of *Mycenæ* for his ſeat, and reigned 32 years	V	453
2992	1685	1314	*Ilus*, the ſon of *Tros*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Troy*, where he reigned 54 years	V	377
2992	1685	1314	*Apollo* and his mother *Latona* are ſaid to come from *Hyperborei* to *Delphi*; *Olen Hyperboreus* was the firſt prophet there	VII	498
2998	1691	1308	*Pandion* II ſucceeded *Cecrops* as king of *Athens*, and reigned 25 years: In this king's reign the ſacrifice of man's fleſh and *Lycæa* were ſhewn (perhaps revived) in *Arcadia*	V	470
2999	1692	1307	In memory of king *Oenomaus*, whom he had driven out of *Piſa*, *Pelops* held his *Olympic*, which by his ſon *Atreus* was revived 100 years after	V	554
3001	1694	1305	*Polybus* ſucceeds *Sicyon* in the kingdom of *Sicyon*, and reigned 40 years	V	443
3001	1694	1305	*Jabin*, king of *Hazor*, conquers *Iſrael*, and ſorely harraſſes them for twenty years, *&c.*	II	183
3005	1698	1301	The 1ſt luſtration at *Rome*	XI	220
3008	1701	1298	*Panyas* ſucceeds *Lampares* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigned 45 years	IV	139
3009	1702	1297	*Cyzicus* of *Cyzicum* built; this city was the capital of an iſland of the *Propontis* of the ſame name, which *Alexander the Great* joined to the continent by two great bridges	V	392
3009	1702	1297	*Picus* or *Jupiter Albanus*, the ſecond king of the *Aborigines*, began to reign, and reigned 37 years	V	269

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3010	1703	1296	*Melampus*, partner with *Megapenthes* in the kingdom of *Argos*, dies	V	451
3012	1705	1294	*Marsyas*, liv'd at *Celænæ*, a city in *Phrygia Major*; he invented the bagpipe, with which he challenged *Apollo*, and for his insolence was flay'd	V	334
3012	1705	1294	*Oedipus*, the son of *Laius* king of *Thebes*, born, and exposed on mount *Cithæron*, and found by the shepherd of the king of *Sicyon*, and by him brought up	V	490
3012	1705	1294	*Bias*, brother of *Megapenthes*, and one of his partners in the kingdom of *Tiryns*, dies. (Note D)	V	451
3018	1711	1288	*Miletus* built by *Sarpedon*	VII	48
3021	1714	1285	*Deborah*, a prophetess, the wife of *Lapidoth*, raises an army of 10,000 *Israelites*, with which *Barak* her general engages and conquers *Sisera*, *Jabin*'s general, who in his flight goes to the tent of *Heber*, where was *Jael*, *Heber*'s wife, who gave him refreshment, and he being wearied lay down to sleep, at which time *Jael* drove a large nail into his temples, and so killed him. This victory obtained *Israel* a forty years peace	II	185
3023	1716	1283	*Ægeus*, the son of *Pandion*, succeeds his father in the kingdom of *Athens*, and reigns 48 years	V	471
3025	1718	1281	*Orpheus*, *Musæus*, and *Linus* flourished; the last of the three was the master of *Hercules*	V	512
3025	1718	1281	The three brothers *Electro*, *Mestor*, and *Sthenelus*, reign as kings of *Mycenæ* in common	V	449
3028	1721	1278	*Eupilamus* invented the anchor		
3030	1723	1276	*Laius*, king of *Thebes*, going to the oracle at *Delphos* to enquire after his son, is killed by his son *Oedipus* ignorantly, who was also come thither to enquire who was his father, *&c.*	V	491
3030	1723	1276	*Creon*, brother of *Jocasta* the wife of *Laius*, succeeds his brother-in-law in the kingdom of *Thebes*, and reigns about ten years	V	492
3031	1724	1275	*Mestor*, one of the three kings of *Mycenæ*, dies	V	449
3032	1725	1274	*Electro*, another of the three kings of *Mycenæ*, dies	V	449
3032	1725	1274	*Hercules*, the son of *Amphytrion*, born; said to be the son of *Jupiter* by *Alcmena*, wife of *Amphytrion*. (Note H)	V	453

Sthenelus

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3032	1725	1274	*Sthenelus* becomes king of *Mycenæ* alone, his two brothers *Meſtor* and *Electro* being dead, who were partners with him in the kingdom, and reigned alone 3 years	V	449
3036	1729	1270	*Androgeus*, the ſon of king *Minos*, killed at *Athens*, as it was thought, by the procurement of king *Ægeus*, upon which followed war, plague, and famine: The oracle being conſulted, bid the *Athenians* ſatisfy king *Minos* for his ſon; he demanded, that every eighth year, at his *Ludi* held in memory of his ſon, there ſhould be ſent him ſeven young men and ſeven virgins, to be given as rewards to the victors at theſe ſports		472
3037	1730	1269	The firſt colony of the *Aborigines* goes out of *Italy* into *Sicily* five years before the laſt colony	XI	132
3039	1732	1267	*Jaſon* and his *Argonauts* went now from *Iolchus* over the *Euxine* ſea to *Colchis*, in ſearch of the golden fleece, from whence this is called the *Argonautic* expedition	V	508
3040	1733	1266	*Atreus* and his brother *Thyeſtes* (ſons of *Pelops*) reigned in *Mycenæ* 65 years	V	456
3040	1733	1266	*Oedipus* married his mother *Jocaſta*, at that time not knowing ſhe was his mother, and became king of *Thebes*	V	491
3042	1735	1264	The ſecond colony goes out of *Italy* into *Sicily*, called the *Ligures*, or *Siculi*, from their leader *Siculus*	XI	135
3042	1735	1264	*Meleager* killed the *Calydonian* boar	V	562
3043	1736	1263	The firſt *Pythia*, or games in honour of *Apollo* for his killing the ſerpent *Python*, were now held by *Adraſtus*	V	506
3046	1739	1260	*Faunus*, or *Mercurius Albanus*, 3d king of the *Aborigines*, begins to reign, and reigned 44 years	X	133
3046	1739	1260	*Laomedon* ſucceeds *Ilus* in the kingdom of *Troy*, and reigned 36 years	V	379
3051	1744	1265	*Amenophis* ſucceeds *Rameſes* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigned 40 years	I	497
3053	1746	1263	*Soſarmus* ſucceeds *Panyas* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigned 19 years	IV	139
3054	1747	1252	The firſt tribute children ſent to *Crete*	V	472
3054	1747	1252	*Tyre* built; the metropolis of *Phœnicia*, formerly called *Sor*, and commonly the daughter of *Sidon*	II	296
3045	1761	1245	*Zebah* and *Zalmunnah*, two confederate kings of *Midian*, waged ſo cruel a war againſt		

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			the *Iſraelites* that they were not able to ſtand againſt them, but forced to fly into holes and corners, *&c.* this continued ſeven years	III	
3062	1755	1244	The ſecond tribute of children ſent to *Crete*	V	453
3062	1755	1244	The *Arcadians* enter *Italy*, and ſettle there	X I	472 133
3068	1761	1238	God raiſed up *Gideon*, who, by ſtratagem, frightened and diſcomfited the hoſt of the confederate princes, with the ſlaughter of 120,000 men, and many priſoners, particularly the two kings, *Zebah* and *Zalmunnah*, who were by him put to death; took immenſe ſpoil, and delivered *Iſrael* by deſtroying four kings, *&c.* ſo that they had peace 40 years, that is, all the remainder of *Gideon*'s government	III	153
3070	1763	1236	At the third ſending of the *Athenian* children to *Minos* king of *Crete*, *Theſeus*, ſon of *Ægeus* king of *Athens*, went to fight the champion that *Minos* had appointed, called *Minotaur*, whom *Theſeus* killed, by the help of *Ariadne* daughter of *Minos*, and brought her away with him to *Athens*	VII	379
3071	1764	1235	*Theſeus*, ſon of *Ægeus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Thebes*, and reigned 30 years; this firſt year was called the year of *Theſeus* and the *Minotaur*	V	474
3072	1765	1234	*Carthage*, a capital city of *Africa*, built by *Eliſa*, called alſo *Dido*, ſiſter of *Pygmalion* king of *Tyre*	II	342
3072	1765	1234	*Mitreus* ſucceeds *Soſarmes* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigns 21 years	IV	139
3072	1765	1234	The *Panathenaica* and *Iſthmia* revived by *Theſeus*	V	475
3076	1769	1230	*Hercules* having killed *Augeas*, held an *Olympic Agon* at *Elis*	V	454
3078	1771	1228	*Oedipus* is turn'd out of the kingdom of *Thebes*, and his ſon *Eteocles*, and his brother *Polynices* reign jointly in his ſtead	V	492
3080	1773	1226	The *Nemæa* inſtituted by *Adraſtus*, *&c.* ſacred to *Jupiter* and *Hercules*	V	445
3081	1774	1225	*Eteocles* and *Polynices* die, and *Creon* (as guardian of *Laodamas*, ſon of *Eteocles*) governs the kingdom of *Thebes*	V	492
3081	1774	1225	The *Theban* war	VI	140
3082	1775	1224	*Priamus* (alſo called *Podarces*) the ſon of *Laomedon*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Troy*, and reigned 40 years	V	381

Phæſus,

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3083	1776	1223	*Phæſtus*, the ſon of *Hercules*, ſucceeds *Janiſcus* in the kingdom of *Sicyon*; he reigned 8 years and went to *Crete*	V	443
3084	1777	1222	*Hercules* (held his *Olympic* for *Pelops*) kills himſelf, by jumping into the flames of a great fire, he had made upon mount *Oeta*	V	554
3090	1783	1216	*Latinus*, the ſon of *Faunus*, ſucceeds his father as king of the *Aborigines*, and reigns 36 years: Some ſay he was the ſon of *Hercules* by a daughter of *Faunus*	XI	141
3091	1784	1215	*Epigoni*, having killed *Laodamas* king of *Thebes*, gave the kingdom to *Therſander* ſon of *Polynices*	V	492
3091	1784	1215	*Adraſtus* left the kingdom of *Argos* to his ſon *Ægialeus*, and went himſelf to *Sicyon*	V	458
3091	1784	1215	*Ammenemes* ſucceeds *Amenophes* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 26 years	I	497
3091	1784	1215	*Adraſtus* (coming from *Troy*) ſucceeds *Feſtus* in the kingdom of *Sicyon* (who was gone to *Crete*) and reigned 4 years	V	443
3093	1786	1213	The *Amazonian* war	V	476
3095	1788	1211	*Polyphides* ſucceeds *Adraſtus* in the kingdom of *Sicyon*, and reigns 31 years	V	443
3098	1791	1208	*Euryſtheus*, king of *Mycenæ*, and five of his ſons, killed in battle with *Theſeus* king of *Athens*	V	474
3098	1791	1208	*Atreus* ſucceeds *Euryſtheus* in the kingdom of *Mycenæ*; and reigns 6 years	V	455
3099	1792	1207	*Tautanes* ſucceeds *Mitreus* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigned 32 years	IV	139
3100	1793	1206	*Herophile* (called alſo *Sibylla Troica*) prieſteſs of *Apollo Sminiheus*, lived about this time	XII	458
3101	1794	1205	*Mneſtheus* ſucceeds *Theſeus* in the kingdom of *Athens*, and reigns 23 years	V	478
3104	1797	1202	*Hercules* and *Æſculapius* deified	VII	466
3105	1798	1201	*Agamemnon*, ſon of *Atreus*, becomes king of *Mycenæ*, and reigns 18 years	V	447
3107	1800	1199	*Eli* made high-prieſt, though of the houſe of *Ithamar*	III	475
3107	1800	1199	*Abimelech*, *Gideon*'s baſtard ſon, ſets himſelf up for a judge or king in *Shechem*, and puts his father's ſeventy ſons to death	III	460
3108	1801	1198	After *Gideon*'s death, *Iſrael* fell to worſhip *Baal-berith*, the god of *Berith*	III	460
3108	1801	1198	The rape of *Helen* by *Paris*, which occaſioned the famous ten years *Trojan* war, and the deſtruction of *Troy*	V	477

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3110	1803	1196	The *Shechemites* revolt from *Abimelech*'s government, he conquers them, and burns 1000 persons in the temple of *Baal-berith*, whither they flew for safety, then razed the tower and city. *Thebez*, a city of *Judah*, had also revolted, whither he went and besieged it; but a woman, by throwing a great stone upon him, wounded him so sorely, that he commanded *Zebul* his servant to kill him: *Tholah* the son of *Phuah*, the son of *Dodo*, of the tribe of *Issachar*, succeeds *Abimelech*, who reigned 23 years as judge of north and east *Israel*	III	464
3112	1805	1194	*Laodamas*, king of *Thebes*, went to *Aulis* to meet the *Greek* princes going against *Troy*	V	472
3113	1806	1193	The *Trojan* war began with the *Greeks*	V	381
3113	1806	1193	King *Laodamas* of *Thebes* is killed by *Telephus* king of *Mysia*, where the *Greeks* by mistake first landed	V	385
3113	1806	1193	*Mnestheus* king of *Athens* goes with *Agamemnon* to the siege of *Troy*, and dies, in his return after it was ended, at *Melos*	V	388
3113	1806	1193	*Tisamenes* becomes king of *Thebes*	V	493
3117	1810	1189	*Thuores* began to reign in *Egypt*, and reigned 7 years	I	497
3118	1811	1188	*Castor* and *Pollux* deified	V	546
3121	1814	1185	*Peneleus Spartus*, guardian of *Tisamenes* king of *Thebes*, killed in the *Trojan* war by *Eurypylus*. *Tisamenes* had a son called *Autesion*, who after his father's death by the direction of the oracle, went to the *Heraclidæ* in *Doris*, and left his kingdom to *Damasichthon*, son of *Opheltas*, and grandson of *Peneleus*; next after *Damasichthon* reigned *Ptolemeus*, last of all reigned *Xanthus*	V	493
3122	1815	1184	At night between the 23d and 24th of *Thargelion*, *viz.* between the 11th and 12th of *June*, after midnight, the *Greeks* entered and took *Troy*, when king *Priam* and all his children (except two or three that were made captives) were killed; thus *Troy* was taken 408 years before the first *Olympiad*	V	388
3122	1815	1184	*Æneas* enters into *Thrace*	V	391
3123	1816	1183	*Æneas* goes from *Thrace* into *Sicily*	V	391

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3123	1816	1183	*Agamemnon* killed by *Ægysthus*, who reigned at *Mycenæ*	V	457
3123	1816	1183	*Cynipus* dies, by means whereof all *Argos* comes to *Cyllabarus*, son of *Sthenelus*	V	447
3124	1817	1182	The 20th *Egyptian* dynasty begins, being the 3d of the *Diospolites* for 178 years; *Diospolis* was *Thebes*, and their king *Polybus* and his wife *Alcandra* are said to have entertained *Menelaus* and *Helen*	I	498
3124	1817	1182	*Demophoon*, son of *Theseus*, succeeded his father in the kingdom of *Athens*, and in his return from the siege of *Troy*, he was cast on the coast of *Thrace*: Queen *Phillis* received him kindly, but having got his kingdom, he neglected her, upon which she strangled herself. He reigned 33 years	V	479
3124	1817	1182	*Æneas*, with 22 ships and 600 men, goes from *Sicily* to *Laurentum*, king *Latinus* being at war with the *Ardeans*, begged his assistance, which being granted, he gave him 500 acres of land to settle in	XI	142
3125	1818	1181	*Latinus* is killed in the war against the *Rutuli*, by king *Turnus*	XI	142
3125	1818	1181	*Æneas* succeeds *Latinus* as king of the *Latins*, marries *Lavinia* the daughter of *Latinus*, and calls the city which he had now finished after her name *Lavinium*, and then reigns by her right	XI	142
3126	1819	1180	*Pelasgus* becomes king of *Sicyon*, and reigns 20 years	V	443
3128	1821	1178	*Anchises*, father of *Æneas*, dies	XI	144
3129	1822	1177	*Æneas*, king of the *Latins*, dies, and is succeeded by his son *Ascanius*, who reigned 38 years in *Latium*	XI	144
3130	1823	1176	*Ægysthus* king of *Mycenæ*, and his wife *Clytemnestra*, killed by *Orestes* son of *Agamemnon*, who reigned 15 years	V	457
3130	1823	1176	*Orestes* having lost his wife *Hermione*, daughter of *Menelaus*, (who in his return from *Troy* took her with him to *Sparta*) runs mad	V	457
3131	1824	1175	*Tauteus*, or *Teuteus*, succeeds *Tautanes* in the kingdom of *Assyria*, and reigns forty years	IV	139
3131	1824	1175	*Orestes* being cured of his madness, went to *Athens* to be tried for the murder of *Ægysthus* and *Clytemnestra*, and was acquitted by the vote of *Minerva*	V	548
3131	1824	1175	While *Orestes* was gone to *Athens* to take his trial, *Aletes* the son of *Ægysthus*, set		

himsel

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			himself up for king of *Mycenæ*, for which *Oreſtes* kills him. Soon after he got *Argos*, *Cyllabarus* being dead without heir	V	548
3131	1824	1175	*Jeſſe* (the ſon of *Obed*) the father of king *David*, born		
3133	1826	1173	*Tholah* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Jair*, who judged north and eaſt *Iſrael* 22 years; a man of vaſt poſſeſſions, having 30 cities, which he gave to his 30 ſons	III	466
3135	1828	1171	During this time the *Iſraelites* were in bondage to the *Ammonites* for 18 years	III	467
3135	1828	1171	*Eli* now judged ſouth and weſt *Iſrael* 40 years during which time they were oppreſſed by the *Philiſtines*	III	475
3135	1828	1171	*Æneas* was worſhipped, under the name of *Jupiter Indiges*, by the *Latins*	XI	144
3135	1828	1171	*Samſon* born. In this year the 18 years oppreſſion of north and eaſt *Iſrael* by the *Ammonites* began, and the 40 years of ſouth and weſt *Iſrael* by the *Philiſtines*	III	476
3141	1834	1165	*Hophni* and *Phineas*, the two ſons of *Eli* the high prieſt, and judge of ſouth and weſt *Iſrael*, make the people, by their extraordinary wickedneſs, forſake and abhor the worſhip of God	III	477
3142	1835	1164	*Pyrrhus* is killed at *Delphi*, and ſo *Oreſtes* recovers his wife *Hermione*	IX	388
3143	1836	1163	*Tiſamenus*, the ſon of *Oreſtes*, by his father's conſent, reigns as king at *Mycenæ*, and afterwards he gave him *Argos* alſo	V	458
3143	1836	1163	*Menelaus* dies, his natural ſons ſet up at *Lacedæmon*, but were diſpoſſeſſed by *Oreſtes*, who drove them out and reigned in right of his wife	V	548
3146	1839	1160	*Zeuxippus* ſucceeds *Pelaſgus* in the kingdom of *Sicyon*, and reigned 32 years. With him died the kingly government, it being upon his demiſe changed into the government of the prieſts of *Apollo Carneus*	V	443
3149	1842	1157	*Jephthah*, in a quarrel with the tribe of *Benjamin*, cuts off 42,000 of their men	III	473
3152	1845	1154	*Cleodæus*, the ſon of *Hyllus*, killed in the third attempt of the *Heraclidæ* to get *Peloponneſus*		
3153	1846	1153	*Alba longa*, built by *Aſcanius*, the ſon of *Æneas* king of *Lavinium*, which he made the capital of his dominions, and his		

chief

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			chief reſidence the laſt 12 of his 38 years reign	XI	146
3154	1847	1152	God raiſed up *Samſon*, who judged ſouth and weſt *Iſrael* 20 years, *&c.* in partnerſhip with *Eli*	III	476
3154	1847	1152	*Jephthah*, the baſtard ſon of *Gilead*, quarrelling with the *Ammonites* about ſome of his land, aſſembles an army, goes againſt and overcomes the *Ammonites*, and with a prodigious ſpoil regains his country's liberty: Upon his return his daughter goes out to meet and congratulate him, for which ſhe is ſacrificed, in performance of a vow he had raſhly made before the battle. He judged north and eaſt *Iſrael* 6 years	III	468
3157	1850	1149	*Oxyntes*, the ſon of *Demophoon*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Athens*, and reigns 12 years	V	479
3158	1851	1148	The temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus*, the moſt magnificent ſtructure in the world, burnt by *Eroſtratus*	VII	46
3159	1852	1147	*Jephthah* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Ibzan* as judge of north and eaſt *Iſrael*, who continued in that ſtation ſeven years	III	474
3164	1857	1142	The firſt *Agon* of the *Lycæa* held on the top of mount *Lycæus*, the *Arcadian Olympus*: The victors were rewarded with brazen arms		
3166	1859	1140	*Sylvius Poſthumus* ſucceeds his father *Æneas* as king of *Latium*, and reigned 29 years: From him the kings of his race were called *Sylvii*, upon account of his mother *Lavinia* retiring into a wood to grieve for his father *Æneas*, during which time he was born there. Now the *Latins* and *Albans* joined both their dominions into one kingdom	XI	146
3166	1859	1140	*Elon* ſucceeds *Ibzan*, and judged north and eaſt *Iſrael* 10 years	III	474
3169	1862	1137	*Amphidas*, ſon of *Oxyntes*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Athens* and reigns but one year, being killed by *Thymetes*, his baſtard brother	V	479
3170	1863	1136	*Thymetes*, the baſtard ſon of *Oxyntes*, ſucceeds *Amphidas* in the kingdom of *Athens*, and reigned 8 years and was the laſt of the *Erechtide*	V	480
3171	1864	1135	*Samuel* becomes known to all *Iſrael* as a prophet, by foretelling *Eli* the high prieſt's death: He was a ſecond *Moſes* for forty		

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			years, in all extraordinary cases, over *Israel*, and probably now over south and west *Israel* in all ordinary cases	III	479
3171	1864	1135	*Thinæus* succeeds *Tauteus* in the kingdom of *Assyria*, and reigns 30 years	IV	140
3174	1867	1132	*Samson* pulls down the temple of *Dagon* at *Gaza*, and destroys both himself and a vast number of *Philistines* by the fall thereof	II	212
3174	1867	1132	The *Israelites* engage the *Philistines*, and lose 30,000 men, and the ark at *Shiloh*, which was carried by the *Philistines* to *Ashdod*	III	480
3174	1867	1132	*Eli* the high-priest, being now 98 years of age, hearing of the ark being taken, falls backwards in a swoon, breaks his neck and dies, upon which *Samuel* succeeds him as judge of south and west *Israel*, and *Ahitub* as high priest	III	480
3175	1868	1131	The *Philistines* send back the ark with presents; upon its coming to *Bethshemesh*, the people's curiosity prompts them to look into it, for which 50070 is said to be struck dead; from thence it was carried to *Kiriath Jearim*, and lodged in the house of *Abinadab*, where it continued 20 years	III	480
3176	1869	1130	*Abdon* succeeds *Elon* in the judges seat of north and east *Israel*, and sat therein 8 years	III	480
3177	1870	1129	*Melanthus* king of *Athens* kills *Xanthus* king of *Thebes* in a duel, and upon the death of *Xanthus* the kingdom of *Thebes* devolves into a democracy	III	474
3178	1871	1128	*Melanthus* drove *Thymetes* out of the kingdom of *Athens*, and reigned there 37 years	V	480
3178	1871	1128	*Archelaus*, priest of *Apollo Carneus*, reigns as chief magistrate in *Sicyon* one year	V	468
3179	1872	1127	*Automedon* succeeds *Archelaus* in the magistracy of *Sicyon* for one year	V	443
3180	1873	1126	*Pheoclytus* succeeds *Automedon* in the magistracy of *Sicyon*, and holds it four years	V	443
3181	1874	1125	*Penthilus*, base son of *Orestes*, reigned 22 years in *Mycenæ*	V	443
3182	1875	1124	The *Bœoti* being driven out of *Arne* by the *Thessali*, went to live in *Cadmei*, which they called *Bœotia*, after their own name	V	458
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3182	1875	1124	The *Æolian* migration under *Penthilus* from *Aulis*, the famous sea port in *Bœotia*, where the *Grecian* chiefs met, and swore the destruction of *Troy*	V	484
3184	1877	1122	*Euneus*, priest of *Apollo Carneus*, is made chief magistrate of *Sicyon*, in which station he continued 6 years	V	443
3184	1877	1122	*Abdon* dies, upon which 'tis supposed, *Samuel* became judge over north and east as well as south and west *Israel*, in all cases, both ordinary and extraordinary	III	474
3190	1883	1116	*Theonomus* succeeds *Euneus* in the magistracy of *Sicyon*, and holds it nine years	V	443
3195	1888	1111	*Æneas Sylvius* succeeds his father *Sylvius Posthumus* in the kingdom of *Latium*, and reigned 31 years	XI	147
3195	1888	1111	By *Samuel*'s prayers, sacrifices, and encouragement, the *Israelites* engage the *Philistines* at *Mizpeh*, and obtain a complete victory, by which they are delivered from the yoke of bondage they had long groaned under, and a stone called *Ebenezer* set up in memory thereof	III	482
3199	1892	1107	*Amphigyes* succeeds *Theonomus* as chief magistrate of *Sicyon*, and holds it 18 years	V	443
3200	1893	1106	*Orestes* dies at *Tegea*, *Ægyptus* being then king of *Messenia*		
3201	1894	1105	*Dercilus* succeeds *Thineus* in the kingdom of *Assyria*, and reigns 40 years	IV	140
3201	1894	1105	*Ariromachus*, son of *Cleodeus* of the *Heraclidæ* asking the oracle the way of entering into *Peloponnesus*, was answered, by the *Straights*, which he interpreting to be the *Isthmus*, was slain in the attempt; his sons *Temenus*, *Cresphontes*, and *Aristodemus*, enquiring again, was answered, by the straights of the sea; and then they built ships at *Naupactus*, formerly *Ætolia* in *Elis*	V	161
3201	1894	1105	*Carnia* were now instituted to *Apollo* upon *Hippotes*'s killing a prophet of *Apollo Carneus*, which was followed by a plague, and he banished for 10 years	V	461
3202	1895	1104	The *Heraclidæ* (or descendants from *Hercules*) return after two years, and out the *Pelopidæ*	V	462
3202	1895	1104	*Temenus*, &c, having finished their ships, they passed the *Straights*, and landed at *Rhium Promontory*, where meeting with *Oxylus*, king of *Ætolia*, he became		

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			their guide and commander, and in a ſhort time made themſelves maſters of *Peloponneſus*	V	462
3204	1897	1102	*Euryſthenes* and *Procles*, ſons of *Ariſtodemus*, reigned jointly at *Lacedæmon*	V	463
3204	1897	1102	Now the *Heraclidæ* ſhared the country by lot thus; *Temenus* had *Argos* and *Mycenæ*, *Creſphontes*, *Meſſenia*, and the ſons of *Ariſtodemus*, *Lacedæmon*	V	463
			Oxylus would have had *Elis*, but is refuſed	V	462
3211	1904	1095	*Samuel* ſacrifices as high-prieſt of the *Jews*	III	484
3211	1904	1095	*Saul* the ſon of *Kiſh*, of the tribe of *Benjamin*, anointed by *Samuel* the firſt king in *Iſrael*, over whom he reigned 40 years	III	485
3211	1904	1095	This year *Nahaſh*, king of the *Ammonites*, beſieged *Jabeſh Gilead*; the people deſirous to capitulate, are anſwered they muſt conſent to have each man his right eye put out; they ſend word to *Saul*, who comes with a great army and relieves them	III	485
3212	1905	1094	*Jonathan*, ſon of king *Saul*, ſurprizes and defeats the *Philiſtines* at *Geba*	III	488
3213	1906	1093	*Saul*, by the fearfulneſs of the people, was reduced ſo low, that not a ſmith was to be found in *Iſrael*; he aſſumes the prieſts office, for which *Samuel* foretels the loſs of his kingdom to his family	III	489
3213	1906	1093	*Abia* officiates as high prieſt of the *Jews*	III	491
3215	1908	1091	*Codrus*, ſon of *Melanthus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Athens*, and reigns 21 years, in which time the *Iones* being driven out of their country, come to *Athens*, are kindly received, and allowed to ſettle there	V	480
3216	1909	1090	*Abiathar*, the ſon of *Abimelech*, born		
3217	1910	1089	*Charidemus* held the magiſtracy one year in *Sicyon*, then *Phalces* took the city, and made it a part of *Argos*, and from this time the *Sicyonians* were called *Dorians*	V	443
3218	1911	1088	The *Æoles*, conſiſting of a mixture of *Achæi* and others, brought by *Penthilus* into *Thrace* in 1124, now under his youngeſt ſon *Archelaus* move out of *Thrace* into *Aſia*, and fixed themſelves about *Diſcylium* in *Cyzicena*, and as far as the river *Granicus*	V	395
3218	1911	1088?	Another colony of the *Æolians*, under *Cometes* ſon of *Tiſamenes*, and *Clonas* ſon of		

Dorus,

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			Doras, both deſcendants of *Agamemnon*, planted themſelves about mount *Phricius* in *Locris*	VII	54
3221	1914	1085	*David*, the ſon of *Jeſſe*, born, who afterwards became king of *Iſrael* and *Judah*		
3227	1920	1079	In the 27th year of *Dercilus*, king of *Aſſyria*, the *Amazons* and *Cimmerians* make an incurſion into *Aſia* together	IV	140
3232	1925	1074	*Aletes*, ſon of *Hippotes*, and grandſon of *Hercules*, expels the race of *Siſyphus* from the government of *Corinth*, and becomes king of *Corinth*, and reigned there 38 years: From him his deſcendants called themſelves *Heraclidæ*	V	527
3232	1925	1074	*Ereſus* in *Pityuſa*, built by the *Phœnicians*	XVII	727
3235	1928	1071	*Zadok*, ſon of *Ahitub* heir of *Eleazer*, born	III	549
3236	1929	1070	*Codrus*, king of *Athens*, falling a voluntary victim for his country in the war with the *Peloponneſians*, the people aboliſh kings, and chooſe archons for life	V	480
3236	1929	1070	*Medon*, ſon of *Codrus*, is choſe firſt archon of *Athens*, and continued in that ſtation 20 years	V	468
3236	1929	1070	After the death of *Codrus* was the great remove out of *Athens*, under his ſon *Nileus*, of the *Iones*, together with the other ſons of *Codrus*: *Nileus* ſettled at *Miletus*, and liv'd and died there	V	481
3237	1930	1069	*Lyndus Jalyſſus*, and *Camirus*, in the iſland of *Rhodes*, built by *Althemenes*, ſon of *Cliſſus*	VII	307
3238	1931	1068	*Miletus* built by the *Iones* in the *Leſſer Aſia*	V	481
3241	1934	1065	*Eupales* ſucceeds *Dercilus* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, where he reigns 38 years	IV	140
3243	1936	1063	*Saul* having deſtroyed the *Amalekites* deceitfully, is rejected by God, and *Samuel* ordered to anoint *David*, the youngeſt ſon of *Jeſſe*, to be his ſucceſſor	III	493
3243	1936	1063	*David* engages and kills *Goliath*, upon which the *Iſraelites* fall upon, overthrow and quell the *Philiſtines* with a great ſlaughter	III	496
3244	1937	1062	*Saul* grows melancholy through vexation, is relieved by *David*'s muſical performances, but at laſt endeavours to kill *David*, upon which he flies to the deſerts of *Juda*	III	494
3246	1939	1060	*Mephibosheth*, the ſon of *Jonathan*, born	III	524

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3246	1939	1060	*Abia* dies, and his brother *Abimelech* is high-prieſt, whom *Saul* in a fury, for having ſuccoured *David* at *Nob*, kills, with all his family, except his ſon *Abiathar*, who ſaved himſelf by flying to *David*, and afterwards ſucceeded his father as high-prieſt	III	500
3246	1939	1060	*Procles* having adopted *Sous* for his ſon, who reigned (likewiſe in partnerſhip in the kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, which had now two kings) after *Procles*'s death 32 years	V	538
3247	1940	1059	In the reign of king *Agis* was the third remove of the *Æoles*, under *Grays* the youngeſt ſon of *Echelatus*, they poſſeſſed themſelves of all the country between *Ionia* and the *Myſi*, now called *Æolis*	V	322
3247	1940	1059	*Euriſthenes* dies, and his ſon *Agis* ſucceeds him in the partnerſhip of the kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, but reigned only one year: From him the deſcendants of *Euriſthenes* were called *Agidæ*. The *Helotæ* rebelled againſt him upon account of a tax he impoſed on them, for which he reduced them into a ſtate of perpetual villenage	V	542
3248	1941	1058	*Echeſtratus*, ſon of *Agis*, ſucceeds his father as partner in the kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, which he held for the ſpace of 35 years	V	542
3248	1941	1058	The prophet *Samuel* dies	III	503
3249	1942	1057	The *Ions* diſtributed themſelves to make other plantations	VII	55
3249	1942	1057	*Myus* and *Priene* built, by *Nileus*, &c. *Cadrus*'s ſon	V	481
3250	1943	1056	*David* flies to *Ziklag* to avoid *Saul*'s fury, from whence he makes frequent excurſions againſt the enemies of *Iſrael*, and totally deſtroys men, women and children	III	499
3251	1944	1055	*Ziklag* plunder'd and burnt by the *Amalekites*; *David* purſues after the *Amalekites*, ſlew their army, and brought back the ſpoil	III	506
3251	1944	1055	King *Achiſh* goes againſt *Iſrael*, upon which *Saul* (being terrified) goes to conſult the witch of *Endor*	III	507
3251	1944	1055	King *Achiſh* engages *Saul* upon mount *Gilboa*, where he and his three eldeſt ſons are ſlain	III	511

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3251	1944	1055	Upon *Saul*'s death the 12 tribes divide, and *Judah* receives *David*, and the other tribes ſet up *Iſhboſheth*, *Saul*'s only ſon that was living, and they reign together 7 years and 6 months	III	512
3252	1945	1054	*Grays* paſſes over with the greateſt part of his army into the iſle of *Leſbos*	VII	449
3252	1945	1054	*Mytilene* in *Leſbos* built	VII	450
3253	1946	1053	*Magneſia* (at mount *Sipylus*) planted	V	505
3253	1946	1053	War begun between *Joab* and *Abner*	III	513
3254	1947	1052	*Cumæ* in *Italy* built by *Hippocles* and *Megaſthenes*	XI	503
3256	1949	1050	*Acaſtus*, ſon of *Medon*, declared archon of *Athens*, which he enjoyed 36 years	V	468
3257	1950	1049	*Androclus*, ſon of *Codrus*, led his great colony to *Epheſus*, where having drove out the *Leleges* and *Lydi*, he added it to *Samos* and other neighbouring iſles: The *Samians* flying from *Samos* planted themſelves in *Dardania*, and called it *Samo Thrace*	VII	47
3258	1951	1048	*Iſhboſheth* being murdered by *Baana* and *Rechab*, as he lay on his bed they cut off his head, and carry'd it to *David*, who having ordered them to be put to death, becomes king over all *Iſrael*	III	515
3258	1951	1048	*Joab* kills *Abner* treacherouſly	III	515
3261	1954	1045	*Hadar-Ezer*, king of *Zobah*, ſo totally twice routed by *David*'s army, under the command of *Joab*, that his very kingdom was diſſolved	II	273
3261	1954	1045	The ark brought up from *Kiriath-Jearim*, firſt to the houſe of *Obed-Edom*, where it ſtaid three months, and then was placed in *Sion*, upon which occaſion *David* compoſed the 68th pſalm	III	519
3262	1955	1044	The firſt meeting of the cities or ſtates at the *Pan-Ionia*, or common council of the *Ionian* colonies, held at mount *Mycale*	VII	59
3262	1955	1044	*Toi* king of *Hamath* ſends his ſon with great preſents to *David* king of *Iſrael*	II	291
3263	1956	1043	*Hiram* and his father *Abiblus* reign in *Tyre* together 19 years	II	338
3263	1956	1043	*Abimaaz*, ſon of *Zadok*, heir of *Eleazar*, born		
3268	1959	1040	*Edom* ſubdued by *Joab*, *David*'s general	II	142
3268	1961	1038	*Nahaſh*, king of the *Ammonites*, dies, and war is made with his ſon and ſucceſſor		

Hanun,

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			Hanun, for shamefully treating *David*'s ambassadors, &c.	III	524
3270	1963	1036	*Ixion* succeeds *Aletes* in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigned there 38 years	V	532
3271	1964	1035	*Rabba*, the metropolis of the *Ammonites*, besieged and taken, where *Uriah* the husband of *Bathsheba* was slain	III	526
3272	1965	1034	*David* reproved by *Nathan* for taking *Uriah*, the *Hittite*'s wife, being sensibly smote with the heinousness of his crime, in a very penitential mood composes the 51st psalm	III	527
3273	1966	1033	*Solomon* is born to *David* by his wife *Bathsheba*	III	528
3276	1969	1030	*Amnon* killed by the command of his brother *Absalom*, for having deflowered his sister *Thamar* two years before	III	529
3277	1970	1029	*Latinus* dies, and is succeeded in the kingdom of *Alba* (or *Latium*) by his son *Alba*, who reigned 39 years	IX	147
3278	1971	1028	*Eurypon*, son of *Sous*, upon the death of his father succeeds him in the partnership of the kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, which he held seven years: From him the descendants of *Procles* were called *Eurypontidæ*	V	542
3279	1972	1027	*Laosthenes* succeeds *Eupales* in the kingdom of *Assyria*, and reigns 45 years	IV	140
3279	1972	1027	*Absalom* after three years returns to *Jerusalem* from *Geshur*, whither he flew upon his killing his brother *Amnon*, having been protected by his grandfather *Talmai* king of *Geshur*, and lived two years privately	III	532
3281	1974	1025	*Absalom* being restored to favour, conspires against his father *David*	III	532
3282	1975	1024	*Abiblus*, joint king of *Tyre* dies, and *Hiram* his son reigned alone 34 years, was great with *David* and *Solomon*	II	338
3283	1976	1023	*Absalom* having collected an army, breaks out into open rebellion against his father king *David*, and is defeated and slain by *Joab*	III	538
3283	1976	1023	*Echestratus* dies, and is succeeded by his son *Labotas* in the partnership of the kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, which he enjoyed 37 years. In his reign the *Lacedæmonians* first declared war against the *Greeks*	V	542
3284	1977	1022	*Amasa*, king *David*'s general, killed treacherously by *Joab*; and *Sheba*, who was		

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			in open rebellion, beheaded by the people of *Abel*, and his head thrown over the wall of the city to *Joab*, who thereupon raiſed the ſiege, and the rebellion ceaſed	III	541
3285	1978	1021	Famine brought upon the *Iſraelites* 3 years, for *Saul*'s killing the *Gibeonites*	III	542
3285	1978	1021	*Eurypon* dies, and his next ſon *Prytanis* ſucceeds him in the partnerſhip of the kingdom of *Lacedemon*, which he enjoyed 35 years	V	542
3289	1982	1017	*David*, out of pride, numbers his people. and thereby offends God, who ſends the prophet *Gad* to rebuke him, and give him his choice of three ſorts of puniſhments; *David* chuſes the plague, of which 70000 die in three days	III	543
3290	1983	1016	*Reboboam*, the ſon of *Solomon*, born		
3291	1984	1015	The two books of *Samuel* ſuppoſed to be wrote by the prophets *Nathan* and *Gad* about this time		
3291	1984	1015	*David* dies, and is ſucceeded in the whole kingdom of *Iſrael* by his ſon *Solomon*, who reigned 40 years	III	549
3292	1985	1914	*Adonijah* and *Joab* both put to death for rebellion againſt *Solomon*, and *Abiathar* degraded from being high-prieſt	III	551
3292	1985	1014	*Archippus* ſucceeds *Acaſtus* (as archon or chief magiſtrate) in *Athens*, and reigned 19 years	V	468
3292	1985	1014	*Abiathar* deprived of the high prieſthood, for conſpiring with *Adonijah* againſt *Solomon*, and *Zadock* put into his place From this time the high-prieſthood went out of the family of *Ithamar*, and returned into the family of *Eleazar*, wherein it continued. according to what had been foretold, 1 *Sam.* xi. 35.	III	551
3294	1987	1012	The temple founded by *Solomon*. 480 years after the *Iſraelites* departure out of *Egypt*	III	556
3295	1988	1011	*Shimei* put to death for breaking his confinement	III	551
3301	1994	1005	The famous temple at *Jeruſalem* built by *Solomon* king of *Iſrael* finiſh'd	III	557
3302	1995	1004	The firſt *Jewiſh* temple at *Jeruſalem* dedicated by king *Solomon*, with the utmoſt ſolemnity and magnificence, on the 8th day of the 7th month of the ſacred year, and which was the firſt month of the civil year, anſwering to the latter end of our *October*	IV	1

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3302	1995	1004	The 21st dynasty of the *Egyptians* began, called the dynasty of the *Tanites*, the first king whereof was called *Semendis*, who reigned 26 years	I	498
3308	2001	998	*Agelaus* succeeds *Ixion* in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigned 38 years	V	522
3311	2004	995	*Therſippus* succeeds *Archippus* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, which dignity he held 41 years	V	468
3311	2004	995	*Homer*, the famous *Greek* poet, was brought up by *Phemius* of *Smyrna*, who had married *Homer*'s mother	VII	38
3316	2009	990	*Baleazer*, ſon of *Hiram*, ſucceeded his father in the kingdom of *Tyre*, and reigned 7 years	II	341
3316	2009	990	*Abimaaz* ſucceeds his father *Zadock* in the high prieſthood of the *Jews*		
3316	2009	990	*Medon*, king of *Argos*, dies, and is ſucceeded in his kingdom by *Lacidaus*	V	447
3316	2009	990	*Capetus* ſucceeds *Alba* in the kingdom of *Latium*, and reigns 26 years	XI	147
3320	2013	986	*Samos* built, and *Smyrna* enlarged into the form of a city	VII	417
3320	2013	986	*Doryſſus* or *Doryſſæus*, ſon of *Labotas*, ſucceeds his father in the partnerſhip of the kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, and reigns 29 years	V	542
3320	2013	986	*Eunomus*, ſon of *Prytanis*, ſucceeds his father in the partnerſhip of the kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, and reigned 79 years	V	542
3323	2016	983	*Abdraſtus*, ſon of *Baleazer*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Tyre*, and reigns 9 years	II	341
3324	2017	982	*Pyritiades* ſucceeds *Laoſthenes* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigns 30 years	IV	140
3326	2019	980	*Solomon* drawn into idolatry, out of complaiſance to his many wives and concubines	IV	13
3328	2021	978	*Pſeuſennes* ſucceeds *Sxendis* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 41 years	I	498
3331	2024	975	*Phialus*, ſon of *Bucolion*, began to reign in *Arcadia*, and changed the name of *Phigialia* into *Phialia*	V	498
3331	2024	975	*Solomon* repenting, writes the *Eccleſiaſtes*, and is aſſured his ſeed ſhould reign over only *Judah* and *Benjamin*, 1 *Kings*, xl. 13 32.	IV	15
3331	2024	975	*Solomon* dies, whereupon the tribes divide themſelves, ten forſaking *Reboboam* his ſon, and ſet up a kingdom of their own, under the command of *Jeroboam*, which from		

this

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			this time forwards was called the kingdom of *Israel*; and two tribes adhere to *Rehoboam*, under the title of king of *Judah* 17 years	IV	14
3331	2024	975	*Jeroboam* becomes the first king of *Israel*, and reigns 21 years, during which time he sets up two golden calves at each end of his kingdom for the people to worship instead of going up to *Jerusalem*, &c. from his introducing idolatry in the first year of his reign, the 300 years of *Israel*'s iniquity is to be reckoned, mentioned *Ezekiel* iv. 5. 9.	IV	18
3332	2025	974	*Isthomius*, son of *Glaucus*, began to reign in *Messenia*	V	453
3332	2025	974	*Abdastartus*, king of *Tyre*, is killed by the four sons of his nurse, the eldest of whom reigned 21 years	XI	341
3334	2027	972	The *Thracians* settle themselves in *Bebrycia*, now called *Bithynia*	IX	442
3335	2028	971	*Shishak* king of *Egypt* goes against *Jerusalem*, takes it and plunders the temple of all the golden vessels, &c.	IV	21
3342	2035	964	*Capys* succeeds *Capetus* in the kingdom of *Latium*, where he reigned 28 years	XI	147
3344	2037	962	*Astartus*, son of *Delæastartus*, becomes king of *Tyre*, and reigns there twelve years	II	341
3345	2038	961	*Proymnes*, or *Prymnes* or *Prumnis*, succeeds *Agelaus* in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigns 35 years	V	522
3348	2041	958	*Azariah* succeeds his father *Ahimaaz* in the high priesthood at *Jerusalem*		
3348	2041	958	*Abijah*, one of the sons of *Rehoboam*, succeeds in the kingdom of *Judah* upon the death of his father, and in a pitch'd battle with *Jeroboam* overthrew him and killed 500,000 of his men. He reigned only 3 years	IV	22
3349	2042	957	*Agesilaus*, son of *Doryssus*, succeeds his father in the partnership of the kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, and reigned 44 years	V	542
3351	2044	955	*Abijam*, or *Abijah*, dies, and is succeeded by his son *Asa* in the kingdom of *Judah*, where he reigned 41 years. He was a prince of extraordinary piety, and purged out the idolatry that had crept in during the three foregoing reigns	IV	25

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3352	2047	954	*Jeroboam* dies, and is ſucceeded in the kingdom of *Iſrael* by his ſon *Nadab*, who reigned about two years	IV	23
3352	2045	954	*Phorbas* ſucceeds *Therſippus* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, and holds that dignity thirty one years	V	468
3353	2046	953	*Baaſa*, of the tribe of *Iſſachar*, kills *Nadab* king of *Iſrael* at the ſiege of *Gibbiton*, and ſucceeds him in the kingdom of *Iſrael*, where he reigns 24 years, during which time he deſtroyed the whole race of *Jeroboam*	IV	23
3354	2047	952	*Ophratæus* ſucceeds *Pyritiades* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigns 20 years	IV	140
3356	2049	950	*Aſſharymus* ſucceeds his brother *Aſtartus* in the kingdom of *Tyre*, and reigns nine years	II	341
3356	2049	950	*Meltas* began to reign at *Argos*	V	447
3357	2050	949	*Jehoſophat* (ſon of *Aſa* king of *Judah*) born	IV	27
3365	2058	941	*Aſa*, king of *Judah*, commands all the idols that had been ſet up in his kingdom to be broken down, and depoſed his mother from the regal dignity for being an encourager of them	IV	23
3365	2058	941	The *Cuſhites* attack *Aſa*'s kingdom with 1,000,000 men, commanded by *Zerah* the *Ethiopian*; *Aſa* encounters them at *Mareſhah*, totally routs them, and returns to *Jeruſalem* loaden with prodigious ſpoil, is met by a prophet who aſſures him of future ſucceſs, &c.	IV	23
3365	2058	941	*Pheles* ſucceeds his brother *Aſſharymus* in the kingdom of *Tyre*, and reigns 9 months	II	341
3366	2050	940	*Ithobalus*, prieſt of *Aſtarte*, ſucceeds *Pheles* in the kingdom of *Tyre*, and reigns there 32 years	II	341
3366	2059	940	*Aſa*, king of *Judah*, ſends ambaſſadors and large preſents to *Benhadad* king of *Damaſcus*, who thereupon makes war with *Baaſha* king of *Iſrael*, and takes ſeveral of his frontier towns, &c.	II	265
3366	2059	940	*Aſa*, king of *Judah*, builds *Geba* and *Mizpeh*, with the materials that he took from *Baaſha* king of *Iſrael*, which were by him deſigned for the building of *Ramah*. *Aſa* throws the prophet *Hanomi* into priſon for reproving him	IV	24
3366	2059	937	*Nepherchres* ſucceeds *Pſuſennes* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 4 years	I	498

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337	2063	93	*Calpetus* ſucceeds *Capys* in the kingdom of *Latium*, and reigns 13 years	XI	147
3373	2066	93	*Amenophis* ſucceeds *Nephercheres* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 9 years	I	498
3374	2067	93	*Ophratenes* ſucceeds *Ophrateus* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigned 50 years	IV	140
3375	2068	93	*Dotad s*, ſon of *Iſthmius*, began to reign in *Meſſenia*		
3376	2069	93	*Veltas* dies, and thereupon the regal government of *Argos* becomes a democracy	V	463
3378	2069	93	*Elah* ſucceeds his father *Baaſha* in the kingdom of *Iſrael*, and reigned only one year, being then murdered by *Zimri*	IV	25
3377	2070	926	*Zimri*, the general over *Elah*'s chariots, conſpires againſt *Elah* and kills him, and then proclaims himſelf king, and as ſuch reigns 7 days at *Tirzah*, but being attacked by *Omri* (another general officer) *Zimri*, to avoid being taken, burns the king's houſe and himſelf in it: Upon this the kingdom of *Iſrael* was rent in twain, part following *Tibni* the ſon of *Ginath*, and the other part *Omri*, for 4 years they reigned together	IV	25
3380	2073	926	*Lycurgus*, (ſon of *Eunomus* by his ſecond wife *Dianiſſa*) the famous *Lacedæmonian* lawgiver, born		
3380	2073	926	*Bacchis*, ſon of *Praymnes*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigned 35 years: From him came the *Bacchiadæ*	V	527
3381	2074	925	*Tibni*, the partner king with *Omri* in the kingdom of *Iſrael*, being killed, *Omri* reigned alone 8 years	IV	25
3382	2075	924	*Onſochor* ſucceeds *Amenophis* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigned 6 years	I	498
3382	2075	924	*Omri* having bought the hill of *Someron* or *Samaria*, of one *Shemer*, for two talents of ſilver, built the famous city of *Samaria* thereon, and removed the royal palace from *Tirzah* to *Samaria*, and made it the metropolis of the kingdom of *Iſrael*	IV	25
3382	2075	924	*Joram* (the ſon of *Jehoſophat* the ſon of *Aſa* king of *Judah*) born		
3383	2076	923	*Tiberinus* ſucceeds *Calpetus* in the kingdom of *Latium*, and reigned 8 years	XI	147
3383	2076	923	*Megacles* ſucceeds *Phorbas* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, and held that dignity thirty years	V	468

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3388	2081	918	*Pſinaſpinaces* ſucceeds *Onſochor* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigned 9 years	I	498
3388	2081	918	*Ahab*, the ſon of *Omri*, upon the death of his father, ſucceeds him in the kingdom of *Iſrael*, where he reigned 22 years; and having married *Jezabel*, daughter of *Ethbaal* king of the *Zidonians*, greatly encouraged idolatry, particularly the worſhip of *Baal*, by human ſacrifices, *&c.* 1 *Kings*, xvi. 31.	IV	26
3390	2083	916	The *Rhodians* become maſters of the ſea, by their expertneſs in navigation; and the *Rhodian* laws for many ages were the ſtandard to decide all maritime affairs; the *Romans* eſteemed them ſo highly as to incorporate them into their pandect of laws, *&c.*	VII	314
3391	2084	915	*Tiberinus*, king of *Latium*, being killed at the river *Albula* and drowned, that river from him was, and ſtill is, called the *Tiber*	XI	147
3391	2084	915	*Agrippa* (by *Ovid* called *Remulus*) ſucceeds *Tiberinus* in the kingdom of *Latium*, where he reigned 41 years	XI	147
3392	2085	914	*Jehoſophat*, upon the death of his father *Aſa*, ſucceeds him in the kingdom of *Judah*, and reigned 25 years: He began his reign with purging away idolatry, *&c.*	IV	27
3393	2086	913	*Archelaus* ſucceeds his father *Ageſilaus* in the partnerſhip of the kingdom of *Lacedæmon* and reigned 60 years. In this year the *Lacedæmonians* took *Teyea*, and raz'd it to the ground, to prevent their revolting to the *Arcadians*	V	542
3395	2088	911	*Jehoſophat* caus'd a competent number of prieſts and *Levites* to attend ſome of his chief Officers with copies of the *Pentateuch*, to go through his kingdom and teach the real law of *Moſes*, which was then greatly corrupted	IV	27
3397	2090	909	*Pſuſennes* ſucceeds *Pſinaſpinaces* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 35 years	I	498
3398	2091	908	*Baxorus*, ſon of *Ithobalus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Tyre*, and reigned 8 years	II	342
3399	2092	907	*Polydeſtes* ſucceeds his father *Eunomus* (who was killed in a riotous tumult) in the partnerſhip of the kingdom of *Lacedemon*	V	551

Abaziah,

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3399	2092	907	*Ahaziah*, ſon of *Joram*, (ſon of *Jehoſaphat* king of *Judah*, by his wife *Athaliah*, daughter of *Ahab* king of *Iſrael*) born		
3405	2098	901	*Benhadad*, king of *Syria*, and his 32 confederate kings beaten off from *Samaria*, by *Ahab* king of *Iſrael*, with prodigious ſlaughter	II	266
3406	2099	900	*Metinus*, ſon of *Bazorus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Tyre*, and reigns nine years	II	342
3406	2099	900	*Benhadad*, king of *Syria*, is a ſecond time defeated by *Ahab* king of *Iſrael*, with a mighty ſlaughter, *&c.*	II	267
3408	2101	898	*Polydectes*, half king of *Lacedæmon*, is ſucceeded by his half brother *Lycurgus*, who reigned as guardian to his ſon *Charilaus*, who was born 8 months after his death	V	551
3408	2101	898	*Ahab* takes his ſon *Ahaziah* into partnerſhip with him in his kingdom of *Iſrael*	IV	32
3409	2102	897	*Ahab*, king of *Iſrael*, and *Jehoſaphat* king of *Judah* agree to beſiege *Ramoth-Gilead*, and retake it from the *Syrians*, where *Ahab* is ſlain, *&c.*	IV	33
3409	2102	897	*Ahaziah*, upon the death of his father *Ahab*, reigned alone in the kingdom of *Iſrael* about one year	IV	34
3409	2102	897	*Amariah*, or *Azariah*, ſucceeds his father *Azariah* in the high-prieſthood at *Jeruſalem*. 2 Chron. xix. 11.		
3409	2102	897	The *Moabites* revolt, (who from *David*'s time till now had been ſubject to *Iſrael*,) but are entirely defeated by the united force of *Iſrael* and *Judah*	IV	35
3410	2103	896	*Johanan*, or *Jehoiada*, the ſon of *Amariah*, ſucceeds his father as high-prieſt at *Jeruſalem*		
5410	2103	896	*Elias* being taken up into Heaven alive, is ſucceeded by *Eliſha* in the prophetical office	IV	35
3410	2103	896	*Joram*, or *Jehoram*, the brother of *Ahaziah* king of *Iſrael*, (who was killed by the bruiſes he received in a fall) ſucceeds him in the kingdom of *Iſrael*, and reigned 12 years	IV	35
3412	2105	894	*Lycurgus* abdicated his government of the *Lacedæmonians*, and began his ten years travel, to ſee the cuſtoms and manners of other nations	V	540

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3413	2106	893	*Diognetus* ſucceeds *Megacles* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, which he held 28 years	V	468
3414	2107	892	*Joram* is taken into partnerſhip in the kingdom of *Judah*, by his father *Jehoſaphat*	IV	33
3415	2108	891	*Agelas*, or *Agelaſtes*, ſucceeds *Bacchis* in the kingdom of *Corinth*, where he reigned 30 years	V	527
3415	2108	891	*Pygmalion*, the ſon of *Mettinus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Tyre*, and reigns 40 years: He is ſaid to have built the city of *Carpaſia* in the iſland of *Cyprus*, and to preſent the temple of *Hercules* in the iſland of *Gades*, with an olive tree made of maſſive gold, whoſe berries were emeralds, *&c.*	II	342
3417	2110	889	*Joram* (upon the death of his father *Jehoſzphat*) reigns alone 4 years, during which time he debauched the peoples manners, and introduced idolatry	IV	37
3417	2110	889	*Edom* now revolted from the *Iſraelitiſh* government (to which they had been ſubject from *David*'s time) and having expelled or aſſaſſinated their vice-roy, ſet up a king of their own again	II	145
3418	2111	888	The *Philiſtines* and *Arabians* invade *Judah*, and take and plunder *Jeruſalem*, and among others carry away *Jehoram*'s wives, and all his ſons, (except *Jehoahaſh*) and *Ahaziah*, captive	IV	38
3419	2112	887	*Pompus*, ſon of *Simus*, began to reign in *Arcadia*	V	503
3420	2113	885	*Jehoram*, king of *Judah*, takes his ſon *Ahaziah* partner with him in his kingdom	IV	33
3421	2114	885	Upon the death of *Joram* his ſon *Ahaziah* reigned king of *Judah* alone, for about the ſpace of one year, being then killed by *Jehu*, one of the officers of *Jehoram*	IV	38
3421	2114	885	*Samaria* being beſieged by *Benhadad* king of *Syria*, the city is reduced to the utmoſt extremity by famine, *&c.* and is miraculouſly delivered by the prophet *Eliſha*	IV	39
3421	2114	885	*Hazael* murders *Benhadad* king of *Syria* at *Damaſcus*, and ſucceeds him in the kingdom of *Syria*, which he raiſed to its meridian of glory	II	275
3422	2115	884	*Eliſa*, ſiſter of *Pygmalion* king of *Tyre*, (called alſo *Dido*) flying from *Tyre* upon the		

murder

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			murder of her husband *Sichæus* priest of *Hercules*, in company with many others, goes and settles in *Africa*, and builds the famous city of *Carthage*	II	342
3422	2115	884	*Joram*, king of *Israel*, killed by his servant *Jehu*, who reigned 28 years, and destroyed all the house of *Ahab*, and caus'd queen *Jezebel* to be thrown out of a window, *&c.*	IV	46
3422	2115	884	*Hazael*, king of *Damascus* (or *Syria*) warring against *Jehu* king of *Israel*, overcame him, and took almost all his kingdom from him, having slain and taken captive an infinite number of his subjects	II	276
3422	2115	884	*Ahaziah* dies, and his mother *Athaliah* (daughter of *Ahab*) reigns 6 years in *Judah*, during which time she practised and promoted idolatry with all her might, and killed all his children, except *Joash*, whom *Jehosheba* (sister of king *Ahaziah* and wife of *Jehoiada* the high priest) saved, being then but one year old	IV	52
3422	2115	884	*Lycurgus* returns to *Lacedemon* from his travels, and settles the government by excellent laws		
3422	2115	884	*Iphitus* began accounting or computing time by *Olympiads*, 108 years after the first *Olympiad*	V	560
3424	2117	882	*Ocrazapes* succeeds *Ophratanes* in the kingdom of *Assyria*, and reigns there forty-two years	IV	140
3425	2118	881	*Sybotas*, son of *Dotadas*, was now king of *Messenia*	V	414
3428	2121	878	*Jehoiada* the high priest shews young *Joash* (the son of their late king *Ahaziah*) to the heads and people of *Judah*, who being tired with the cruelty and wickedness of *Athaliah*, proclaimed *Joash* king; and the high priest having anointed him and crowned him, slew *Athaliah*, *Joash* reigned forty years, *&c.*	IV	53
3432	2125	874	Begins the 22d *Egyptian* dynasty of the *Bubastites*, the first king whereof was *Sesonchis*, who succeeded *Psusennes*, and reigned 21 years, *&c.*	I	498
3432	2125	874	*Agrippa*, king of the *Latins*, dies, and is succeeded by *Allades*, or *Alladius*, who reigned 19 years	XI	147

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3433	2126	873	*Charilaus* takes the government of *Lacedemon* upon himſelf, and reigned 64 years	V	540
3437	2130	869	*Carthage* the famous metropolis of *Africa*, built by queen *Dido*: *Phidon* now governed at *Argos*, and made meaſures and ſcales, and coined ſilver money at *Ægina*	II	342
3441	2124	865	*Pherecles* ſucceeds *Diognetus* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, and reigned 19 years	V	468
3444	2137	862	*Jonas* propheſied againſt *Nineveh*		
3445	2138	861	*Eudemus* ſucceeds *Agelas* in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigned 25 years	V	522
3449	2142	857	*Joaſh* repairs the temple of *Jeruſalem*, *&c.*	IV	55
3450	2143	856	*Jehoahaz* ſucceeds his father *Jehu* (now dead) in the kingdom of *Iſrael*, and reigned 17 years	IV	57
3451	2144	855	*Allades*, king of the *Latins*, together with his palace, is ſwallowed up by an earthquake, as he was imitating thunder, and was ſucceeded by *Aventinus*, who reigned 37 years	XI	147
3452	2145	854	The *Lacedemonians*, by the help of the *Eleans*, overthrew the tyrant *Phidon*	V	542
3453	2146	853	*Teleclus* ſucceeds *Archelaus* in the partnerſhip of the kingdom of *Lacedemon*, and reigns 40 years	VI	295
3453	2146	853	*Oſorthon* ſucceeds *Seſonchis* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigned 15 years	I	498
3456	2149	850	*Jehoiada* the high prieſt dies, at 130 years old, and is ſucceeded in that office at *Jeruſalem* by his ſon *Zachariah*	IV	56
3458	2151	848	*Polymeſtor*, ſon of *Æginetas* king of *Arcadia*, overcame the *Lacedemonians*, and took *Charilaus* priſoner, whom they obliged to take an oath that he ſhould not make war any more on the *Tegeans*, but ſome time after he broke it	V	503
3460	2153	846	*Ariphron* ſucceeds *Pherecles* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, and reigned 20 years	V	468
3464	2157	842	*Jonas* propheſies of *Iſrael*'s deliverance		
3465	2158	841	*Jehoahaz*, king of *Iſrael*, takes his ſon *Joaſh* partner with him in the regal government	IV	57
3466	2159	840	*Zachariah* the high-prieſt having reproved *Joaſh* king of *Judah* for falling into and encouraging and promoting idolatry, *&c* is, by that king's command, ſtoned to death	IV	57

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3466	2159	840	*Tonos Concoleros*, or *Sardanapalus*, succeeds *Ocrazapes* in the kingdom of *Assyria*, and reigned 20 years	IV	140
3467	2160	839	*Hazael*, king of *Syria*, (or *Damascus*, he being called by both titles) after taking *Gath*, and conquering the king of *Judah*'s army, was about invelting *Jerusalem*, but by large presents, &c. departed for that time, but soon after sent a part of his great army, who, (overthrowing *Joash*, &c) sack'd *Jerusalem*, slew the princes, and sent a prodigious spoil to *Damascus*	II	276
3467	2160	839	*Joash* being murdered on his bed by his servant, is succeeded by his son *Amaziah*, who reigned 29 years as king of *Judah*	IV	57
3467	2160	839	*Jehoahaz*, king of *Israel*, dies, and *Joash* his son reigns alone 3 years		
3468	2161	838	*Amaziah* overcomes the *Edomites*, slaying 10,000 in battle, and throwing 10,000 prisoners down from the rock whereon *Selah* their capital city was built, &c.	II	145.
3468	2161	838	The prophet *Elisha* dies	IV	60
3468	2161	838	*Tachelotis* succeeds *Osorthon* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 13 years	I	498
3470	2163	836	*Aristodemus* succeeds *Eudemus* in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigns 35 years	V	522
3470	2163	836	*Joash*, king of *Israel*, takes his son *Jeroboam* to be a partner with him in his kingdom	II	288
3470	2163	836	*Hazael*, king of *Syria*, dies, and was deified; but being succeeded by his son *Benhadad* the 3d, he was thrice defeated by *Jehoash*, the son of *Jehoahaz* the king of *Judah*, and made a tributary	II	287
3471	2164	835	*Phintas*, son of *Sobytas*, was king of *Messenia*, in his time the *Messenians* first sent their sacrifices to *Apollo* at *Delos*, with a chorus of men		
3472	2165	834	*Eumelus* composed the hymn called the *Prosodium*, to be sung by the *Messenians* in their sacrifices to *Apollo* at *Delphos*		
3480	2173	826	*Thespieus* succeeds *Auriitthon* in the archonship of *Athens*, and governed 27 years	V	468
3480	2173	826	*Amaziah*, king of *Judah*, challenging *Joash* king of *Israel*, is taken by him, and a very large ransom set upon him	IV	61
3481	2174	825	*Joash* king of *Israel* dies, and *Jeroboam* his son reigned alone 41 years	IV	62

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3481	2174	825	The 23d dynasty of the *Egyptians*, called the *Tanites*, the first king whereof was *Petubastes*, who succeeded *Tacellothis*, and reigned 25 years	I	498
3483	2176	823	*Arbaces* prefect of *Media*, and *Belesis*, a priest of *Babylon* and a famous astronomer, revolt against *Sardanapalus* king of *Assyria*, and besieged him with a vast army in *Nineveh*; in the 3d year of the siege, the river overflowed and threw down a great part of the wall, through which breach they entered and took the city, upon which *Sardanapalus* burnt both his palace and himself in it; *Arbaces* and *Belesis* divided the empire between them, *Arbaces* taking *Media*, *Persia*, and *Assyria*; and *Belesis*, *Babylon*, whose successors are not known till the time of *Nabonassar*	IV	182
3485	2178	821	*Media* now freed from the yoke of the *Assyrians* by *Arbaces*, is govern'd by him 28 years	IV	376
3488	2181	818	*Aventinus* dies (and being buried upon a mountain, it was called from thence mount *Aventine*) and is succeeded in the kingdom of the *Latins* by *Procas*, who reigned 23 years	XI	147
3492	2185	814	*Caranus* (one of the *Heraclidæ*) coming to *Macedonia*, founded the kingdom so called and reigned over it 28 years	VII	583
3493	2186	813	*Teleclus*, half king of *Lacedæmon*, is slain by the *Messenians* in the temple of *Diana Limnas*, and succeeded by his son *Alcamenes*, who reigned 37 years	VI	295
3496	2189	810	*Amariah*, the high priest of the *Jews*, dies, and his son *Ahitub* II. succeeds him in that office		
3495	2189	810	*Amaziah*, king of *Judah*, is driven from *Jerusalem*, by a conspiracy that was formed against him, and which followed and killed him at *Lachish*, when he was succeeded by his son *Uzziah*, or *Azariah*, who reigned 52 years	IV	61
3497	2190	809	*Nicander*, the son of *Charilaus*, succeeds his father in the half kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, and reigns 39 years	VI	296
3505	2198	801	*Agamemnon*, brother of *Aristomedes*, succeeds him in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigns 16 years	V	522

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3505	2198	801	*Capua*, a noble city in *Campaniæ*, built, (but now in ruins) about 12 miles distant from the preſent city of that name	XI	128
3506	2199	800	*Joel* propheſied about this time		
3506	2199	800	*Oſorthon* the 2d ſucceeds *Petubaſtes* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 9 years	I	498
3507	2200	799	*Agameſtor* ſucceeds *Theſpieus* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, and governed 20 years	V	468
3509	2202	797	*Adryſus*, king of *Lydia*, reigns 35 years, was one of the *Heraclidæ* or deſcendants of *Hercules*	V	409
3511	2204	795	*Amulius*, ſon of *Procas*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Latium*, having firſt put by his elder brother *Numitor*, to whom *Procas* had left the kingdom, and reigned 42 years	XI	147
3513	2206	793	*Oſarmus* ſucceeds *Arbaces* as king of *Media*, and reigns 30 years	IV	377
3515	2208	791	*Pſammis* ſucceeds *Oſorthon* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigned 10 years	I	498
3519	2212	787	*Amos* propheſied againſt *Jeroboam* king of *Iſrael*	IV	63
3520	2213	786	*Cœnus* ſucceeds *Caranus* in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigned 12 years	VII	584
3520	2213	786	The *Corinthians* now firſt of all the *Greeks* had triremes, or boats with 3 oars on each ſide		
3521	2214	78-	*Alexander* ſucceeds *Agamemnon* in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigned 25 years	V	522
3521	2214	785	*Hoſea* propheſied againſt *Iſrael*	IV	62
3522	2215	784	*Jeroboam* king of *Iſrael* died, upon which followed an interregnum of 11 years		
3525	2218	781	Begins the 24th *Egyptian* dynaſty of the *Saites*, when *Boccboris* ſucceeds *Pſammis* in the kingdom, and reigned 44 years	I	499
3527	2220	779	*Æſchylus* ſucceeds *Agameſtor* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, and reigns 23 years	V	468
3530	2223	776	*Polydorus* ſucceeds *Alcamenes* in the half kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, and reigned 52 years	VI	293
3530	2223	776	This is commonly eſteemed the beginning of the firſt *Olympiad*, (vulgarly ſo called.)		
3532	2225	774	*Thurimas* ſucceeds *Cœnus* in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigns 45 years	VII	584
3533	2226	773	*Zechariah*, ſon of *Jeroboam*, the 4th and laſt of the houſe of *Jehu* (according to the prophecy 2 *Kings*, xv. 10.) ſucceeds in the kingdom of *Iſrael*, and reigned but 6 months, being killed by *Shallum* ſon of *Jabeſh*, one of his own domeſticks, who		

reigned

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			reigned in his ſtead one month, and was killed by *Menahem Zachariah*'s general	IV	65
3534	2227	772	*Ahitub* the high-prieſt of the *Jews*, dying, is ſucceeded by his ſon *Zadok*, (called alſo *Azariah*)		
3534	2227	772	*Menahem* ſucceeded *Shallum* in the kingdom of *Iſrael*, and reigned 11 years	IV	65
3535	2228	771	*Uzziah*, king of *Judah*, was ſtruck with a leproſy by *Azariah* the high-prieſt, till his death, for preſuming to burn incenſe; and his ſon *Jotham* governed the kingdom for him 13 years	IV	67
3535	2228	771	*Pul* in ſcripture appears to be the firſt king of *Aſſyria*	IV	186
3535	2228	771	*Pul*, king of *Aſſyria*, invading *Iſrael*, *Menahem* gives him 1000 talents of ſilver as homage-money	IV	188
3536	2229	770	*Theopompus*, ſon of *Nicander*, ſucceeds his father in the half kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, and reigned 47 years	VI	273
3543	2236	763	*Medidus* (or *Mandauces*) ſucceeds *Soſarmus* in the kingdom of *Media*, and reigns 40 years	IV	374
3545	2238	761	*Pekahiah*, ſon of *Menahem*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Iſrael*, and reigned two years	IV	69
3545	2238	761	*Halyattes* ſucceeds *Ardyes* in the kingdom of *Lydia*, and reigned 14 years	V	411
3546	2239	760	*Eſay* began to propheſy		
3546	2239	760	*Teleſtes*, ſon of *Ariſtomenes*, having killed *Alexander*, ſucceeds him in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigned there 12 years	V	527
3546	2239	760	*Theopompus* ſets up the *Ephori* at *Lacedæmon*, which conſiſted of five perſons, arm'd with power to check even the king, as well as govern the people	VI	303
3547	2240	759	*Pekah* kills *Pekahiah* king of *Iſrael*, in his royal palace at *Samaria*, and reigned in his ſtead 20 years	IV	69
3548	2241	758	*Uzziah* king of *Judah* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Jotham*, who reigned alone 16 years	IV	69
3548	2241	758	*Nahum* propheſied againſt *Nineveh*, foretelling the dreadful deſtruction of it, which afterwards happened in the days of *Joſiah*	IV	87
3550	2243	756	*Alcmæon* ſucceeds his father *Æſchylus* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, and reigns 2 years when that office for life was diſſolved,		

and

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			and perſons choſe to hold it for 10 years only	V	468
3552	2245	754	*Charops* begins the archonſhip at *Athens*, upon the new regulation of holding that office 10 years	V	481
3552	2245	754	*Romulus* kills *Amulius*, and ſets up *Numitor*	XI	150
3553	2246	753	*Romulus* having built and finiſhed the city of *Rome*, is choſen king, and tranſlates the kingdom from *Alba* to *Rome*, where he reigned 37 years	XI	157
3554	2247	752	*Romulus* inſtituted his year of 10 months, of which *March* was the firſt; this kalendar was corrected by *Numa*, his ſucceſſor, as is more particularly related and deſcribed	XI	181
3554	2247	752	*Daicles* now firſt crowned in the olympic games		
3556	2249	750	The rape of the *Sabine* virgins by the *Romans*	XI	164
3557	2250	749	*Teleſtes* king of *Corinth* is killed, and the kingly government changed for yearly magiſtrates, of which *Automenes* was the firſt		
3557	2250	749	War between the *Romans* and the *Sabines* upon account of the rape: *Romulus* encounters and kills with his own hand *Acron* their king, diſperſes their army, razes their city, and incorporates the priſoners among his own people	XI	166
3559	2252	747	The *Romans* and *Sabines* conclude a peace, and become one people; and *Tatius*, then *Sabine* king, reigned jointly with *Romulus*, and the people were called *Quirites*.	XI	169
3559	2252	747	*Tiglath-pileſer* becomes king of *Aſſyria* as ſucceſſor to his father *Pul*	IV	189
3559	2252	747	*Nabonaſſar*, king of *Babylon*, lays the foundation of the firſt of the four great monarchies, and reigns 14 years	IV	288
3559	2252	747	*Melles* ſucceeds *Halyattes* in the kingdom of *Lydia*, and reigns 12 years	V	409
3562	2255	744	*Æſimedes* ſucceeds *Charops* in the archonſhip of *Athens* for 10 years	V	482
3563	2256	743	*Androcles*, one of the kings of *Meſſenia*, killed in a quarrel with his brother *Antiochus*, ſoon after which accident *Euphaes* reigned in *Meſſenia*	VI	297
3564	2257	742	*Tatius*, joint king with *Romulus*, killed by the *Lavinians* at the foot of the altar, while he and *Romulus* were offering a ſacrifice to the tutelary gods	XI	173

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3565	2258	741	*Abaz* ſucceeds his father *Jotham* in the kingdom of *Judah*, and reigned ſixteen years; but being a wicked prince and committing idolatry, &c. was very unſucceſsful	IV	70
3565	2258	741	*Pekah* king of *Iſrael* warring againſt *Judah*, kills 120,000 in one day, and carries 200,000 away priſoners	IV	72
3566	2259	740	*Tiglath pileſer*, king of *Aſſyria*, invades *Damaſcus*, and takes *Rezin* their king, tranſplants the inhabitants, and diſſolves the kingdom of *Syria*, and made *Abaz* king of *Judah* tributary	II	290
3567	2260	739	*Pekah* king of *Iſrael* is killed by *Hoſea*, ſon of *Elah*, upon which followed a ſtate of anarchy for 9 years	IV	73
3568	2261	738	The *Romans* make a triumph for their victory over the *Camerini*	XI	172
3569	2262	737	The 25th *Egyptian* dynaſty called the *Æthiopes*, the firſt king whereof was *Sabacon*, who reigned 12 years	I	499
3571	2264	735	*Candaules* ſucceeds *Melles* in the kingdom of *Lydia*, and reigned 17 years	V	409
3572	2265	734	*Clidicus*, the ſon of *Æſimedes*, ſucceeds his father in the archonſhop of *Athens*, for the ſpace of 10 years	V	482
3573	2266	733	*Nadius* ſucceeds *Nabonaſſar* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigned 2 years	IV	297
3573	2266	733	*Naxus* in *Sicily* built by the firſt *Greek* colony that came from *Chalcis* in *Eubœa* to ſettle in *Sicily*	VII	481
3574	2267	732	The *Romans* make a triumph for their conquering the *Veientes*	XI	173
3574	2267	732	*Syracuſe*, formerly the metropolis of all *Sicily*, was built by *Archias* of *Corinth*	VII	74
3575	2268	731	*Cincirus* and *Porus* ſucceed *Nadius* in the kingdom of *Babylon*	IV	297
3576	2269	730	*Euphaes* being killed in battle, was ſucceeded by *Ariſtodemus* in the kingdom of *Meſſenia*	VI	302
3576	2269	730	*Hoſea* becomes king of *Iſrael*, and reigns 9 years	IV	74
3577	2270	729	*Perdiccas* ſucceeds *Thurimas* in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigns 51 years	VII	585
3578	2271	728	*Shalmaneſer*, king of *Aſſyria*, conquers and makes *Hoſea* king of *Iſrael* tributary	IV	74
3579	2272	727	*Abaz* king of *Judah*, takes his ſon *Hezekiah* partner with him in the kingdom: The prophet *Iſay* foretels the birth of		

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			Emmanuel (or *Chriſt*) and that he ſhould be born of a virgin	IV	71
3579	2272	727	*Leontinis* in *Sicily* built by the inhabitants of *Naxus*, and afterwards *Catana*, another famous city of the ſame iſland	VII	73
3580	2273	726	Upon the death of *Abaz* king of *Judah*, his ſon *Hezekiah* reigns alone 28 years: he endeavours to reform *Judah* by purging away idolatry, ſolemnizing the paſſover, &c. in which *Azariah* the high prieſt was greatly ſerviceable	IV	74
3580	2273	726	*Jugæus* ſucceeds *Cincirus* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigned 5 years	IV	297
3581	2274	725	*So*, king of *Egypt*, intices *Hoſea* king of *Iſrael* to rebel againſt *Shalmaneſer* king of *Aſſyria*	IV	74
3581	2274	725	The prophet *Hoſea* declared his laſt prophecy		
3581	2274	725	*Sevechus* ſucceeds *Sabacon* in the kingſhip of *Egypt*, and reigns there 12 years	I	499
3582	2275	724	*Hippomenes* ſucceeds *Clidicus* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, which he enjoyed 5 years	V	482
3582	2275	724	The *Lacedæmonians* end the long war with the *Meſſenians* with the taking of *Ithome*, upon which the *Meſſenians* ſerve the *Lacedæmonians* 39 years	VI	316
3582	2275	724	*Polydorus* being killed by one *Polemarchus*, a perſon of mean extract, is ſucceeded by his ſon *Eurycrates* in the joint kingdom of *Lacedæmon* for 17 years	VI	308
3582	2275	724	*Ariſtodemus* kills himſelf at his daughter's tomb, whom he had ſacrificed 13 years before		
3583	2276	723	*Cardiccas* ſucceeds *Medidus* in the kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigns 13 years	IV	374
3583	2276	723	*Theopompus*, one of the partner kings of *Lacedæmon*, dying, is ſucceeded by his grandſon *Zeuxidamas*, (ſon of *Archidamus*, who died before his father *Theopompus* who reigns 33 years	VI	308
3585	2278	721	*Mardokempad* ſucceeds *Jugæus* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigns 12 years (In ſcripture this prince is called *Merodak Baladan*.)	IV	297
3585	2278	721	*Shalmaneſer*, king of *Aſſyria*, takes *Samaria* after a ſiege of three years, and carried away the ten tribes of *Iſrael* into captivity, and ſo put an end to the kingdom of		

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			Iſrael, after it had flood 234 years divided from *Judah*	IV	78
3586	2279	720	*Azariah*, the high-prieſt of the *Jews*, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Shallum*		
3588	2281	718	*Candaules* being ſlain by *Gyges* (the firſt of the *Mermnadæ*, who ruled 170 years) is ſucceeded by him in the kingdom of *Lydia*, who reigned there 38 years. *Gyges* ſends many rich preſents to the oracle at *Delphos*, &c.	V	409
3588	2281	718	The *Tyrians* intirely defeat *Shalmaneſer* king of *Aſſyria*'s fleet	IV	194
3589	2282	717	*Shalmaneſer*, king of *Aſſyria*, beſieges *Tyre*, which held out 5 years againſt him	IV	194
3589	2282	717	*Hezekiah*, king of *Judah*, revolts and refuſes to pay tribute to the king of *Aſſyria* any longer	IV	194
3589	2282	717	*Romulus* killed, upon which followed an interregnum for upwards of one year in *Rome*	XI	175
3591	2284	715	*Numa* becomes king or governor in *Rome*, but more like *Pontifex* than *Rex*, for the ſpace of 43 years	XI	177
3592	2285	714	*Leocrates* ſucceeds *Hippomenes* in the archonſhip of *Athens*, and ruled there 10 years	V	482
3593	2286	713	*Sennacherib*, king of *Aſſyria*, goes up againſt *Hezekiah* king of *Judah*, who being ſick of the plague, upon his earneſt prayer to God, has an addition of 15 years made to his life, and *Sennacherib* goes away againſt *Egypt*	IV	79
3593	2286	713	*Taracus* ſucceeds *Sevechus* king of *Egypt*, and reigns 20 years in that kingdom	I	499
3596	2289	710	*Numa Marcius* is made the firſt *Pontifex Maximus* among the *Romans*	XI	179
3596	2289	710	*Tirhakah*, king of *Ethiopia*, helps the *Egyptians* and *Jews* againſt *Sennacherib* king of *Aſſyria*	IV	197
3596	2289	710	*Sennacherib*, king of *Aſſyria*, returns from *Egypt* and beſieges *Lachiſh*; *Hezekiah* buys his peace, but *Sennacherib* breaks his promiſe, and returns againſt *Jeruſalem* with his whole army, of which God, by his angel, deſtroys 185,000 in one night	IV	85
3596	2289	710	*Sennacherib*, king of *Aſſyria*, returning to his royal palace at *Nineveh*, grew ſullen and tyrannical upon his defeat at *Jeruſalem*, and thereby becoming hateful to all		

about

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			about him *Adrammelech* and *Sharezer*, two of his sons, killed him, as he was worshipping his god *Nisroch*, and *Esarhaddon*, his third son, reigned in his stead	IV	201
3597	2290	709	*Pityusæ* first planted with a colony of *Carthaginians*	XVII	728
3597	2290	709	An order of 12 priests instituted among the *Romans* called *Salii*	XI	178
3597	2290	709	*Arcianes* succeeds *Mardokempad* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigns 15 years	IV	298
3598	2291	708	*Ecbatana* (the metropolis of all *Media* and seat of the *Median* and *Persian* monarchs) built by *Dejoces*, and *Sybaris* by the *Thurians*	IV	381
3599	2292	707	The *Parthenians* under *Phalantus* build *Tarentum*		
3602	2295	704	*Arcianus* dies, and an interregnum follows in the kingdom of *Babylon* for two years	IV	298
3602	2295	704	*Aminocles* of *Corinth* built for the *Samians* their first triremes, or galleys, with 3 oars on a side	VII	420
3602	2295	704	*Apsander* succeeds *Leocrates* in the archonship of *Athens* for 10 years	V	482
3603	2296	703	*Corcyra* built by the *Corinthians*	VII	521
3604	2297	702	*Belibus* succeeds, after an interregnum of 2 years, in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigns 3 years	IV	299
3607	2300	699	*Apronadius* succeeds *Belibus* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigns 6 years	IV	299
3607	2300	699	*Dejoces* is chosen the first real king of *Media*, (those before this time being only nominal ones) and sets about reforming abuses, *&c.* (*Marshal's* tables call him the son of *Phraortes*, and puts his creation in 710.) He reigned 54 years	IV	380
3608	2301	698	*Hezekiah*, the good king of *Judah*, dies, and is succeeded by his son *Manasses*, a youth of 12 years old, who reigned 55 years in the most wicked infamous manner possible	IV	87
3609	2302	697	*Midas*, king of *Phrygia*, dies	V	347
3612	2305	694	*Eryxias* succeeds *Apsander* in the archonship of *Athens* for 10 years	V	482
3613	2306	693	The 26th *Egyptian* dynasty of the *Saites* begins with the reign of *Nierres*, who governed that kingdom 12 years, and succeeded *Taracus*	I	199
3613	2306	693	*Rigebelus* succeeds *Apronadius* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigned but one year	IV	222

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3614	2307	69.	*Meſeſſimordacus* ſucceeds *Rigebelus* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigns four years	IV	299
3616	2309	692	*Anaxidamus*, ſon of *Zeuxidamus*, ſucceeds his father as one of the two kings of *Lacedæmon*	VI	309
3618	2311	688	*Dejoces*, king of *Media*, extended his empire to the river *Halys*. *Uſher*		
3618	2311	688	Upon the death of *Meſeſſimordachus* king of *Babylon*, follows an interregnum, which laſted 8 years	IV	299
3619	2312	687	*Gela* in *Sicily* built on a river of the ſame name, by *Antiphemus* a *Rhodian*, and *Entimus* a *Cretan*, who each of them heading a colony of their countrymen, came and ſettled here	VII	89
3619	2312	687	*Anaxander*, ſon of *Eurycrates*, ſucceeds his father as one of the two kings of *Lacedæmon*	VI	309
3620	2313	683	*Archilochus*, the famous inventor of *Iambick* verſe, a native of *Paros*, now flouriſhed; he wrote ſo ſatyrically againſt *Lycambes*, his father in law, for taking his daughter from him, that *Lycambes* hanged himſelf	VII	486
3621	2314	685	The *Meſſenians* rebel againſt the *Lacedemonians*, which occaſions a ſecond war, which laſted 18 years, in which the *Lacedæmonians* are beat at *Deræ*, where *Ariſtomenes* for his bravery was made general, and offered the kingdom of *Meſſenia*	VI	309
3622	2315	684	The government of *Athens* is now changed into annual archons, choſe from among the moſt conſiderable of the citizens; the firſt was *Creon*	V	481
3623	2316	683	The *Lacedæmonians* are beaten again by the *Meſſenians*, under their general *Ariſtomenes*	VI	310
3624	2317	682	*Lyſias* is archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3624	2317	682	The *Meſſenians* are betrayed by the *Arcadians* to the *Lacedæmonians*	VI	312
3624	2317	682	The *Lacedæmonians* conſult the oracle at *Delphos* about the ſucceſs of the *Meſſenian* war, and are anſwered, they muſt have an *Athenian* leader; upon which, applying to *Athens*, they ſend one *Tyrtæus*, a ſchool maſter, who did them mighty ſervice	VI	310

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3625	2318	681	*Stephinates* ſucceeds *Merres* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns ſeven years	I	499
3625	2318	681	*Ariſtomenes*, the *Meſſenian* general, celebrates a ſecond time the *Hecatomphonia*, or ſacrifice appointed for thoſe who had killed 100 of the enemy with their own hands; after which he lived to do it a third time	VI	314
3626	2319	680	*Ardyſus*, or *Ardyes* ſon of *Gyges*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Lydia*, and reigned 49 years; during which time the *Cimmerians* over-run all *Aſia Minor*	V	411
3626	2319	680	*Aſſaradinus*, or *Eſarhaddon*, (king of *Nineveh* or *Aſſyria*) makes himſelf king of *Babylon*, for the ſpace of 13 years	IV	201
3628	2321	678	*Aegeus*, ſon of *Perdiccas*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Macedonia*, and reigns 38 years	VII	582
3629	2322	677	*Manaſſes*, king of *Judah*, being conquered by *Eſarhaddon* king of *Babylon*, is bound with chains, and ſo carried priſoner to *Babylon*, and caſt into a dungeon	IV	89
3629	2322	677	*Eſarhaddon* tranſplants the remnant of the *Iſraelites*, and ſupplies their country with ſtrangers; ſo that from this time forward it was no more a kingdom in name or thing	IV	202
3630	2323	676	*Manaſſes*, king of *Judah*, returns from his *Babyloniſh* captivity, and reigns 38 years in *Judah*, where he wrought a great reformation	IV	90
3631	2324	675	*Chalcedon*, a famous city of *Bithynia*, built on the *Boſporus*, which parts *Europe* from *Aſia*, and joins the *Propontis* with the *Euxine Sea*	IX	432
3632	2325	674	*Nechepſos* ſucceeds *Stephinates* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 6 years	I	499
3633	2326	673	*Eſarhaddon*, king of *Babylon*, reduces the *Ethiopians* and *Egyptians* to be his tributaries	IV	203
3635	2328	671	*Leoſtratus* archon at *Athens*	VI	5
3637	2330	669	*Piſiſtratus* archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3638	2331	668	*Necho* ſucceeds *Nechepſos* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigned 8 years	I	499
3638	2331	668	*Eſarhaddon* dies, and is ſucceeded in the kingdom of *Babylon* by his ſon *Saoſduchinus*, who reigned 20 years	IV	205
3638	2331	668	*Ira* taken by the *Lacedæmonians*, and *Ariſtomenes* dies, which puts an end to the war by driving the *Meſſenians* out of *Peloponneſus*	VI	317
3638	2331	668	*Automſthenes* is made archon at *Athens*	VI	1

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Y. of world	Y. of flood	Before Chr.		Vol.	Page
3638	2331	668	The second *Meſſenian* war ends, and *Ariſtocrates*, king of the *Arcadians*, is ſtoned to death by his people	VI	316
3639	2332	667	The *Meſſenians* being invited by *Anaxilas*, tyrant of *Rhegium*, they go into *Sicily*, ſettle there, and build the famous city of *Meſſene*, now called *Meſſina*	VI	317
3640	2333	666	*Tullus Hoſtilius* ſucceeds *Numa* as king of the *Romans* (after a ſhort interregnum) and reigned 32 years	XI	183
3642	2335	664	*Miltiades* archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3642	2335	664	The *Meſſenians* aſſiſt *Anaxilas*, and take *Zancle*, and change its name into *Meſſena* or *Meſſene*	VII	72
3642	2335	664	A ſea fight between the *Corinthians* and *Corcyrians*, wherein the latter are beat, and the former take the city of *Epidamnum*	VII	599
3642	2335	664	*Eurycrates* the ſon of *Anaxander*, and *Archidamus* (or *Hegiſicles*) the ſon of *Anaxadimus*, ſucceed their father jointly in the kingdom of *Lacedæmon*	VI	318
3643	2336	663	The famous battle between the three *Horatii* and *Curiatii*, by which the kingdom of *Alba* was joined to *Rome*	XI	189
3643	2336	663	*Suffetius*, the *Alban* king, ordered by the *Romans* to be ty'd to two chariots, and torn to pieces by horſes, for treachery, and all his accomplices to be put to the ſword	XI	192
3644	2337	662	The *Romans* triumph upon their conquering the *Fidenates*	XI	192
3644	2337	662	*Acræ* in *Sicily* built by the *Syracuſans* upon the mouth of the *Eurotas*, *&c.*	VII	89
3646	2339	660	*Pſammitichus* ſucceeds *Necho* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigned 44 years	II	44
3647	2340	659	*Miltiades* archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3647	2340	659	*Cypſelus* began to tyrannize at *Corinth*: he reigned 30 years, (being the firſt king after the ariſtocracy)	V	522
3648	2341	658	*Byzantium* built (by *Pauſanias*, a *Spartan* captain) in *Thrace*, now called *Conſtantinople*	XV	346
3649	2342	657	*Alcmæon* and *Leſches* flouriſhed		
3650	2343	656	*Acanthus* and *Stagira* built, (the latter famous for the birth of *Hipparchus* and *Ariſtotle*, who is called the *Stagyrite* philoſopher)	VII	554
3651	2344	655	*Iſtrus*, *Boryſthenes*, *Lampſacus* and *Abdera* built	V	394
3652	2345	654	The *Romans* and *Sabines* make war	XI	193

Phraortes,

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3658	2351	648	*Phraortes*, ſon of *Dejoces*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Media*, and reigns 22 years, during which time he ſubdued *Perſia* and *Aſia*	IV	382
3659	2352	647	*Chynilaadanus* (called alſo *Nabuchadonoſor* in the Scripture) ſucceeds *Saoſduchinus* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigns 22 years	IV	279
3661	2354	645	*Dropis* made archon of *Athens*	VI	4
3661	2354	645	*Terpander* wrote		
3663	2356	643	*Ammon*, the ſon of *Manaſſes*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Judah*, and reigned 2 years. (He was an idolater.)	IV	91
3665	2358	641	*Ammon* king of *Judah* killed by his ſervants, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Joſiah*, (but 8 years old) who reigned 31 years, and was the beſt king ever *Judah* had	IV	91
3666	2359	640	*Philip*, ſon of *Argæus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigned 38 years	VII	582
3666	2359	640	*Tyrtæus*, the lame *Athenian* ſchool-maſter, flouriſhed	VI	310
3667	2360	639	*Damaſias* choſe archon of *Athens*	VI	4
3668	2361	638	*Thales*, the prince of the *Ionic* philoſophers, born, *&c.*	VI	35
3670	2363	636	*Chyniladan* (or *Nabuchadonoſor*) conquers and kills *Arphaxad* king of *Media*, and makes his kingdom tributary	IV	208
3670	2363	636	*Holofernes*, the chief general of *Nabuchadnoſor* (*Chyniladan*) beſieges *Bethulia* with a prodigious army, is charmed by the beauty, *&c.* of *Judith*; ſhe cuts off his head, his army flies and is plundered, *&c.*	IV	212
3673	2366	633	*Tullus Hoſtilius*, king of the *Romans*, and all his family, is deſtroyed by lightning, upon which a ſhort interregnum follows, and then the ſenate choſe *Ancus Marcius* grandſon of *Numa* by his daughter *Pompilia*, king, who reigned 24 years in *Rome*	XI	195
3673	2366	633	*Ancus* wars with the *Sabines*, takes *Polytorium*, and lays it waſte	XI	198
3674	2367	632	*Sinope* and *Lipara* built, (famous *Greek* cities on the coaſt of *Paphlagonia*)	IX	242
3675	2368	631	*Jeremiah* began to propheſy	IV	102
3675	2368	631	*Battus*, ſon of *Polymneſtes*, founded and built the city and kingdom of *Cyrene*, and reigned 40 years	VII	472
3675	2368	631	*Sadyattes*, the ſon of *Ardyſus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Lydia*, and reigns 15 years	V	411

Joſiah,

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3676	2369	630	*Joſiah*, king of *Judah*, begins a reformation in *Judah* and *Jeruſalem*	IV	95
3676	2369	630	*Zephaniah* began to propheſy		
3677	2370	629	*Pruſias* in *Bithynia* built		
3677	2370	629	*Periander* ſucceeds *Cypſelus* in the kingdom of *Corinth*, and reigns 40 years	V	522
3679	2372	627	*Epidamnis* (or *Dyrrhachium*) built, and the *Megarians* ſend a colony into *Sicily*	VII	549
3680	2373	626	*Nabopalaſſar* ſucceeds *Chyniladanus* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, (or *Chaldæa*) and reigns 21 years; during which time he transferred the kingdom of *Aſſyria* to *Babylon*	IV	301
3680	2373	626	The *Fidenates* and *Sabines* rebel againſt the *Romans*	XI	198
3680	2373	626	*Lucumo Tarquin* (called *Priſcus*) an *Etrurian*, got a command among the *Romans*, and did great ſervice againſt the *Latins*	XI	199
3681	2374	625	*Cyaxares* ſucceeds his father *Phraortes* in the kingdom of *Media*, and reigns 40 years: He conquered all above the river *Halys*, and deſtroyed *Nineveh*	IV	384
3682	2375	624	*Draco* (the bloody law-giver) is choſe archon at *Athens*, and publiſhes his laws, which he called *Sanctions*	VI	9
3683	2376	623	*Hilkiah*, the high prieſt of the *Jews*, finds a true copy of the original book of the law, as they were repairing and purging the temple	IV	95
3683	2376	623	All *Iſrael* kept the paſſover, and utterly deſtroyed idolatry	IV	98
3684	2377	622	The *Veientes* conquered by the *Romans*	XI	198
3684	2377	622	The *Gauls*, (under *Belloveſus*, nephew of *Ambigatus* king of *Celtogallia*) croſſed the *Rhoſne* and the *Alps*, and ſettled themſelves in that ſpot of *Italy* now called *Piedmont* and *Lombardy*, then inhabited by the *Hetrurians*	XVIII	128
3686	2379	620	*Hilkiah*, the high prieſt of the *Jews*, dies, and is ſucceeded in that office by his ſon *Azariah* the 3d		
3686	2379	620	The *Veientes* conquered by the *Romans* again	XI	198
3686	2379	620	The city of *Oſtia* (a ſea-port) built by the *Romans*	XI	198
3687	2380	619	*Tarquin* made a patrician and a ſenator, as a reward for his bravery againſt the *Veientes*	XI	199
3690	2383	616	The *Samians* hinder the *Corinthians*, from carrying away 300 youth of the principal families of the *Corcyrians* to be made eunuchs	VII	423

Necho,

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3690	2383	616	*Necho*, ſon of *Pſammiticus*, (called in ſcripture *Pharaoh-Necho*) ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigned 16 years	II	46
3691	2384	615	*Heniochides* choſe archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3692	2385	614	*Panætius* was the firſt tyrant (or abſolute prince) in *Sicily*		
3696	2389	610	*Pharaoh-Necho*, king of *Egypt*, goes againſt the king of *Aſſyria*, to beſiege *Carchemiſh*, a city upon the banks of the river *Euphrates*	IV	99
3696	2389	610	As *Pharaoh-Necho* was going againſt the king of *Aſſyria*, in his march through *Paleſtine*, *Joſiah*, king of *Judah*, raſhly oppoſes him, and is ſlain in battle, upon which the people ſet up his ſon *Shallum* (or *Jehoahaz*) who after a reign of three months, is carried away priſoner to *Egypt* by *Pharaoh-Necho*, who ſet up his elder brother *Eliakim* (or *Jehoiakim*) who reigned 11 years	IV	101
3697	2390	609	*Leucumo Tarquin*, the *Greek*, who fled from *Corinth* to ſave his wealth and his life, took ſhelter at *Rome*, is choſe to ſucceed *Ancus* (now dead) as king of the *Romans*, whom he governed 38 years	XI	199
3697	2390	609	The *Romans* conquer the *Apiolani*, and build the *Circus* for the *Roman* games	XI	201
3697	2390	609	*Habakkuk* prophecy'd the *Jewiſh* captivity	IV	103
3697	2390	609	*Jeremiah* propheſies the *Jewiſh* captivity, and likewiſe *Uriah*, whom king *Jehoiakim* puts to death	IV	102
3698	2391	608	*Tarquin* having overthrown the *Hetrurians*, &c. *Rome*, being now at peace, ſets about beautifying, cleanſing, and fortifying *Rome*, by building the walls with hewn ſtone, the famous aqueducts, &c.	XI	206
3699	2392	607	*Nebuchadnezzar* drives the *Egyptians* home, and beſieges and takes *Jeruſalem*, &c.	IV	104
3700	2393	606	*Jehoiakim* burns the roll of the prophecy wrote by *Baruch* from the mouth of *Jeremiah*	IV	103
3700	2393	606	*Nebuchadnezzar* puts *Jehoiakim* king of *Judah* in irons, but ſoon releaſes him, and leaves him king under tribute, takes away *Daniel* and many others to *Babylon*; This begins the ſeventy years captivity foretold by *Jeremiah* the prophet	IV	105

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3700	2393	606	*Pittacus* the *Mytilenæan* commander, kills *Phrynon* the *Athenian* commander, in ſingle combat	VI	11
3701	2394	605	*Ariſtocles* archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3702	2395	604	*Critias* I. made archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3702	2395	604	*Nabocolaſor* (in ſcripture *Nebuchadnezzar*) becomes king of *Babylon*, and reigns 43 years	IV	303
3703	2396	603	*Daniel* interprets king *Nebuchadnezzar*'s dream, is made governor of the whole province of *Babylon*, &c.	IV	309
3703	2396	603	*Jehoiakim*, king of *Judah*, depending upon aſſiſtance from *Egypt*, rebels againſt *Nebuchadnezzar*, who ſends a great army againſt him, overthrows him, kills him, &c.	IV	105
3704	2397	602	*Sappho* (the famous poeteſs, the inventreſs of the *Sapphick* verſe) now flouriſhed	VII	450
3704	2397	602	*Æropas* ſon of *Philip*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigns 26 years	VII	582
3705	2398	601	The *Medes* and *Lydians* being at war, while they were engaged in a battle very furiouſly together, happens an eclipſe of the ſun and parts them	IV	389
3706	2399	600	*Cylon* and his companions are killed in an attempt of aſpiring to the government of *Athens*	VI	13
3706	2399	600	*Pſammis* ſucceeds his father *Nechus* in the throne of *Egypt*, and reigned 6 years	II	48
3706	2399	600	*Nebuchadnezzar*'s army over-runs and deſtroys all *Judah*, and takes *Jeruſalem*	IV	104
3706	2399	600	*Azariah* the high-prieſt of the *Jews* dies, and is ſucceeded in that office by his ſon *Seraiah*		
3707	2400	599	*Mordecai*, queen *Eſther*'s uncle, and *Ezekiel* carried into captivity	IV	106
3707	2400	599	*Jehoiakim* king of *Judah* taken, and killed by *Nebuchadnezzar*, who buries him with the burying of an aſs, as propheſied by *Jeremiah*, &c. *Nebuchadnezzar* ſets up his ſon *Jehoiachim* (called alſo *Conias*, or *Jeconias*) king in his ſtead; but after a reign of 3 months and 10 days, *Nebuchadnezzar* takes him and all *Jeruſalem* captive to *Babylon*, and ſets up his uncle *Mattaniah* king in his ſtead, and changed his name into		

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			Zedekiah, who reigned tributary to *Nebuchadnezzar* 11 years	IV	105
3707	2400	599	*Cyrus*, the ſon of *Cambyſes* king of *Perſia*, and of *Mandane* daughter of *Aſtyages* king of *Media*, born. (He was ſurnamed *Cyrus the Great*)	IV	532
3707	2400	599	The *Romans*, under king *Tarquin*, conquer the *Fidenæ* and the *Camerini*	XI	204
3708	2401	598	The *Romans* intirely conquer the *Latins*	XI	201
3709	2402	597	The *Sabines* and *Romans* make a drawn battle	XI	193
3709	2402	597	*Camarina* (a famous city in *Sicily*) built by the *Syracuſians*	VII	89
3709	2402	597	*Anaxandrides* and *Ariſton* jointly reign in *Lacedæmon*	VI	220
3709	2402	597	The *Sabines* defeated, beg a truce of ſix years, which is granted	XI	194
3711	2404	595	The deſtruction of *Babylon* by the *Medes* and *Perſians*, and the reſtoration of *Iſrael* foretold by *Jeremiah* the prophet, Ch. L. LI. and *Baruch* in captivity read his book, and *Ezekiel* being in captivity, had his firſt viſion	IV	103
3711	2404	595	*Epimenides* the *Pheſtian* is ſent for to *Athens* from *Crete*, to expiate the *Athenians*, *&c.*	IV	14
3711	2404	595	*Phiſombrotus* archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3712	2405	594	*Apries* (the *Pharaoh-Hophra* of ſcripture) ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Egypt*	II	48
3712	2405	594	*Solon*, the wiſe law giver, archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3714	2407	592	*Eucrates* archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3714	2407	592	*Anacharſis*, having vowed to introduce the worſhip of the mother of the gods among the *Scythians*, is ſlain in the midſt of his ceremonial performance	V	316
3715	2408	591	*Zedekiah*, king of *Judah*, rebelling, *Nebuchadnezzar* went up againſt *Judea*, lays all the country waſte, and comes up againſt *Jeruſalem*	IV	107
3715	2408	591	*Archeſilaus* ſucceeds *Battus* in the kingdom of *Cyrene*, and reigns 16 years	VII	472
3716	2409	590	About the middle of winter *Nebuchadnezzar* begins the ſiege of *Jeruſalem* in form	IV	107
3717	2410	589	*Jeruſalem* cloſely beſieged for 350 days; from hence the 70 years of indignation, mentioned. *Zech* I. 12. VII. 5, are ſuppoſed to commence	IV	107

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3717	2410	589	*Pſammiticus* ſucceeds *Periander* in the government of *Corinth* for 3 years		
3717	2410	589	*Jeremiah* being in priſon, has his own deliverance revealed to him by God *Jer.* xxxix. 15, 18.	IV	107
3718	2411	588	*Jeremiah* carried captive as far as *Ramah*, is there releaſed by *Nebuchadnezzar*, upon which he returns home, (and, 'tis ſuppoſed, wrote the two books of the *Kings*)	IV	110
3718	2411	588	The famine prevailing, *Jeruſalem* is broken up by *Nebuchadnezzar*, upon which king *Zedekiah* flies, but is purſued and taken, and his ſons firſt ſlain in his preſence, then his own eyes are put out, and afterwards he is carried in chains captive to *Babylon*: On the third day after the taking and plundering the city by *Nebuzar-Adan*, *Nebuchadnezzar*'s general, being the 10th of the 4th month, (our 27th *Auguſt*) the temple, palace, and whole city was burnt to the ground, &c. the walls and fortifications all demoliſhed, and the people carried away captive. Such was the dreadful end of that glorious kingdom, and of the *Iſraelitiſh* monarchs, after it had ſtood 468 years from the beginning of *David*'s reign, 388 from the revolt of the 10 tribes, and 134 from the exciſion of the *Iſraelitiſh* commonwealth	IV	109
3718	2411	588	*Seraiah*, the *Jewiſh* high-prieſt, killed at *Riblah* by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and his ſon *Jozadek* carried to *Babylon*	IV	315
3718	2411	588	*Nebuzar-adan* leaves *Gedaliah* governor of *Judah*, with the power of life and death, who, about three months after was treacherouſly killed by one *Iſhmael*, &c.	IV	110
3719	2412	587	*Obed* propheſied againſt the *Edomites*		
3720	2413	586	The *Pythia* (or games in honour of *Apollo*) exhibited at *Delphos*, where the victors were crowned with oak-leaves	V	506
3722	2415	584	*Aſtyages* (called in ſcripture *Ahaſuerus*) the ſon of *Cyaxares*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Media*, and reigns 35 years	IV	394
3722	2415	584	*Nebuchadnezzar* beſieging *Tyre*, was the laſt carrying away of the *Jews* by *Nebuzar-adan*, the *Babyloniſh* general	IV	319

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3724	2417	582	The victors at the *Pythian* games are now first cowned with laurel, from whence some call this the first *Pythia:*	V	506
3724	2417	582	The *Isthmian* games now reitored, (first instituted by *Theseus* at *Corinth* in honour of *Neptune*;) the victors were crowned with pine leaves	V	475
3724	2417	582	*Damasias* archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3730	2423	576	*Alcetas*, the son of *Æropas*, succeeds his father in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigns 29 years	VII	582
3731	2424	575	*Battus* II. succeeds *Arcesilaus* in the kingdom of *Cyrene*, and reigns 21 years	VII	472
3734	2427	572	*Phalaris*, the cruel tyrant of *Agrigentum*, begun his 16 years reign	VII	315
3734	2427	572	*Tyre*, after 13 years siege, yields to *Nebuchadnezzar*, *Ezek.* xxix. 18.	IV	318
4734	2427	572	*Tarquin*, king of *Rome*, treacherously murdered, and succeeded by his son-in-law *Servius Tullius*, who reigned 44 years	XI	211
3735	2428	571	The *Jews* in *Egypt* carried to *Babylon*	IV	319
3735	2428	571	*Servius Tullius* defeats the *Veientes*, &c. for which he has a triumph, and is legally elected king by the *Curiæ*	XI	215
3735	2428	571	*Apries*, king of *Egypt*, is drove out of his kingdom by *Nebuchadnezzar* king of *Babylon*	II	51
3736	2429	570	*Nebuchadnezzar*'s dream of the great tree, &c. and *Daniel*'s interpretation, &c.	IV	333
3736	2429	570	*Servius* a second time defeats the *Hetrurians*, and has a second triumph, and then enlarges the city of *Rome*, &c.	XI	216
3736	2429	570	*Aristomenes* made archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3737	2430	569	*Apries* king of *Egypt* gives battle to *Amasis*, viceroy of *Nebuchadnezzar*, but is defeated, taken prisoner and strangled, and and *Amasis* reigned 44 years as king of *Egypt*	II	52
3737	2430	569	*Nebuchadnezzar* becomes mad, and is driven out of his kingdom for 7 years	IV	334
3739	2432	567	The *Nemean* games renewed		
3744	2437	562	*Nebuchadnezzar* throws his son *Evil-merodach* into prison, for male-administration during his illness	IV	335
3744	2437	562	*Cræsus*, son of *Hallyattes*, succeeds his father in the kingdom of *Lydia*, and reigned 14 years	V	413
3744	2437	562	*Nebuchadnezzar* is restored to his senses	IV	330

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3744	2437	562	The first comedy at *Athens* made by *Susarion*, and acted upon a moveable scaffold		
3745	2438	561	*Iloardudamus* (called in scripture *Evil-merodach*) becomes king of *Babylon*, and reigns 2 years, when he is murdered by *Nerigliſſar* (his ſiſter's husband) who ſucceeds him in the kingdom	IV	336
3745	2438	561	*Comias* made archon at *Athens*. During his reign, *Piſiſtratus* ſet up his tyranny or abſolute government in *Athens*	VI	4
3745	2438	561	*Evil-merodach* prefers *Jeconiah* king of *Judah* above all his captive kings	IV	338
3745	2438	561	The prophet *Daniel* obtains great favour in the eyes of *Nebuchadnezzar*	VI	310
3745	2438	561	*Æſop*, the famous fabuliſt, dies		
3746	2439	560	*Piſiſtratus*, *Solon*'s kinſman, having obtained a guard for his private perſon, ſeizes the citadel of *Athens*, and turns the commonwealth into a kingdom, reigning alone under the name of a tyrant, (though a very good prince)	VI	59
3746	2439	560	*Theſpis* the *Athenian* poet, the inventor of tragedy, about this time introduced it into *Athens*, together with the uſe of maſks or painted faces, &c.	VI	58
3746	2439	560	*Servius Tullius* having ſpent his time in regulating the kingdom by good laws, &c, eſtabliſhed a *Cenſus* (or valuation of each man's eſtate to be taken, and the poſſeſſors to be eſteemed of ſuch and ſuch a rank, in proportion to the value thereof,) every five years, at which time a ſolemn luſtration, or expiatory ſacrifice for all the people, was performed: From this inſtitution the *Romans* computed time, making this firſt an Æra to reckon from. *Servius* is ſuppoſed to coin the firſt money in *Rome* with the figures of the animals that were then ſacrificed upon it	XI	220
3746	2439	560	*Hegeſtratus* made archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3746	2439	560	*Cyrus* (ſon of *Cambyſes*, by *Mandane* daughter of *Aſtyages*) began to reign over *Perſia*	IV	521
3747	2440	559	*Solon* dies, aged 79 years	VI	62
3747	2440	559	*Niricaſſolaſſarus* ſucceeds *Evil merodach* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigned 4 years	IV	340

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3747	2440	559	*Servius Tullius* makes a law to form a fourth tribe among the *Romans*, and abridges the royal power, by giving the judgment of all common matters to the ſenate, and reſerving only ſtate crimes to the crown	X	221
3749	2442	557	*Simonides* born	VII	475
3750	2443	556	*Phalaris* kill'd by the *Agrigentines*, for his extraordinary cruelty and tyranny		
3750	2443	556	*Euthydemus* made archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3750	2443	556	*Chilo*, one of the ſeven wiſe men of *Greece*, was *Ephorus*	VI	303
3751	2444	555	*Laboroſoarchod*, ſon of *Niricaſſolaſſarus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigned 9 months	IV	344
3751	2444	555	*Daniel* has the viſion of the four monarchies		
3751	2444	555	*Nabonadius* (in ſcripture called *Belſhazzar*) ſucceeds *Laboroſoarchod* in the kingdom of *Babylon*, and reigned 17 years	IV	350
				IV	345
3752	2445	554	*Arceſilaus* II. becomes king of *Cyrene*, and reigns 4 years	VII	472
3752	2445	554	*Barce* (a ſea-port of *Cyrenaica*) built by the brothers of *Arceſilaus* king of *Cyrene*	XVII	458
3753	2446	553	*Daniel* ſees the viſion of the *Perſian* and *Grecian* monarchies	IV	350
3755	2448	551	*Confucius* born		
3756	2449	550	*Battus* III. ſucceeds in the kingdom of *Cyrene*, and reigns 24 years	VII	472
3757	2450	549	*Cyaxares* II. ſon of *Aſtyages*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Media*, and reigns 24 years. (In ſcripture called *Darius* the *Mede*. *Dan.* ix.)	IV	395
3758	2451	548	*Cræſus* paſſing the river *Halys* upon a bridge built by *Thales*, is taken by *Cyrus* at *Sardis*, who carried him away captive, put an end to the kingdom of *Lydia*, after it had ſtood 248 years under the government of nine kings, and made it a province of *Perſia*	VI	540
3758	2451	548	*Thales* dies, aged 90 years, and is ſucceeded in his ſchool by *Anaximander*	I	37
3759	2452	547	*Amyntas*, ſon of *Alcetas*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigns 53 years	VII	582
3759	2452	547	*Anaximander* dies, aged 64 years, and is ſucceeded by *Anaximenes* in his ſchool	I	38
3761	2454	545	The *Medes* go againſt the *Ionians*	IV	574
3763	2456	543	The united fleets of the *Carthaginians* and *Etruſcans* engage the *Phocæans* in the		

Sardinian

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			Sardinian sea, and sink or disable their whole fleet, upon which the *Phocæans* are obliged to quit the island of *Cyrnus* (now *Corsica*) to the *Carthaginians* and *Etruscans*	XVI	543
3768	2461	538	*Daniel* interprets the hand-writing upon the wall to *Belshazzar*, and is promoted to be the chief of the three princes over the whole kingdom of *Babylon*	IV	349
3768	2461	538	*Daniel* is cast into the lion's den, but is preserved, and sees the vision of the seventy weeks, *&c.*	IV	350
3768	2461	538	*Cyrus* takes *Babylon*, and kills *Belshazzar*; *Darius* (or *Cyaxares*) becomes king of *Babylon* for 2 years	IV	543
3769	2462	537	*Machæus*, the *Carthaginian* general, gains great advantages for his countrymen over the *Africans*	XVI	523
3770	2463	536	*Cyrus* makes a decree, and sends *Zerubbabel* (or the supreme judge over all that returned) of the seed of *David*, and the high priest *Jeshua*, with a great number of *Jews* to *Jerusalem*, with authority to rebuild the temple, and to have the free exercise of their religion	IV	544
3770	2463	536	*Athenæus* made archon at *Athens*	VI	4
3770	2463	536	The first great monarchy of *Babylon* dissolved, after it had stood two hundred and ten years under 21 kings and two interregnums	IV	543
3770	2463	536	*Cyaxares* (or *Darius* the *Mede*) dies, and is succeeded by *Cyrus*, whose father, *Cambyses* king of *Persia*, dying likewise, he unites the two kingdoms, and forms the second great monarchy, under the name of the *Persian* monarchy, over which he reigned 7 years	IV	543
3770	2463	536	*Machæus* (the *Carthaginian* general) reduces a great part of the island of *Sicily* to the obedience of *Carthage*	XVI	544
3771	2464	535	The foundation of the new temple at *Jerusalem* is laid, and *Jeshua* the son of *Jozadek* made high-priest. The *Cuthim* offer to assist in building, but being refused, get a stop to be put to it	IV	545
3771	2464	535	The plague makes dreadful havock at *Carthage*, whereupon the *Carthaginians* sacrifice their children to appease the gods	XVI	544

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3772	2465	534	*Daniel* ſees his laſt viſion, as recorded in the X. XI. and XII. chapters of the book of *Daniel*	IV	350
3774	2467	532	*Polycrates* and his brother *Pantagrotus*, tyrants together at *Samos*, but *Polycrates* ſoon reigns alone	VII	423
3776	2469	530	*Machæus*, with the *Carthaginian* army, leaves *Sicily*, and invades *Sardinia*, where he is defeated, and half his army deſtroyed, upon which the ſenate baniſhes the general and the remainder of his army, who revenge themſelves by beſieging *Carthage*, and crucifying *Cartalo*, the ſon of *Machæus*; and after the ſurrender of the city, they put 10 ſenators to death, and ſo re-eſtabliſh the publick peace	XVI	544
3777	2470	529	*Cambyſes* (in ſcripture alſo called *Ahaſuerus*) ſon of *Cyrus*, ſucceeds his father in the united kingdoms of *Perſia* and *Media*, or the 2d great monarchy, and reigns about 8 years	IV	547
3777	2470	529	*Tarquin*, (ſurnamed the proud) ſon in-law to *Servius* king of the *Romans*, conſpires againſt his father and murders him, aſcends the throne, and reigns very arbitrarily and cruelly 25 years	XI	224
3778	2471	528	*Piſiſtratus* the tyrant of *Athens* dies, after 33 years reign, though twice interrupted, and is ſucceeded by his ſons *Hipparchus* and *Hippias*	VI	70
3780	2473	526	*Arceſilaus* III. ſucceeds *Battus* III. in the kingdom of *Cyrene*, but after one year's reign he yields his kingdom to *Cambyſes* king of *Perſia*	XVII	458
3781	2474	525	*Pſammenitus* ſucceeds his father *Amaſis* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, but after a reign of ſix months is conquered by *Cambyſes* king of *Perſia*, and the whole country becomes tributary to *Cambyſes*	IV	548
3782	2475	524	*Cambyſes* king of *Perſia* marches with a great army againſt *Ethiopia*, and is ſo diſtreſſed for food, that every tenth man in his army is ſlain by lot to feed the other nine. On his return to *Thebes* he cauſed all the temples to be pillaged and burnt to the ground; there were 300 talents of gold and 2300 talents of ſilver ſaved out of the flames; he likewiſe carried away the famous gold circle that encompaſſed the tomb of king *Oxymandyas*,			

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			dyas, which was 365 cubits in circumference, and had upon it the repreſentation of the motions of the ſeveral conſtellations, &c.	IV	551
3782	2475	524	*Cambyſes* firſt marries, and then murders his own ſiſter *Meroe*, by kicking her on the belly while great with child	IV	553
3783	2476	523	*Polycrates*, tyrant of *Samos*, is treacherouſly murdered by *Orætes* the *Perſian* governor of *Sardis* (under *Cyrus*) at *Sardis*; upon hearing whereof *Meandrus*, ſecretary to *Polycrates*, ſets himſelf up for his ſucceſſor, and being eſtabliſhed in the ſupreme power, offers to reſtore the *Samians* to their former liberty, &c.	VII	430
3783	2476	523	*Machæus* the *Carthaginian* general endeavours to overturn the government of *Carthage*, and introduce arbitrary power, for which he was put to death, and ſucceeded in the generalſhip by *Mago*	XVI	548
3783	2476	523	*Cambyles* king of *Perſia* orders his brother *Smerdis* to be murdered, for fear he ſhould, during his abſence, take the kingdom from him	IV	553
3784	2477	522	*Cambyſes* king of *Perſia* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Smerdis*, brother of *Patizithes*, who being perſonally like *Smerdis* the ſon of *Cyrus* and brother of *Cambyſes*, pretended to be the real perſon, and ſo got himſelf eſtabliſhed in the empire, and reigned about 8 months	IV	556
3784	2477	522	*Darius* ſon of *Hyſtaſpes*, a noble *Perſian* of the royal family of *Achæmenes*, governor of the province of *Perſia*, with 7 other lords, conſpire againſt and murder the impoſtor *Smerdis*, the then reigning *Perſian* monarch, and is choſen king in his ſtead: To ſtrengthen his intereſt he married *Atoſſa* and *Artyſtona*, the two daughters of *Cyrus*; alſo *Parmys* the daughter of *Smerdis* the real ſon of *Cyrus*, (who was murdered by order of his brother *Cambyſes*) and *Phedyma* the daughter of *Otanes*, (one of the ſeven lords who aſſiſted *Darius*, and who detected *Smerdis* the impoſtor.) He reigned 36 years	IV	560
3786	2479	520	*Arceſilaus* III. king of *Cyrene*, revolts from *Perſia*, but being purſued to *Barce* was kill'd there; upon which his mother		

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			Pheretyme, getting an army in *Egypt* returns to *Cyrene*, and reigned there 6 years	XVII	458
3788	2481	518	*Darius*, king of *Persia*, makes a decree to enable the *Jews* to go on with rebuilding the temple at *Jerusalem*	IX	515
3789	2482	517	The *Babylonians* revolt from *Darius* king of *Persia*, upon which *Darius* comes with a great army and besieges *Babylon*; the *Babylonians* to make their provisions hold out, collect the women, old men, and children, and strangle them without distinction	IV	564
3790	2483	516	The temple of *Jerusalem* finished by *Zerubbabel*, the civil governor under *Darius*, king of *Persia*, and *Jehu* the high-priest, in the month *Adar*, answering in part to our *February*	IX	515
3791	2484	515	*Darius*, king of *Persia*, puts away his wife *Vashti*, and promotes *Esther*, a *Jewess*, to be queen in her stead	IX	518
3791	2484	515	*Darius* takes *Babylon*, by the assistance and artifice of *Zopyrus*, one of his chief commanders, and broke down the walls that were 200 cubits high to 50 cubits high	IV	566
3792	2485	514	*Pheretyme* dying in *Egypt*, is succeeded by *Battus* IV. in the kingdom of *Cyrene*, where he reigned 48 years	XVII	459
3793	2486	513	*Hipparchus*, one of the tyrants of *Athens*, is killed by *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*; and then *Hippias* reigned alone in so cruel a manner, that the people expelled him in three years afterwards	VI	73
3796	2489	510	*Cleomenes* and *Demaratus* jointly reign kings in *Lacedæmon*	VI	273
3797	2490	509	*Haman*, an *Amalekite*, having got into favour at *Darius*'s court, out of spite to *Mordecai*, queen *Esther*'s uncle, he gets an order to destroy all the *Jews* on the 13th of the month *Adar*; but *Esther* petitions the king, and gets an order for the *Jews* to kill all their enemies, on that and the following days, throughout all the provinces of his vast dominions, upon which *Haman* was hang'd, *&c.* In memory of this deliverance the *Jews* keep the feast of *Purim* to this day, on the 13th and 14th days of *Adar*	IX	518
3797	2490	509	The tyrant *Hippias* flies from *Athens* to *Darius* king of *Persia*	VII	591

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3797	2490	509	In the bloody war between the *Crotonians* and *Sybarites*, *Milo*, the general of the *Crotonians*, conquers 300,000 *Sybarites* with 100,000 *Crotonians*; upon which *Milo* destroys *Sybaris*, &c. This *Milo* was the disciple of *Pythagoras*, and had been six times victor in the *Olympic* games, and often in others. (See note E.)	VI	147
3798	2491	508	The *Carthaginians* and *Romans* make a league of amity together for the first time	XVI	524
3800	2493	506	*Pythagoras* the famous philosopher died. (Note O.)	VII	431
3800	2493	506	*Tarquin*, king of the *Romans*, buys the *Sibyline* books, and appoints two persons, called the *Duumviri*, to be their guardians, and orders them to be lock'd up in a vault under the temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* (the most magnificent and expensive building that ever was erected) where they remain'd till they and the temple were burnt together	XI	230
3800	2493	506	Upon a raging plague breaking out at *Rome*, *Tarquin* sends his two sons to consult the oracle at *Delphos*, who being ask'd, who should be prince of *Rome*, answer'd, he that first kiss'd his mother, which *Brutus* and the company explained mystically, by falling down upon the ground as soon as he came within the limits of *Italy* and kiss'd the earth, the common parent of mankind	XI	233
3801	2494	505	*Tarquin*, king of the *Romans*, having ravished *Lucretia*, the wife of *Collatinus*, she assembles her father, &c. tells them what had happened, and then stabs herself; upon which *Junius Brutus* assembles the senate, inveighs bitterly against *Tarquin*, &c. so that the senate and people deprived *Tarquin* of the crown, banished him and all his family for ever, and dissolved the regal government, and turned it into a commonwealth under the management of two annual consuls, &c. the first whereof were *Junius Brutus* and *Tarquinius Collatinus*, &c.	XI	234
3802	2495	504	*Collatinus* is obliged to resign the consulship with shame, and *Publius Valerius* is chose in his stead	XI	248

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3802	2495	504	*Tarquin* raiſes the *Veientes*, &c. and comes againſt *Rome*: The conſuls command the *Roman* army; *Brutus* is ſlain, but *Valerius* comes off conqueror		
3802	2495	504	*Valerius* ſummons the people, and they chuſe *Sp. Lucretius* his collegue; but he dying in a few days, *Valerius* reigns alone, and from his love to the real intereſt of his country was called *Poplicola* or *Popular*	XI	249
3803	2496	503	*Poplicola* and *T. Lucretius* choſe conſuls; they revive the *Cenſus* and *Luſtrum*, and find 130,000 men in *Rome* paſt the age of puberty	XI	251
3803	2496	503	*Naxus*, the famous and fruitful iſland of the *Cyclades* beſieged by *Ariſtagoras*, governor of *Miletus* in *Ionia*, aſſiſted with 200 ſhips and a conſiderable army of land forces from *Darius* king of *Perſia*; but after four months the ſiege was raiſed, &c. by their being forewarned of the deſign, by *Megabates* the *Perſian* general, out of pique to *Ariſtagoras*, with whom he had quarrelled	XI	254
3804	2497	502	*Hiſtiæus* tyrant of *Miletus* in *Ionia*, perſuades *Ariſtagoras* to revolt from *Darius*, which he does, and gets many of the *Greeks* on his ſide	VII	483
3804	2497	502	*Porſena*, king of *Cluſium*, at the head of a great multitude of *Hetrurians*, eſpouſes *Tarquin*'s cauſe, which defeat and intimidate the *Romans* for a while; but by the bravery of *Horatius Cocles* the *Romans* were ſupported, and by means of *Mutius Scævola*'s extraordinary courage a peace is made, and the *Tarquins* rejected by *Porſena*, &c.	IV	571
3805	2498	501	*Spurius Lartius* and *T. Herminius* choſen conſuls at *Rome* for this year	XI	254
3806	2499	500	*M. Valerius* and *P. Poſthumius* being conſuls, twice defeat the *Sabines*, who invaded the *Roman* territories, for which they were decreed a triumph, and extraordinary honours and privileges	XI	260
3806	2499	500	*Gorgus*, brother of *Oneſilus*, being king of *Salamis* in *Cyprus*, *Oneſilus* raiſes a party, drives out *Gorgus*, and ſhakes off the *Perſian* yoke	IX VII	260 399

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3807	2500	499	*Zeno Eleates*, the famous *Athenian* philoſopher, born at *Pergamus*, now flouriſhed and taught the doctrine of *Xenophanes*, *viz.* That God and the world is one and the ſame thing, *&c.*	I	12
3807	2500	499	*Poplicola* being the 4th time conſul of *Rome*, the *Sabines* reſolve to renew the war; upon which *Attius Clauſius*, the greateſt man in all *Sabinia*, with 5000 families, comes over to the *Romans*, and changes his name for *Appius Claudius*: *Poplicola* engages and intirely routs the *Sabines*, is honoured with a triumph, and dies, *&c.*	XI	261
3808	2501	498	*Ariſtagoras*, the *Ionian*, killed in *Thrace*, by the *Perſians* in battle, from whom he had perſuaded the *Ionians* to revolt	IV	575
3808	2501	498	The *Sabines* again attack the *Romans*, and are entirely defeated by *Menenius* the conſul, for which he is granted a triumph, and his collegue *Poſthumius* an ovation	XI	263
3809	2502	497	*Hiſtiæus*, the *Ionian*, crucify'd at *Sardis* by *Artaphernes*, general of the *Perſian* army under *Darius* king of *Perſia*	IV	576
3809	2502	497	*Hippocrates* began his tyranny at *Gela*	VII	95
3809	2502	497	The *Sabines* being troubleſome, the new conſul *Caſſius Uſellinus* overthrows them in a pitched battle, kills 10,000 upon the ſpot, upon which they ſue for peace, which is granted them upon condition of their paying great ſums of money, and furniſhing large quantities of corn, and yielding up 10,000 acres of arable land	XI	264
3809	2502	497	*Alexander*, the ſon of *Amyntas*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigned 43 years	VII	582
3810	2503	496	The conſpiracy of the *Tarquins* to murder the ſenators, and eſtabliſh themſelves upon the *Roman* throne again, is diſcovered by *Publius* and *Marcus*, upon which the conſpirators were taken and put to death, *&c.*	XI	266
3811	2504	495	*Darius*, king of *Perſia*, firſt reduces the *Greek* iſlands under his dominions, and lays a tribute on all the provinces, (*Eſther* X.) which before only paid a free gift	VII	438
3812	2505	494	*Mardonius*, the *Perſian* general, loſes 300 ſhips about mount *Athos*, and more than 20,000 men, by a violent ſtorm that drove about half his fleet on ſhore, *&c.*	VII	592
3813	2506	493	The dignity of dictator, or abſolute governor in the *Roman* commonwealth for ſix		

months

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			months, is created, and *Lartius* the conſul is made the firſt dictator, who promoted *Sp. Caſſius* general of the horſe, or ſecond man in the government, which office died with the dictatorſhip	XI	269
3813	2506	493	*Lartius* the dictator, having made a truce with the *Latins* for a year, lays down the dictatorſhip before the expiration of the time appointed for the continuance of that office	XI	271
3814	2507	492	*Poſthumius*, the *Roman* conſul, being made dictator goes againſt and engages the *Latins*, kills 33,000 men, and their three generals, and ſo ended the war entered into to reſettle *Tarquin* on the *Roman* throne, who hereupon retired to *Cumæ*, and died there in the 90th year of his age and 14th of his exile.	XI	271
3815	2508	491	*Hybrilides* made archon (or judge) at *Athens* this year	VI	4
3815	2508	491	*Cleomenes*, joint king of *Sparta*, thruſts out his collegue *Demaratus*, and *Leotychides* ſucceeds and reigns with *Leonidas*	VI	322
3815	2508	491	*Cleomenes*, joint king of *Sparta*, kills himſelf, and is ſucceeded by *Leonidas*, the ſecond ſon of *Anaxandrides*	VI	324
3815	2508	491	The *Romans* make a law, that all perſons entering themſelves into the army ſhould be free from all proſecutions for debt, upon which the army under *P. Servilius* the conſul becomes very numerous, with which he engages the *Volſci* and defeats them entirely; whereupon demanding a triumph, he is denied it, but gives himſelf one by force of arms	XI	278
3815	2508	491	*Miltiades*, the *Athenian* general, with only 10,000 men overcomes the *Perſian* general *Datis*, with 100,000 foot and 10,000 horſe in the plains of *Marathon*, killing vaſt numbers, and driving the reſt on board their ſhips, many of which he alſo burnt and deſtroyed	IV	579
3816	2509	490	The book of *Eſther* is now ſuppoſed to be wrote by *Mordecai*, uncle to *Eſther* the *Jeweſs* queen of *Perſia* inſtead of *Vaſhti*, who was put away for diſobedience		
3816	2509	490	*Pauſanias*, king of *Sparta*, conſpires with *Artabazus* the *Perſian* general to make himſelf ſovereign of all *Greece*, for which the allies deprive him of his command of		

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			the allied army and even beſiege him in *Byzantium*, from whence flying to *Heraclea* he returned to *Sparta*, where the *Ephori* try him, but paſs him by for a time; but continuing his male practices, and being purſued, fled into the temple of *Minerva Chalcidica*, where he was ſtarved to death	VI	340
3816	2509	490	*Manius Valerius*, brother of *Poplicola*, is choſe dictator of *Rome*; by whoſe wiſe management the publick diſſentions between the people and patricians were appeaſed, and all the foreign enemies of *Rome* ſubdued; for which he was decreed a triumph	XI	282
3816	2509	490	The city of *Eretria* in *Eubæa* being treacherouſly delivered into the hands of the *Perſians*, was by them firſt pillaged, then burnt, and the inhabitants ſold for ſlaves	VI	85
3817	2510	489	*Leotychides*, king of *Sparta*, takes bribes of the *Theſſalians*, profeſſed enemies of his country; but being detected, he flies to *Tegea*, and dies there in exile	VI	323
3817	2510	489	*Valerius* lays down the dictatorſhip, and the *Roman* people riſe in arms, upon account of the law of indemnity from debt not being confirmed, *&c.*	XI	283
3817	2510	489	*Mago*, having thoroughly introduced a ſtrict military diſcipline into the *Carthaginian* troops, and behaved in an unexceptionable manner in all his great poſts and employments, dies, and is ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates by his two ſons *Aſdrubal* and *Hamilcar*	XVI	524
3817	2510	489	The *Carthaginians* endeavour to free themſelves from paying an annual tribute to the *Africans* for the ground whereon their city of *Carthage* ſtood, are beat by the *Africans*, and the tribute fixed more firmly than before	XVI	551
3818	2511	488	The *Roman* ſenate agrees to paſs the law of indemnity from debt, and chooſe five officers out of the people, or plebeians, called them tribunes, whoſe office was to examine and diſannul all laws paſs'd by the ſenate that were injurious to the people; upon which the people return to their duty, *&c.*	XI	289

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3818	2511	488	*Miltiades* (one of the ten *Athenian* generals) going againſt the *Parians*, miſcarries; at his return to *Athens* he is tryed, and condemned to pay fifty talents, (the whole charge of the expedition; but not being able to pay, is caſt into priſon, *&c.*	VI	94
3818	2511	488	*Darius* king of *Perſia* ſends embaſſadors to *Carthage*, to deſire thoſe people to abſtain from human ſacrifices, and the eating of dogs fleſh, to burn their dead and not to bury them, and to furniſh him with a body of auxiliary troops againſt the *Greeks*; all which they comply'd with, except the laſt	XVI	551
3819	2512	487	*Cominius* the *Roman* conſul honours *Caius Martius* with the ſurname of *Coriolanus*, for his taking *Corioli*, the metropolis of the *Volſci*, and being greatly inſtrumental in defeating the armies of the *Volſcians* and *Antiates*; this conſulſhip ended with a cenſus and luſtrum, when it appeared there were but 100,000 men in *Rome* fit to bear arms	XI	291
3820	2513	486	A great famine in *Rome* breeds a civil diſſention, upon which the *Antiates* make incurſions into the *Roman* territories, and even threaten *Rome* itſelf; upon which *Coriolanus* aſſembles a band of volunteers, advances into the enemies country, defeats them ſeveral times, and returns loaded with booty, *&c.*	XI	292
3820	2513	486	*Xerxes* (ſon of *Darius Hyſtaſpis*, by *Atoſſa* the daughter of *Cyrus*) ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Perſia*, and reigned 21 years. *Artamenes*, his half brother, ſon of *Darius* by the daughter of *Gobryas*, oppoſed him, pleading his primogeniture, but finding himſelf too weak to conteſt it, yields the kingdom to him	IV	584
3320	2513	486	*Coriolanus*, after a long diſpute between the ſenate and people, is condemned to baniſhment; upon which he goes over to the *Volſci*	XI	300
3820	2513	486	*Aſdrubal*, the *Carthaginian* general in *Sardinia*, dying of his wounds, the command of that army falls upon his brother *Hamilcar*	XVI	524

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3821	2514	485	*Xerxes*, king of *Perſia*, renews, confirms, and enlarges the former privileges granted to the *Jews*	IX	517
3821	2514	485	*Coriolanus*, as general of the *Volſcian* army, beſieges *Rome*, is wrought upon by his mother, wife, and the *Roman* matrons, to raiſe the ſiege, for which he was ſtabbed in the *Volſcian* ſenate, when he appeared to anſwer the complaints exhibited againſt him	XI	303
3821	2514	485	*Gelon* (a native of *Gela* in *Sicily*) upon the death of *Hippocrates*, under pretence of defending the rights of *Hippocrates*'s children, after ſeveral engagements with, and overcoming, the *Syracuſans*, *&c.* was declared the firſt king thereof, and reigned 18 years with great applauſe, ſtriving all that time to do all the good poſſible	VII	96
3821	2514	485	The *Sicilians* beg the aſſiſtance of *Leonidas*, the *Athenian* general, againſt the *Carthaginians*, but are refuſed; whereupon *Gelon* defends himſelf, *&c.*	XVI	552
3822	2515	484	*Xerxes* king of *Perſia* goes againſt the *Egyptians*, who had revolted from him, overcame them, and fixed his brother *Achæmenes* viceroy, and then returns to *Suſa*	IV	585
3823	2516	483	*Ariſtides* is baniſh'd *Athens*, by oſtraciſm; *viz.* a writing the accuſed perſon's name upon a ſhell by the freemen, which, if they amounted to 6000, baniſhed the perſon for ten years	VI	100
3823	2516	483	*Aquilius Tuſcus* and *Sicinnius* being conſuls at *Rome*, *Tuſcus* gains a complete victory over the *Hernici*, and is voted an ovation. *Sicinnius* overcomes the *Volſci*, kills their general, and takes their camp, for which he is decreed a triumph, *&c*	XI	310
3824	2517	482	The *Agrarian* law for dividing the conquered lands among the people, *&c.*	XI	311
3825	2518	481	*Caſſius* is accuſ'd by his own father of aſpiring to the *Roman* ſovereignty, and is condemned and executed, by being caſt headlong from the *Tarpeian* rock	XI	314
3826	2519	480	The *Roman* ſenate order the conſecration of the temple of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*	XI	315
3826	2519	480	*Themiſtocles* buys off *Epicydes* from ſoliciting to be made general of the *Athenian* forces, and gets himſelf elected; procures an		

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			act to recall all the baniſhed, by which means *Ariſtides* returns home, at the end of three inſtead of ten years	VI	102
2826	2519	480	*Jeſhuah* the *Jewiſh* high-prieſt dies, and is ſucceeded in that office by his ſon *Joiakim*, who held that office 36 years	IX	517
3826	2519	480	About this time the *Rhodians* laid aſide the monarchic form of government, and introduced the republican form among them	VII	318
3826	2519	480	*Xerxes* makes his firſt expedition into *Greece*, whoſe army, when he arrived at *Thermopylæ*, a narrow paſs that divides *Theſſaly* from *Greece*, conſiſted of 2,641,610 ſoldiers, excluſive of ſervants, eunuchs, women, ſutlers, *&c.* computed at as many more	IV	591
3826	2519	480	*Leonidas*, joint king of *Sparta*, and 300 *Spartans*, reſolutely reſiſt the *Perſians* at *Thermopylæ*, and are all ſlain; and is ſucceeded in the kingdom by his ſon *Cleombrotus*, who dying very ſoon, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Pauſanias*, tutor to *Pliſtarchus* ſon of *Leonidas*	IV	596
3826	2519	480	*Xerxes* takes *Athens*, and burns the city and all its temples down to the ground, and lays waſte and deſtroys the country all about; but being ſoon after engaged by the united confederate *Grecian* fleet, (conſiſting of 380 ſail, under the ſole command of *Themiſtocles* the *Athenian* commander at *Salamis*), the *Perſians* and their confederates, being 2000 ſail, *Themiſtocles* took and deſtroy'd upwards of 200 ſail, with all the men and ammunition, and diſperſed the reſt, *&c.*	IV	600
3826	2519	480	*Hamilcar*, the *Carthaginian* general, is killed by *Gelon* the *Syracuſan* tyrant, and his army intirely defeated; whereupon his ſon *Giſco* is baniſhed, and a peace concluded	XVI	524
3827	2520	479	The *Spartans* decree the prize of prudence to *Themiſtocles* the *Athenian* general, honour him with a crown of olive leaves, and beſtow a moſt magnificent chariot upon him, and eſcort him home with a guard of 500 men, an honour never by them paid to any one before	VI	112
3828	2521	478	*Athens* laid in aſhes by *Mardonius*, the *Perſian* general, a ſecond time, who was ſoon		

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			after killed at *Platæa* in a general engagement, where the *Greeks* overcame the *Perſians* with ſo great a ſlaughter, that they left but 3000 perſons alive out of 300,000; and the ſame day the *Perſians* were alſo defeated at *Mycale* in *Ionia*, by the *Greeks*, under the command of *Xantippus*, &c.	V	2
3828	2521	478	Diſputes ariſing among the *Romans* about chuſing conſuls, S. *Atratinus* is appointed chief governor, and is ſucceeded by *Sp. Lartius* a few days afterwards, by whoſe good management *C. Julius* and *Q. Fabius Vitulanus* were choſe conſuls	XI	316
3829	2522	477	The *Athenians* take *Seſtos*, and purſue and take *Oibazus*, one of the *Perſian* generals, and put him and his men to death; and alſo *Artayctes*, another *Perſian* general, who offered to ſacrifice 100 talents to *Proteſilaus*, and pay 200 talents for his own and his ſon's life, but is refuſed, he being impaled, and his ſon ſtoned before his face	VI	116
3830	2523	476	*Themiſtocles* rebuilds *Athens*, and makes *Piræus* the *Athenian* port, inſtead of *Phalerum*, it being larger and more commodious	VI	119
3830	2523	476	*Anaxilas*, the tyrant of *Rhegium*, (a famous city over-againſt *Sicily* (on the coaſt of *Italy*) dies		
3830	2523	476	The *Romans* with great difficulty defeat the *Hetrurians*, the conſul *Cn. Manlius Cincinnatus*, &c. being ſlain	XI	329
3831	2524	475	The *Fabii* undertake the defence of the *Roman* frontiers againſt the *Veientes*, at their own expence	XI	321
3832	2525	474	*Cæſo Fabius* is made the firſt proconſul, which office gave him conſular power over the troops that he commanded	XI	322
3832	2525	474	*Pauſanias*, the *Spartan* king, behaved ſo inſolently and tyrannically towards the *Greek* confederates, that they unanimouſly choſe *Ariſtides* the *Athenian* to be their chief commander, and voluntarily tax themſelves, and acknowledge *Athens* to be the chief city of *Greece*	VI	121
3834	2527	472	*Gelon*, tyrant, (king) at *Syracuſe*, dies, and is ſucceeded by his brother *Hiero*, who reigned 13 years	VII	105

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3834	2527	472	*Epicharmus*, a famous *Syracusan* poet, that either invented or introduced comedy among them, flourished in the times of *Gelon* and *Hiero*, kings of *Syracuse*, ——— *Marshall.*		
3834	2527	472	The *Roman* consuls, *Virginius* and *Servilius*, intirely defeat the *Hetrurians*, who besieged *Rome*, and caused a famine, by which overthrow, plenty, liberty, *&c.* was again restored to the city, and the inhabitants thereof	XI	311
3832	2529	470	The *Roman* consul *Manlius*, without any loss, reduces the *Veientes* to sue for peace, and a truce of forty years is granted them: For this unbloody victory, he is granted an ovation	XI	328
3832	2529	470	*Democritus*, the supposed author of the *Atomic* system, (Vol. I. p. 19.) and of *Fatal Necessity*, *&c.* now flourished. He was a great astronomer and geometrician; he us'd to ridicule the *Athenians* unreasonable pursuit after wealth, by laughing at them; he made himself blind, by looking upon a brazen globe when the sun shone upon it: He was born at *Abdera* in *Thrace*, and called the *Abderite*	IX	362
3837	2530	469	*Pausanias* joint king of *Sparta* dies, and is succeeded by *Plistarchus*, who reigned 3 years	VI	342
3837	2530	469	*Cimon* the *Athenian*, (son of *Miltiades* by the daughter of the king of *Thrace*) a man of consummate wisdom, integrity, and courage, chose admiral of the *Grecian* fleet, and sent against the *Persians*	VI	127
3837	2530	469	*Leotychides*, joint king of *Sparta*, (*Lacedæmon*) dies in exile, and was succeeded by his grandson *Archidamus*, the son of *Zeuxidamus*, who died before his father *Leotychides*	VI	342
3838	2531	468	*Diagoras*, the *Greek* philosopher, born at *Melos*, one of the islands in the *Ægean* sea, was the first that affirmed that there were no gods, (for which he was called an atheist) now flourished ——— *Marshall.*		
3838	2531	468	*Cimon*, the *Athenian* general, taking the city *Eion* from the *Persians*, the *Persian* commander burnt the palace, his garison, all his wealth, and himself	VI	128
3838	2531	468	A most dreadful earthquake happened at *Sparta* in which 20,000 inhabitants and		

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			all the houſes but five, were deſtroyed; upon which the *Helotes* and *Meſſenians*, *&c.* revolt	VI	342
3838	2531	468	*Cimon* performs great things in *Caria*, ſails to *Cyprus*, and obtains a complete victory over the *Perſian* fleet, takes 100 of their ſhips, purſues and attacks them on land, routs them, and ſo gains two victories in one day	VI	129
3838	2531	468	*Cimon*, with only four ſhips, takes 13 of the enemies gallies, reduces all *Cherſoneſus*, conquers the revolted *Thaſians*, recovers the gold mines from them, lying between the rivers *Nyſſus* and *Strymon*, upon which the *Athenians* ſend a colony to ſettle in *Amphipolis*, a famous city of *Thrace*	VI	131
3838	2531	468	The *Lacedæmonians* ſolicit the *Athenians* for help againſt their revolted ſubjects, the *Helotes*, *&c.* upon which *Cimon* is ſent with an army, and does wonders	VI	132
3839	2532	467	*Ariſtides*, the great *Athenian* commander, dies. (Note C.)	VI	134
3840	2533	466	*Arceſilaus* IV. ſucceeds *Battus* IV. in the kingdom of *Cyrene*, and reigned 35 years	XVII	459
3840	2533	466	Upon the death of *Hiero*, tyrant of *Syracuſe*, his brother *Thraſybulus* ſucceeded him, but after 11 months reign, the people drove him out, and thereby enjoyed their liberty ſixty years	VII	110
3840	2533	466	*Pliſtoanax* ſucceeds *Pliſtarchus* in the joint kingſhip of *Lacedæmon*, and reigned 58 years	VI	342
3841	2534	465	*Appius*, now out of his conſulſhip, is cited to appear before the people of *Rome*, to anſwer the complaints exhibited againſt him; he being conſcious of his own guilt, murders himſelf	XI	336
3842	2535	464	The *Roman* conſul, *Servilius*, defeats the *Sabines*, and *Quinctius*, the *Equi* and *Volſci*, and takes the city of *Antium*, and has a triumph decreed him	XI	337
3842	2535	464	*Xerxes* king of *Perſia* giving himſelf up to luxury, *&c.* *Artabanus*, the captain of his guards, conſpires againſt him, with *Mithridates* his chamberlain, and murders him upon his bed	V	9
3842	2535	464	*Artaxerxes* I (called *Longimanus*) ſucceeds his father *Xerxes* in the kingdom of *Perſia*, after having killed his uncle *Artabanus*,		

who

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			who had uſurped the crown ſeven months, and reigned 41 years	V	11
3842	2535	464	*Cimon* the *Athenian* commander, after all his heroic actions, is rewarded with oſtraciſm or baniſhment for 10 years	VI	137
3843	2536	463	The *Bactrian* rebellion gives riſe to the *Libyan* rebellion of *Inarus*, and the *Egyptian* rebellion of *Amyrteus*	V	12
3846	2539	460	The *Carthaginians* war againſt the *Moors*, *Numidians*, *&c* the ſucceſs whereof was, that they were excus'd the annual tribute they formerly paid, *&c.*	XVI	525
3847	2540	459	After ten years war, the *Spartans* reduce the *Helotæ*, and expell the *Meſſenians* from *Ithome*	VI	344
3847	2540	459	*Ephialtes*, one of the great ſticklers for liberty at *Athens*, having gained over a conſiderable party, became a great check upon the *Areopagite* court, for which he was murdered by *Ariſtodicus*, a *Tanagrian*, in the ſtreet	VI	137
3847	2540	459	A dreadful plague broke out in *Rome*, which ſwept away the flower of their youth, the fourth part of the ſenators, the greateſt part of the tribunes, the two conſuls, and the two augurs, *&c.*	XI	339
3848	2541	458	*Ezra* the *Jew* ſent by *Artaxerxes* king of *Perſia*, in the ſeventh year of his reign, to *Jeruſalem*, with great preſents for the temple, and full power to rectify the *Jewiſh* church and ſtate, *&c.* and alſo to have power over life and death	IX	518
3848	2541	458	The conſul *Lucretius Tricipitinus*, at the head of a large army, goes againſt the *Equi* and *Volſci*, to revenge the affronts they had given the *Romans* during the plague, engages and kills both their generals, and 13,460 men	XI	339
3849	2542	457	The *Athenians* engage the *Lacedemonians* at *Tanagra*, and are overcome with a great ſlaughter; ſoon after they engage again, but both ſides ſuffering greatly, a truce is made for a ſhort time	VI	138
3849	2542	457	The *Spartans* take the *Thebans* into their protection, and give them *Bœotia*, *&c.* upon which the *Athenians* ſend a ſmall army againſt them, under *Myronides*, who gained a complete victory over a very great army, then marches to *Tanagra*, and took it by ſtorm, and razed it to		

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			the ground, then plunders *Bœotia*, and overthrows an army of the inhabitants; falls upon the *Locrians*, pierces into *Thessaly*, and chastises their treachery, and then returns to *Athens* laden with riches and glory		
3850	2543	456	*Tolmides*, the *Athenian* admiral, takes *Methon* (a sea-port in *Laconia*, belonging to the *Spartans*) but being forced to quit it, takes *Gythium*, another sea-port, which he burnt with all the shipping and naval stores; then he reduced *Zacynthus*, and all the neighbouring cities, and also *Naupactus*, by composition, turns out the *Spartans*, and plants a colony of *Messenians* in their stead	VI	140
3850	2543	456	*Appius Herdonius*, a *Sabine*, attempts the reduction of *Rome* by surprize, puts all to the sword he meets with, and lodges himself in the capitol, from whence he kills the consul *Valerius*, who went against him, *&c.*	VI	141
3850	2543	456	*Quintius Cincinnatus*, father of *Cæso*, is sent for from his country seat, where he practis'd farming, to be the *Roman* consul. As soon as his time was out, he left the city, and went home to farming again	XI	349
3850	2543	456	The *Persians*, with a great army under *Megabyzus*, go to raise the siege of *Memphis*; *Inarus* and his confederates engage him, but are overthrown with a great slaughter, by which *Egypt* was again reduced to the subjection of *Persia*, and *Sartamus* was made governor thereof	XI	351
3851	2544	455	*Pericles* the *Athenian* invades *Peloponnesus* with fifty ships, *&c.* and burns and spoils all before him; but *Cimon* being recalled from banishment, a peace is concluded	V	14
3851	2544	455	The *Roman* consul *L. Cornelius Maluginensis* intirely reduces the *Equi*, and the consul *Fabius Vibulanus* the *Volsci*, and make both become tributaries to the *Romans*, for which the two consuls have a triumph	VI	141
3852	2545	454	*Perdiccas* II. succeeds his father *Alexander* in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigns 41 years	XI	353
3852	2545	454	*Inarus*, and the *Athenians* that escaped at *Memphis*, having long defended themselves in the city of *Byblus* in the island of *Prosopotis*, were at last forced to surrender	VII	582

upon

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			upon honourable terms, and were carried prisoners to *Susa*	V	15
3853	2546	453	*Cimon* the *Athenian* commander, with 200 sail of ships, attacks the *Persians* with 300 sail, takes 100, destroys many others, lands in *Cilicia*, defeats *Megabyzus*, the *Persian* general, with 300,000 men, and concludes a peace for 51 years between the *Greeks* and *Persians*	V	16
3854	2547	452	The *Romans* again make *Quinctius Cincinnatus* dictator, and send for him from his rural retirement; he goes with an army to the relief of the consul *Minucius*, who was shut up by the *Equi*, who had revolted, overcomes them, and makes them pass under the yoke; returns in triumph to *Rome*, with the enemies general at the head of his chariot, and a great number of the enemies officers in chains, &c. He abdicates his office the sixteenth day, &c.	XI	354
3854	2547	452	The tribunes of the people are increased from five to ten persons, to be all chose new every year	XI	358
3856	2549	450	The two books of the *Chronicles* in the *Old Testament* are now supposed to be wrote by *Ezra*; the two last verses are the beginning of the book of *Ezra*. ——— *Marshall.* ———		
3857	2550	449	*Themistocles*, the famous *Athenian* commander, after having done abundance of noble acts for his country, was ingratefully banish'd; and retiring to the *Persian* court, became a great favourite with king *Artaxerxes*, who gave him a *Persian* wife and a large estate, which after enjoying some years, he died, and was honourably buried. (Note A.)	VI	124
3857	2550	449	*Cimon* the *Athenian* general takes *Citium*, (where he died of his wounds) and *Malus* in *Cyprus*, defeats the *Phœnician* fleet, beats the *Persian* army under *Megabyzus*, and besieges *Cyprus*, upon which the *Persians* conclude a peace greatly advantageous to the *Greeks*	VI	143
3857	2550	449	*Inarus* the *Libyan* king, contrary to agreement, is delivered to the mother of king *Artaxerxes*, who caus'd him to be crucify'd, and all his companions beheaded; upon which *Megabyzus* the *Persian* general revolt		

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			revolts, raiſes a great army in his province of *Syria*, and defeats *Oſiris*, who was ſent againſt him with 200,000 men	V	16
3857	2550	449	The *Romans* make a law to impower magiſtrates to puniſh ſuch as were wanting in reſpect to their dignity, 2 oxen and 30 ſheep	XI	365
3857	2550	449	The *Romans* ſend meſſengers to *Greece*, to collect a body of laws from all thoſe uſed in the *Greek* cities, eſpecially *Athens*	XI	365
3858	2551	448	*Megabyzus* (the rebel *Perſian* genera) defeats *Menoſtanes*, the king's nephew; upon which the king ſends him his pardon, and he lays down his arms and returns to the king at *Suſa*	V	17
3858	2551	448	A great plague in *Italy* ſweeps away abundance of all ſorts of people, the conſul, and him named to ſucceed him, the high-prieſt of *Jupiter*, the augur, and four of the tribunes	XI	366
3859	2552	447	*Tolmides*, the *Athenian* commander, and his army, are cut to pieces at *Cheronea* by the *Bœotians*, &c. To redeem their priſoners, the *Athenians* for ever quit claim of all right over them	VI	146
3860	2553	446	*Pericles*, the *Athenian* general, enters the iſland of *Eubœa*, takes the city of *Heſtiea*, turns out the inhabitants, and puts a colony of *Athenians* therein; upon which the whole iſland ſubmits to the *Athenians*, and a peace is concluded between them and the *Spartans* for 30 years	VI	146
3860	2553	446	The decemvirs choſe at *Rome*, to compoſe a body of *Roman* laws, and to have the execution thereof; at firſt they governed daily and alternately, &c.	XI	368
3861	2554	445	The *Roman* people being aſſembled, the decemvirs cauſe the laws they had collected and compoſed, wrote in ten tables, to be read; which being approved, were ordered to be tranſcribed on pillars of braſs, and ſet up in the forum as the foundation of all judicial determinations	XI	368
3861	2554	445	*Artaxerxes*, king of *Perſia*, in the 20th year of his reign, in the month *Niſan*, (about the 21ſt of our *April*) ſends *Nehemiah* (who was his cup-bearer, tho' a *Jew*) governor over the *Jews* in *Judea*, &c. and commands him to rebuild *Jeruſalem*, which he		

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			did with great expedition, the wall being rebuilt in 52 days, tho' ſtrongly oppoſed by *Sanballat* the *Horonite*: From this year begins the 70 prophetical weeks, or 490 years, in which time was to be accompliſhed the 7 weeks of propheſying and anointing our great high-prieſt *Jeſus Chriſt*, called alſo the cutting off the *Meſſiah*, and laſtly, the covenant with many till the ceaſing of the ſacrifice, &c.	IX	540
3861	2554	445	*Jehoiakim*, the *Jewiſh* high prieſt, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Eliaſhib*, who enjoyed that office 34 years	IX	553
3862	2555	444	The *Sibenians* give the *Sybarites* (a people of *Italy*, who were a ſecond time drove out by the *Crotoniani*) the aſſiſtance of ten ſhips, with a conſiderable number of men, under the command of *Lampo* and *Xenocrates*, and likewiſe proclaim free liberty for ſuch as were deſirous to go and ſettle with them, which many did: The *Sybarites* being re-eſtabliſhed, called their new-built city *Thurium*, and themſelves *Thurians*	VI	147
3863	2556	443	The decemvirs appointed time being expired, inſtead of propoſing the election of new magiſtrates, propoſe adding two tables of laws more to the former ten, ſo that there were now the twelve famous tables of *Roman* laws, and continue themſelves by force	XI	372
3864	2557	442	The decemvirs acting quite contrary to their inſtitution, the people and *Roman* army revolt: the ſenate aſſembles, and aboliſhes the decemvirs, and choſe *L. Valerius* and *M. Horatius* conſuls for the year enſuing, who, to ingratiate themſelves with the people, made many popular laws	XI	385
3864	2557	442	The *Equi*, *Volſci*, and *Sabines*, having revolted, are reduced by the conſuls *Valerius* and *Horatius*, for which the *Roman* people give them a triumph, in oppoſition to the ſenate, who refuſed it to them	XI	388
3866	2559	440	The *Athenians* declare war againſt the *Samians*, and having conquered them, their general *Pericles* changed their government into a democracy, which occaſioned great tumults; the *Samians* being ſupported by *Piſſuthnes*, the *Perſian* general, they revolt, and expel the *Athenian* gari-		

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			ſon; *Pericles* going againſt them, defeats them at ſea, *&c.* and after nine months ſiege, takes *Samos*, demoliſhes the walls, ſeizes their ſhips, *&c*	VI	152
3866	2559	440	*Pindar* the famous *Theban* poet, dies; he was chief of all the lyric poets, and ſo valued by *Alexander*, that his houſe only remained unburnt at his taking the city of *Thebes*	VIII	67
3866	2559	440	The *Roman* patricians and plebeians renewing their old diſpute about ſuperiority, the *Equi* and *Volſci* revolt, and ravage the country, even to the gates of *Rome*; upon which the conſuls *Quinctius* and *Fabius* head an army of *Romans*, engage and defeat them	XI	391
3867	2560	439	*Pericles*, the *Athenian* general, pronouncing an excellent oration in praiſe of the ſlain in the ſeveral engagements he had been in, for their country's ſervice, is crowned with garlands by the ladies at *Athens*	VI	153
3868	2561	438	The office of conſulſhip at *Rome* made void, and military tribunes choſe; which government laſting but a very ſhort time, *T. Quinctius* is named for the inter-rex, who ſummoned the people, who reſtored the conſulſhip again in the perſons of *T. Quinctius Capitolinus* and *M. Geganius*; the cenſorſhip was alſo revived again, conſiſting of two perſons, impowered every five years to review the eſtates and perſons of all the *Roman* people; *Papirius* and *Sempronius* were now choſe into that office	XI	391
3868	2561	438	The *Corcyrians* beat the *Corinthians* and their confederates, and take *Epidamnum* by ſtorm, *&c.*	VI	155
3868	2561	438	*Iſocrates*, the famous *Athenian* philoſopher, born: His panegyrick upon *Evagoras*, king of *Salamis*, was ſo well received, that his ſon *Nicocles* gave him twenty talents as a reward for it. He died at 98 years of age	VIII	407
3869	2562	437	The *Athenians* aſſiſt the *Corcyrians*, *&c.* againſt the *Corinthians*, *&c.* they engage, and both ſides getting alternate advantages, both gain the victory	VI	155
3869	2562	437	*Sp. Mælius*, a *Roman* knight, aſpires to the ſovereign power. At this time a		

great

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			great famine happening in *Rome*, the senate creates a new magiſtrate, called the *Super-intendant* of proviſions; who endeavouring to procure corn from the neighbouring countries, was diſappointed by *Sp. Mælius*'s having monopolized it before; and who, to ſtrengthen his party, diſtributed it among the meaner people *gratis*, *&c.*	XI	394
3870	2563	436	*Anaxagoras*, the famous philoſopher and preceptor to *Pericles*, is baniſhed *Athens*, under pretence of introducing novelties in religion		
3870	2563	436	*Quinctius Cincinnatus* is made dictator, and having appointed *Servilius Ahala* his general of horſe, cites *Sp. Mælius* before him in the forum, who refuſing to appear, is arreſted by the lictors, but reſcued by the people, upon which *Servilius* ruſhes in among the crowd and kills *Mælius* upon the ſpot, and then his houſe was razed to the ground, and the vaſt quantities of corn he had amaſſed was ſold to the people at low rates	XI	394
3870	2563	436	*Pericles* gets *Thucydides*, his competitor, baniſh'd by oſtraciſm	VI	158
3870	2563	436	The *Potideans* revolt from the *Athenians*, upon which *Callias*, with an *Athenian* army, engages and defeats them; *Callias* is killed in the battle, and *Phormio* becomes a general in his ſtead, who inveſts the city of *Potidea*, and the inhabitants obſtinately defend it	VI	157
3871	2564	435	Diſputes running very high at *Rome*, three military tribunes are choſe for the officers of this year, inſtead of two conſuls	XI	395
3872	2565	434	The *Fidenates* revolting from the *Romans*, *L. Sergius* the conſul being unſucceſsful againſt them, *Mamercus Æmilius* is made dictator, overcomes them and their allies, kills *Tolumnius*, and overcomes the united forces of the *Faliſci*, *Fidenates*, and *Veientes*, returns in triumph, and depoſites the *Spolia Opima* in the temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*	XI	395
3873	2566	433	*Nehemiah* having finiſhed his work at *Jeruſalem*, dedicates the temple with great joy, and afterwards goes to give king *Artaxerxes* an account of his proceedings, *&c.* Here the *Old Teſtament* hiſtory ends	IX	542

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3874	2567	432	The *Peloponneſian* war breaking out, the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians* both ſolicit the friendſhip of *Artaxerxes* king of *Perſia*, which he artfully evaded	V	18
3874	2567	432	A grievous plague raging in *Rome*, the *Veientes* and *Fidenates* revolt again, upon which *Q. Servilius Priſcus* is made dictator, who engages and overcomes them, and took the city of *Fidenæ*, &c. A cenſus this year	XI	397
3875	2568	431	The *Athenians* do infinite miſchief along the *Peloponneſian* ſhore, infeſt the *Locrians*, and eject the inhabitants of *Ægina*, and people it with *Athenians*: They enter *Megara*, &c. and burn and deſtroy all before them, as the *Spartans* had done in *Attica*; thus the firſt year of the war did immenſe damage to all parties	VI	165
3875	2568	431	The *Peloponneſian* war actually begins in the ſpring of this year	VI	165
3875	2568	431	*Arceſilaus* IV. king of *Cyrene*, being killed by his ſubjects, his ſon endeavoured to ſucceed him, but being repulſed by the *Cyreneans*, was forced to retire into the *Heſperides*, where he died, and ſo ended the kingdom of *Cyrene*, after it had ſtood 200 years, under the government of eight kings	XVII	459
3876	2569	430	*Jeremiah* is ſuppoſed to write his book or prophecy about this time		
3876	2569	430	The conſuls laid aſide, and 3 military tribunes choſe for this year's government of *Rome*	XI	397
3877	2570	429	Three military tribunes govern *Rome* this year	XI	397
3878	2571	428	The conſulſhip reſtored again to *T. Quinctius* and *C. Julius Mento*, who go againſt the *Equi* and *Volſci*, who had revolted, but through diſagreement between themſelves are defeated, near mount *Algidus*; upon which *Poſthumius Tubertus* was choſe dictator, who going againſt the rebels, defeated them; and returning to *Rome* in triumph, laid down his commiſſion	XI	397
3878	2571	428	*Anaxagoras* the great philoſopher dies: He mended the *Ionic* philoſophy, and firſt admitted an intelligent Being, diſtinct from matter; and alſo ſuppoſed the air to be the firſt principle of the univerſe. He was the firſt that wrote of the eclipſe of the moon	I	40

Pericles,

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3878	2571	428	*Pericles*, the famous *Athenian* partizan, with all his family, dies of the plague at *Athens*	VI	172
3878	2571	428	*Archidamus*, king of *Sparta*, beſieges *Platæa*, with a great army	VI	171
3878	2571	428	The *Peleponneſian* navy waſtes the iſland of *Zacynthus*, and does abundance of damage	VI	171
3878	2571	428	The *Lacedæmonians* ſolicit the king of *Perſia* to aſſiſt them againſt the *Athenians*, and alſo *Sytalces* king of *Thrace*; but *Sytalces* having been admitted a citizen of *Athens*, he delivers up the *Spartan* ambaſſadors to the *Athenians*, who put them to death	VI	171
3879	2572	427	*Archidamus* invades *Attica* a third time, and waſtes and deſtroys with implacable hatred whatever belonged to the *Athenians*, upon which *Leſbos* and *Methymne* revolt from the *Athenians*	VI	173
3879	2572	427	*Agis* ſucceeds his father *Archidamus* as joint king of *Lacedæmon*, and reigned 27 years	VI	273
3879	2572	427	A law made at *Rome* to turn the fines for diſreſpect to magiſtrates into money; the ox to be rated at 100 aſſes of braſs, and the ſheep at 10 aſſes	XI	398
3880	2573	426	The *Lacedæmonians*, after a ſiege of two years, take *Platæa*, put all the gariſon to the ſword, and ſell the women for ſlaves; and ſo put an end to one of the braveſt and moſt generous of all the *Grecian* people; and a while after the city was razed, and ſo remained till rebuilt by *Alexander the Great*	VI	176
3880	2573	426	The famous *Corcyrian* ſedition	VI	176
3881	2574	425	The plague rages extravagantly at *Athens*, and carries off great numbers of all ſorts of people	VI	177
3881	2574	425	An extraordinary drought occaſioned a famine, which was followed by a dreadful plague in *Rome*	XI	398
3882	2575	424	*Archidamus*, king of *Sparta*, returns home from his intended invaſion of *Attica* being frightened by abundance of earthquakes that now happened	VI	178
3882	2575	424	Upon the death of *Artaxerxes*, his only legitimate ſon *Xerxes* II. ſucceeded him in his kingdom of *Perſia*, who having drank immoderately at a great entertainment, retired to his bed-chamber to ſleep, whither being followed by one of		

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			his baſtard brothers, named *Sogdianus*, whom *Pharnacyas* the eunuch let in, *Sogdianus* killed him there, after he had reigned 45 days, and ſet himſelf up in his ſtead	V	18
3882	2575	424	*Sogdianus*, (by the murder of *Xerxes* his lawful king, and *Bagorazus*, his father's moſt faithful eunuch) became ſo odious and hateful, that he endeavoured to murder all thoſe he ſuſpected, and therefore ſent to *Ochus* (one of his baſtard brothers, at that time governor of *Hyrcania*) to murder him, who being appriz'd of his intent, rais'd a great army, being joined by ſeveral of the governors of the provinces; They put the *Tiara* upon the head of *Ochus*, and proclaimed him king; upon which *Sogdianus* came to an accommodation with *Ochus*, who, as ſoon as he got hold of him, ordered him to be ſmothered in aſhes, after a reign of 6 months and 15 days; then *Ochus* changed his own name into *Darius*, and is commonly called *Darius Nothus*, or *Darius* the baſtard. He reigned 19 years as king of *Perſia*	V	18
3883	2576	423	The conſuls were laid aſide this year, and four military tribunes governed *Rome* in their ſtead	XI	399
3883	2576	423	Three of the tribunes go againſt the *Veientes*, who had revolted; but differing among themſelves, the *Veientes* defeat them; upon which *Mamercus Æmilius* was again choſe dictator, who entirely routed the *Veientes* and the *Fidenates*, took the city of *Fidenæ*, and the *Veientine* camp, the whole being performed in ſixteen days. *Æmilius* returns to *Rome*, had the honours of a triumph, and laid down his dictatorſhip	XI	399
3883	2576	423	The *Athenians* having taken the iſland *Pylus* from the *Lacedæmonians*, and carried away all the *Spartans* priſoners, people it with a colony of *Meſſenians*, whom the *Spartans* had cruelly drove out of their own country	VI	179
3884	2577	422	The *Athenians* having overcome the *Corcyrians*, drew them out by 20 at a time, and put them to death with the utmoſt cruelty, for aſſiſting the *Spartans* againſt them	VI	182

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3884	2577	422	The *Athenians*, ſuſpecting the *Chians* intended to revolt, ſent a fleet with orders to break down the walls of the city of *Chios*, which was done accordingly	VI	182
3884	2577	422	The conſulſhip again laid aſide, and four patrician military tribunes choſe at *Rome*	XI	400
3885	2578	421	This year the government of *Rome* was alſo by four patrician military tribunes	XI	400
3885	2578	421	The beginning of this year a great earthquake, and an eclipſe of the ſun, happened at *Athens* together	VI	182
3885	2578	421	The *Lacedæmonians* and *Bœotians* having engaged the *Athenians*, who beſieged *Megara*, got poſſeſſion of the city, and drove out all thoſe who ſided with the *Athenians* and then called home the exiles, who ſeized and got put to death 100 of their opponents, and then changed the democratic form of government into an oligarchy	VI	184
3886	2579	420	The *Lacedæmonians* ſurprize, engage, and kill 600 *Athenians*, and rout the reſt, with the loſs only of ſeven men: In this battle both armies loſt their generals, *Braſidas* for the *Spartans*, and *Cleon* for the *Athenians*	VI	186
3886	2579	420	A peace concluded between the *Athenians* and *Spartans*, which continued 50 years: This was called the *Nician* peace, from one *Nicias*, a great man of *Athens*, who brought it about	VI	187
3886	2579	420	The conſulſhip again reſtored at *Rome*, in the perſons of *C. Sempronius Atratinus* and *C Fabius Vibulanus*	XI	400
3887	2580	419	Upon the concluſion of the peace, the *Athenians*, at the requeſt of the *Spartans*, remove the *Helotes* and *Meſſenians* from *Pylus* to the iſland of *Cephalenia*	VI	188
3888	2581	418	The *Athenians* conclude a league with the *Argives*, *&c.* for 100 years	VI	190
3889	2582	417	*Agis* king of *Sparta* grants a truce of 4 months to the *Argives*, for which the *Ephori* mulct him a great fine, and threaten to raze his houſe, *&c.*	VI	352
3889	2582	417	The *Athenians* bring back the *Helotes* and *Meſſenians*, and reſettle them in *Pylus*	VI	192
3889	2582	417	*Agis* king of *Sparta* and his confederates defeat the *Argives*, *Athenians*, *&c.* and gain a comp'eat victory over them	VI	352

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3889	2582	417	The tribunes oppoſing the election of conſuls at *Rome*, *L. Papyrius Mugellanus* is choſe inter-rex, who prevailed to have military tribunes choſe inſtead of conſuls, and two new quæſtors to be added, to make up their number four	XI	402
3890	2583	416	Four military tribunes govern *Rome* this year, in which a plot for ſetting fire to the city, and ſeizing the capitol by the ſlaves, was diſcovered and prevented, *&c.*	XI	403
3890	2583	416	*Agis* king of *Sparta* enters *Argos*, where the confederate *Greek* army lay; and juſt as the engagement was going to begin, a truce was clapp'd up, *&c.*	VI	192
3890	2583	416	The *Athenians* invade *Sicily*, and beſiege *Syracuſe*, which defends itſelf bravely, and after being reduced to extreme neceſſity, is relieved by *Gylippus*, general of the *Corinthians*, their confederates	VII	120
3890	2583	416	The *Athenians* joining the *Argives*, *&c.* they break the truce concluded with the *Spartans*, the *Spartans* engage and overthrow them, and thereupon erect a trophy	VI	192
3890	2583	416	The *Argives* deſert the *Athenians*, and make a league with the *Spartans* for 50 years, upon which they demoliſhed democracy (or popular government) and eſtabliſh ariſtocracy (or government by the nobles) among themſelves	VI	193
3891	2584	415	The *Argives* diſliking their new ariſtocratic government aboliſh it, and return to democracy again, and fall upon the *Spartans*, and ſuch citizens as were their friends, kill ſome and baniſh others, renounce their new league with the *Spartans*, and confirm their old one with the *Athenians*	VI	193
3891	2584	415	Three military tribunes govern *Rome* this year, when the city *Labicum* and the *Equi* revolt; the two tribunes who went againſt them, quarrelling, are entirely defeated by the *Equi*; upon which *Q. Servilius* is again choſe dictator, goes againſt the enemy, engages and defeats them, and takes *Labicum*, returns to *Rome* in 3 days after his departure from it, and lays down his dictatorſhip	XI	403
3891	2584	415	The *Athenians*, finding themſelves betrayed by *Perdiccas* king of *Macedon*, renounce their league with him, and declare war againſt him	VI	193

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3892	2585	414	The *Lacedæmonians* begin the 10 years *Decelean* war		
3892	2585	414	The *Athenians* take *Melos*, and put every man able to bear arms to the ſword, and carry the women and children captives to *Athens*	VI	194
3892	2585	414	*Rome* enjoyed profound peace this year under four military tribunes	XI	404
3893	2586	413	Four military tribunes govern this year, when the 10 tribunes of the people create great diſputes about (the agrarian law, or) the diſtribution of the lands taken from the enemy	XI	404
3893	2586	413	The *Hermæ*, or ſtatues of *Mercury*, (of which there were abundance ſet up) were all in one night defaced in *Athens*, but could not be diſcovered by whom	VI	195
3893	2586	413	*Piſuthnes*, governor of *Lydia*, revolts from *Darius* king of *Perſia*, being ſupported by a great army of *Greek* mercenaries; againſt whom *Darius* ſent *Tiſaphernes*, who bought the mercenaries, and forced *Piſuthnes* to ſurrender upon promiſe of life; which he doing, *Darius* ordered him to be ſmothered in aſhes	V	21
3893	2586	413	*Archelaus*, the ſon of *Perdiccas* king of *Macedon*, upon the reſignation of his father, ſucceeds him, and reigns 14 years	VII	582
3893	2586	413	*Alcibiades*, an *Athenian* general, being wrongfully accuſed, runs away to the *Spartans*, who entertain him courteouſly	VI	197
3893	2586	413	*Egypt* revolts from the *Perſians*, and *Amyrteus Saites*, being joined by the inhabitants, came out of the *Fens*, and drove the *Perſians* out of *Egypt*, and reigned over the whole country	V	21
3894	2587	412	*Demoſthenes* the *Athenian* general, attacks *Epipolæ*, in the night, but is repulſed with a mighty ſlaughter	VI	199
3894	2587	412	The *Syracuſans* attack, overthrow, and kill and take priſoners *Demoſthenes* the *Athenian* general, and his whole army; and a few days afterward attack *Nicias*, the other *Athenian* general, who was taken priſoner, and his whole remaining army The two generals, and many of the ſoldiers, contrary to the capitulation, were put to death at the inſtigation of the people. Thus ended the *Sicilian* war, with great diſgrace and prodigious loſs to the *Athenians*		

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3894	2587	412	The four military tribunes keep all things quiet at *Rome* this year	XI	404
3895	2588	411	*P. Poſthumius*, one of the military tribunes that governed this year, going againſt the *Equi* that had revolted, promis'd his ſoldiers the ſpoil of *Bola*, if they took it, but breaking his word after the reduction of the place, for it, and other diſagreeable behaviour, was ſtoned to death by his legions, being the firſt general that was killed by his own ſoldiers ſince the foundation of *Rome*	XI	404
3895	2588	411	The *Athenian* fleet engages and overcomes the *Peloponneſian* fleet; they take a part, and a ſtorm diſperſes the reſt	VI	212
3895	2588	411	The *Athenians* reduce the revolted *Leſbians*, *Clazomenians*, *&c.* to their obedience again	VI	204
3895	2588	411	*Alcibiades*, *&c.* twice defeat the *Spartans*, *&c.* and in the laſt engagement gained two victories in one day, one by ſea, the other by land; took the enemies whole fleet, and more ſpoil than his and the remains of theirs could carry	VI	213
3896	2589	410	The conſulſhip was again reſtored at *Rome*, in the perſons of *A. Cornelius Coſſus*, and *L. Furius Medullinus*. In this and the three following years, nothing remarkable but a plague happened	XI	406
3896	2589	410	*Antiphon* (an *Athenian* of ſuch extraordinary parts and eloquence, was ſo feared, that he was prohibited ſpeaking in public,) and *Piſander* induce the *Athenians* to aboliſh democracy, to chuſe five prytanes (or chief magiſtrates) who ſhould chuſe 100, and each of theſe 100 ſhould chuſe 3 collegues, and that theſe 400 ſhould be a ſenate with ſupreme authority	VI	206
3896	2589	410	The *Spartans* defeat the *Athenian* fleet, and take 22 ſhips out of 36, and kill moſt of them in the reſiduc, upon which *Eubœa* revolts from the *Athenians*	VI	210
3896	2589	410	The *Spartans* and *Athenians* engage again, the latter takes 21 of the former's fleet, which conſiſted of 73 ſail, under *Mindarus*, and the *Athenians* but of 55 under *Thraſybulus*; and of theſe 19 were ſunk or taken in the beginniug of the fight; a few days after the *Athenians* took 8 *Spartan* gallies coming from *Byzantium*, which		

had

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			had revolted, and reduced the city, and *Alcibiades* took nine more	VI	211
3896	2589	410	The *Lacedæmonians* beſiege *Pylus* by land and ſea; the *Athenians* ſend *Anytus* to relieve it, with a ſquadron of ſhips, &c. but the wind not proving favourable, he returned to *Athens*, where he is condemned to death for not performing his orders, and the *Spartans* take *Pylus*	VI	214
3896	2589	410	*Alcibiades* takes *Byzantium*, and puts all the *Spartan* gariſon to the ſword, except 500 which he ſent priſoners to *Athens*	VI	215
3896	2589	410	*Eliaſhib* high-prieſt of the *Jews* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Joiada* (or *Judas*) who officiated in that ſtation 36 years	IX	553
3896	2589	410	*Mindarus* the *Spartan* admiral defeated and killed	VI	213
3897	2590	409	The expiration of the firſt ſeven weeks of the ſeventy weeks of *Daniel*'s prophecy	IX	554
3897	2590	409	*Alcibiades* and *Theramenes* return to *Athens* in triumph, with 200 ſhips, and an immenſe ſpoil	VI	215
3897	2590	409	*Antiochus*, the lieutenant of *Alcibiades*, breaks his maſters orders, and in his abſence attacks the *Spartan* fleet, is defeated and killed, and 15 of his ſhips taken by the enemy; upon which *Alcibiades* is accuſed, and depoſed by the *Athenian* ſenate, and goes into voluntary baniſhment	VI	216
3898	2591	408	*Pauſanias* the ſon of *Pliſtonax* ſucceeds his father in the joint kingdom of *Laced mon*	VI	353
3898	2591	408	*Hannibal* (the ſon of *Giſco* the *Carthaginian*) makes an expedition into *Sicily*, takes and razes *Selinus* and *Himera*	XVI	578
3898	2591	408	*Conon* the *Athenian* general engages *Callicratides* the *Spartan* general in a ſea fight, is overcome, and loſes 30 ſhips, and afterwards is cloſely beſieged in *Mitylene*	VI	216
3898	2591	408	The *Athenians* engage *Callicratides* a ſecond time, and overcome and kill him, take and deſtroy 79 *Spartan* ſhips, with the loſs of 19 of their own	VI	217
3899	2592	407	*Lyſander* the *Spartan* general, ſurprizes *Conon* the *Athenian* general, and intirely defeats him both by land and ſea, upon which he fled to *Cyprus*, with only eight gallies full of men: This put an end to the maritime power of *Athens* at once. *Lyſander* viſits all the neighbouring cities, and reduces them to the *Spartan* ſub-		

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			jection, changes their form of government, and puts *Spartan* governors in them to keep them in ſubjection	VI	359
3899	2592	407	*Darius* king of *Perſia* inveſts *Cyrus* his youngeſt ſon, though but a youth of 16 years old, with the ſupreme command of all the provinces of *Aſia Minor*	V	22
3900	2593	406	Three of the four quæſtors at *Rome* were this year, for the firſt time, choſe out of the plebeians	XI	406
3901	2594	405	This year *Rome* was governed by three patrician military tribunes; but the *Volſci*, *&c.* revolting, *P. Cornelius Rutilus* was made dictator, who gained a complete victory over the enemy, returned to *Rome*, laid down the dictatorſhip and the military tribunes reſumed their government	XI	406
3901	2594	405	*Artaxerxes* II. eldeſt ſon of *Darius* II. ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Perſia*, and reigned 46 years; before his aſcending the throne, he was called *Arſaces*, (whom the *Greeks* for his extraordinary memory called *Muemon*, that is, *the Remember*)	V	23
3901	2594	405	*Artaxerxes* (*Arſaces*) upon the death of his father *Darius*, went to *Paſargada*, to be there inaugurated after the *Perſian* cuſtom, by the prieſts of *Bellona*, where he was informed his brother *Cyrus* intended to murder him; upon which *Cyrus* was ſeized and condemned, but at the interceſſion of their mother *Paryſatis*, he was both pardoned and reſtored to his government of *Aſia Minor*	V	24
3902	2595	404	*Dionyſius Miles*, ſon in-law to *Hermocrates* the great *Syracuſan*, began his tyranny at *Syracuſe*, having by many inſinuations got himſelf made generaliſſimo, and a guard allowed him for his own perſon, therewith he ſeized the government, and held it with great cruelty 38 years	VII	152
3902	2595	404	*Hannibal*, the *Carthaginian* general, dies, with a great part of his army, of the plague, as they lay before *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*	XVI	586
3902	2595	404	*Imilcar*, the *Carthaginian* general, after *Hannibal*'s death, takes *Agrigentum* and *Gela*, and puts an end to the war, by concluding a treaty with *Dionyſius* the *Syracuſan* tyrant	XVI	589

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3902	2595	404	Three patrician military tribunes govern *Rome* this year. The *Volſci* retake *Verrugo*, and put the *Roman* gariſon to the ſword; upon which the military tribunes go againſt them, ſurprize the *Volſci* while in queſt of booty, and cut them all to pieces	XI	406
3903	2596	403	*Lyſander*, the *Spartan* general, having put *Philocles* the *Athenian* general, and 300 captives, with all their officers, to death, took *Athens*, and pulled down the walls, and eſtabliſhed an oligarchic government of 30, called the 30 tyrants, and ſo compleated the ruin of *Athens*. *Lyſander* growing inſolent, the ephori ſend him the ſcytale, or counter-tally, to recal him	VI	218
3903	2596	403	*Lyſander* ſends immenſe treaſure, which he had taken from the *Athenians*, to *Sparta*, by *Gylippus*, who ſtole a part of it, but being detected, was baniſhed and branded with infamy	VI	360
3903	2596	403	Four patrician military tribunes are again choſe, and revenge the affront offered to the *Roman* ambaſſadors, by taking *Anxur* by ſtorm, *&c.* This year pay was firſt given to the plebeian foot-ſoldiers	XI	408
3904	2597	402	Six military tribunes choſe to govern *Rome*, *&c.* this year	XI	409
3905	2598	401	Six military tribunes choſe to govern *Rome*, *&c.* this year, who cloſely beſieged *Veii* (one of the greateſt cities in *Italy*) and took and razed the city of *Artena*, after having defeated the *Volſci*	XI	409
3905	2598	401	*Thraſybulus*, the *Athenian* general, marches with his army into *Athens*, where laying down their arms, they ſacrifice with the citizens, and reſtore the old democratic government, and expel the 30 tyrants	VI	323
3905	2598	401	*Socrates*, the great philoſopher and ſoldier, wrongfully put to death by the *Athenians*	VI	224
3905	2598	401	*Plato* pleads for *Socrates* at *Athens*, but is forced to deſiſt by the people, who would not permit him to go on	VI	229
3905	2598	401	*Cyrus*, the younger brother of *Artaxerxes* (*Arſaces*) king of *Perſia*, aſpires to the throne, and wars againſt him, with the help of *Xenophon*, the famous *Greek* commander, with 13,000 *Greeks*; but *Cyrus* being overcome, and killed, *Xenophon*,		

with

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			with his remaining *Greeks*, returned home 2325 miles through the enemy's country, tho' continually harraſſed by their army	V	26
3906	2599	400	The *Lacedæmonians* make war with the *Perſians*	V	30
3906	2599	400	*Conon* the *Athenian* made admiral of the *Perſian* fleet: He engages the *Lacedæmonians*, kills their admiral, and totally defeats their whole fleet, conſiſting of 90 ſail, and takes 50 of them, and 500 priſoners, and reduced many of the ſtates dependent on *Sparta* to change ſides	VI	232
3906	2599	400	*Agis*, king of *Lacedæmon*, dies, and is ſucceeded by his brother *Ageſilaus*, who reigned 41 years	VI	273
3906	2599	400	*Conon*, after defeating the *Spartans*, returns to *Attica*, and in his way brings over the *Cyclades* to join the *Athenians*, and reduces *Cythera*, and confirms the *Corinthian* league; and upon his arrival at *Athens*, ſets about rebuilding the walls, refortifying the city, *&c.* for which the *Perſian* general puts him in priſon	VI	233
3906	2599	400	The ſiege of *Veii* ſtill carried on with great		
3907	2600	399	vigour, by the ſix military tribunes of this year, who are now ſaid to invent lines of circumvallation and contravallation, and kept the army in the field all winter in wooden barracks covered with ſkins		
3908	2601	398	This year a law was made, that the *Roman* cavalry ſhould be paid out of the public treaſure	XI	410
3907	2600	399	*Ageſilaus*, king of *Sparta*, routs the *Perſians* under *Tiſaphernes*, takes a great deal of ſpoil, and over-runs all *Lydia*; upon which *Tiſaphernes* was put to death		
3907	2600	399	*Amyntas* ſucceeds *Archelaus* in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigns only one year, and is then ſet aſide	VII	608
3908	2601	398	*Pauſanias* ſucceeds . *myntas* in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigns only one year	VII	608
3908	2601	398	*Ageſilaus*, king of *Sparta*, invades *Phrygia*, took many cities, amaſſed great ſums, marched into *Paphlagonia*, joins *Spithridates*, a revolted *Perſian* lord, then returns and takes *Daſcylium*, a ſtrong city of *Phrygia*, and winters in the palace of *Pharnabazus* the *Perſian* general	V	34

Dionyſius,

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3909	2602	397	*Dionyſius*, the *Syracuſan* tyrant, having defeated his enemies, and confirmed himſelf by ſlaughter, cruelty, and bribery, in the government, addicts himſelf to poetry and other polite arts, in which he imagined himſelf a nonpareil	VII	176
3909	2602	397	*Amyntas* is reſtored, and ſucceeds *Pauſanias* in the kingdom of *Macedon*, and reigned 6 years		
3909	2602	397	Six new military tribunes were choſe to govern *Rome* this year; but by the diſagreement of two that commanded at the ſiege of *Veii*, they are routed by the *Falijci* and *Capenates*, and the ſallies of the *Veientes*; which occaſioned the depoſition of all the ſix military tribunes, and the choice of ſix new ones	XI	411
3909	2602	397	*Dionyſius* the *Syracuſan* breaks his faith with the *Carthaginians*, and ſeizes the perſons, houſes, and effects, of all their ſubjects, which were very large, then trading at *Syracuſe*	XVI	602
3910	2603	396	*Dionyſius* the *Syracuſan* inveſts *Motya* (a very ſtrong city, in league with the *Carthaginians*, built in a ſmall iſland, about half a mile from the ſea-ſhore, where the *Carthaginians* kept their military ſtores and proviſions); and ravaged and reduced moſt of their other confederate cities and provinces; after ſome time ſpent in the ſiege, and ſeveral times attempting to ſtorm it, was as often repulſed, with great loſs on both ſides, but at laſt he takes it, and puts every perſon to the ſword, except ſome that ſheltered themſelves in the *Greek* temples; here he got immenſe riches	XVI	604
3910	2603	396	The *Carthaginians* enter the port of *Syracuſe* in the night, with ten gallies, and ſunk moſt of the ſhips then there, and returned without the loſs of one man	XVI	605
3910	2603	396	Five patrician and one plebeian (*P. Licinius Calvus*) military tribunes choſe for the government of *Rome* this year	XI	412
3910	2603	396	*Thraſybulus* reduces *Byzantium* and *Chalcis*; then he goes to *Leſbos*, and reduces all the revolted cities to the ſubjection of *Athens*; after which he goes to *Rhodes*, and exacts a great ſum of money; the *Rhodians* ſet upon him in the night and kill		

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			him, and drive his army on board their ſhips	VI	234
3911	2604	395	*Nephereus* (or *Nepherites*) of the *Mendeſii*, becomes king of *Egypt*, and reigns 6 years	II	64
3911	2604	395	*Licinius* behaves ſo well this laſt year, that five plebeians and one patrician were choſe to be the military tribunes for governing *Rome* this year	XI	412
3911	2604	395	The *Carthaginians* under *Himilco* retake *Motya*, reduce *Lipara*, the capital of the iſland *Lipara*, the principal of the 7 *Æolian* iſlands; then they inveſt *Meſſana*, take it, and raze it; upon this the *Siculi* revolt from *Dionyſius*, and join *Himilco*: *Leptines*, the *Sicilian* admiral, engages *Mago* the *Carthaginian*, and is intirely defeated with great ſlaughter, loſing 100 gallies, and more than 20,000 men. *Himilco* marches to *Syracuſe*, lays all the country about it waſte, takes *Acradina*, and plunders the rich temples of *Ceres* and *Proſerpina*, then beſieges *Syracuſe*; but a plague breaking out, carries off 150,000 of his men; *Dionyſius* attacks the remainder by land and ſea, and entirely routs them, killing burning, taking and deſtroying, almoſt all their vaſt fleet and army; *Himilco* is forced to pay 300 talents for leave for himſelf and the citizens of *Carthage* to get away in the night. Upon *Himilco*'s return to *Carthage*, he kills himſelf	XVI	610 to 626
3911	2604	395	Upon *Himilco*'s defeat, the *Africans* revolt from the *Carthaginians*, and with an army of 200,000 men they take *Tunis*, and come to *Carthage*: but mutinying among themſelves, they return home again	XVI	627
3911	2604	395	The *Carthaginians* imagining all their misfortunes happened to them for violating the temple of *Ceres* and *Proſerpina* at *Syracuſe*, to appeaſe them they dedicated temples, and ſet up magnificent ſtatues to their honour, and ſelect prieſts out of the greateſt families to ſacrifice to them	XVI	628
3912	2605	394	Upon a great mortality that happened in the *Roman* army, by the ſudden change of the weather from extreme cold to exceſſive heat, the *Sibyline* books were conſulted: The *Duumviri* (who were their		

keepers,

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			keepers) pretended to find a new expiation, called the *Lectiſternium*; *viz.* three beds were placed in a temple round a plentiful table, and the ſtatues of *Apollo*, *Latona*, *Diana*, *Hercules*, *Mercury*, and *Neptune* taken down from their niches, were laid on the beds, and ſerved with magnificent repaſts for eight days; theſe ceremonies were imitated in private families; open houſes were kept for friends, ſtrangers, and enemies; all law-ſuits, diſputes, *&c.* were ſuſpended, and even the priſoners releaſed, to partake of theſe publick rejoicings	XI	413
3913	2606	393	*Conon* comes to *Athens* with 80 ſhips, and 50 talents, and repairs the city of *Athens*, and offers a ſacrifice of 100 oxen	V	37
3913	2606	393	Six military tribunes, all patricians, choſe this year, out of a ſuperſtitious notion that plebeians were of too low an extract, however well qualified, for the diſcharge of ſo high a ſtation	XI	413
3914	2607	392	Six patricians choſe military tribunes for this year, who cauſe (in conformity to the anſwer of the oracle at *Delphos*) pioneers to make a canal to carry off the waters of the lake *Albano*, and convey them all over the fields in trenches, which wonderful work ſubſiſts to this day: The auguries being not auſpicious, theſe ſix tribunes lay down; and after a ſhort interregnum ſix new ones are choſe in their ſtead, all plebeians	XI	414
3914	2607	392	*Mago* the *Carthaginian* endeavours by popular means, to retrieve their affairs in *Sicily*, uſes the inhabitants courteouſly, encourages all deſerters from *Dionyſius*, &c. but engaging with *Dionyſius* is drove out of the field, with the loſs of 800 men, and retires into *Abacænum*, and *Dionyſius* returns to *Syracuſe*	XVI	629
3915	2608	391	*Dionyſius* the *Syracuſan* tyrant, and *Mago*, the *Carthaginian* general, conclude a peace	XVI	630
3915	2608	391	The two military tribunes that carried on the war were intirely defeated; upon which *M. Furius Camillus* was made dictator, who puſhes on the ſiege ſo vigorouſly, that after ten years ſiege *Veii* was taken by ſtorm, and the dictator entered the city		

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			in triumph, drawn in a chariot by four milk white horſes, and his own face painted with vermillion, which gave great offence, *&c.*	XI	414
3915	2608	391	The *Roman* ladies, for voluntarily bringing in their golden toys to make a vaſe to preſent to *Apollo*, were allowed to have funeral orations for illuſtrious women, like thoſe of the men, and liberty to ride in chariots at the public games	XI	416
3915	2608	391	*Evagoras* king of *Cyprus* revolts from the *Perſians*		
3915	2608	391	*Amyntas* king of *Macedon* is depoſed by the *Illyrians*, who brought in *Argæus*, but two years after *Amyntas* was reſtored again, and reigned 19 years	VII	582
3916	2609	390	Six patrician military tribunes rule this year, in which a propoſal is made, that half the ſenators, knights, and people of *Rome* ſhould remove to *Veii*; but after vaſt ſtruggles and much arguing, 'tis over ruled	XI	416
3917	2610	389	*Camillus* (general of the *Roman* army, and one of the military tribunes) by an act of juſtice and generoſity towards the children of the nobles of *Faliſci*, and their tutor, ſo wrought upon them, that they ſubmit voluntarily to the *Romans*	XI	17
3917	2610	389	*Achoris* ſucceeds *Nephereus* as king of *Egypt*, and reigned 13 years	II	65
3918	2611	388	The conſulſhip at *Rome* is reſtored again in the perſons of *L. Lucretius Flavius* and *Severus Sulpitius Camerinus*. This year great diſputes happened between the tribunes of the people and the ſenate; who at laſt decreed that ſix acres of the *Veii* land ſhould be given to every father of a family and every freeman that was ſingle	XI	418
3919	2612	387	*L. Valerius Potitus* and *M. Manlius Capitolinus* choſe conſuls at *Rome*, and begin their office with celebrating the great games in honour of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, *&c.* but a contagious diſtemper happening, with which the conſuls were affected, the people depoſed them, and an interregnum followed, during which three preſidents ruled alternately, day by day, for a ſmall time; and then ſix military tribunes were again choſe.—A cenſus being taken		

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			the number of people fit to bear arms was reported to be 152,583	XI	418
3919	2612	387	The *Spartans* and *Perſians* conclude the peace, called the peace of *Antalcidas*, greatly prejudicial to the *Greeks*	V	38
3919	2612	387	*Camillus*, the great *Roman* commander, goes into voluntary baniſhment, and reſides at *Ardea*	XI	421
3919	2612	387	*Evagoras* expels *Abdymon* the *Citian*, the *Perſian* governor for *Artaxerxes*, and takes poſſeſſion of his paternal kingdom of *Cyprus*, by the help of the *Athenians*.	V	39
3920	2613	386	*Brennus*, king of thoſe *Gauls* called the *Senones*, ſituate between *Paris* and *Meaux*, comes into *Italy*, and beſieges *Cluſium*; the *Cluſini* beg aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, who ſend the three *Fabii* ambaſſadors to *Brennus*; who behaving haughtily, the ambaſſadors go into the town, and head the beſieged in a ſally, wherein they kill a principal *Gauliſh* officer; this enrages *Brennus*, upon which he demands of the *Roman* ſenate, that the *Fabii* ſhould be delivered up to him; but inſtead thereof, the people chuſe them military tribunes for the year enſuing; upon which *Brennus* marches towards *Rome*	XI	421
3920	2613	386	*Dionyſius*, the *Syracuſan* tyrant, fond of being thought a great poet, ſends his verſes and chariots to the *Olympic* games, where he is deſpiſed, which makes him mad, and cauſes him to break out into extravagancies, killing ſome of his friends and baniſhing others	VII	177
3920	2613	386	The *Lacedæmonians* fall upon the *Thebans*, and ſeize their capital; 400 principal *Thebans* fly to *Athens* for ſuccour, where they are kindly received, and by their aſſiſtance retake *Thebes*	VI	237
3920	2613	386	The *Perſians*, under the command of *Tiribazus*, invade *Cyprus* with 300,000 men, and 300 ſhips, and, after an engagement with *Evagoras* king of *Cyprus*, obtain a great victory; upon which *Evagoras* flies to *Salamine*, whither the *Perſians* purſue, and beſiege him by land and ſea, where he is forced to yield on very hard terms	V	40
3921	2614	385	The military tribunes aſſemble a *Roman* army of 40,000 men, and go to meet		

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			Brennus, king of the *Gauls*, whose army was 70,000: They meet and engage, upon the banks of the river *Allia*, where the *Romans* were entirely defeated; upon which the people fled from the city of *Rome* into the neighbouring cities, and 4 days after the battle *Brennus* entered *Rome*, killed all the people he met with, ravaged and burnt the city, demolished the temples and public edifices, and razed the walls to the ground, and besieged the capitol	XI	422
3921	2614	385	The *Gauls* besiege *Ardea*, with a considerable force; but thinking themselves secure, neglect discipline; whereupon *Camillus*, the great *Roman* general, heads the *Ardean* youth, and sallies out in the night, surprises the *Gauls* drowned in wine, and makes a dreadful slaughter; whereupon the scattered *Romans* send deputies to beg *Camillus* to take upon him the command of all the remaining *Roman* forces, but he refusing, the senate reverse his sentence of condemnation, and proclaim him dictator	XI	424
3921	2614	385	The *Gauls* besieging the capitol, find a private passage of very difficult ascent, get up it undiscovered in the night; but some geese that were kept in the court of the capitol in honour of *Juno*, and near her temple, making a noise at the *Gauls* approach, *Manlius* (a gallant soldier, who had pass'd the consulate) attacks them and beats them off the walls, and so saves the capitol; for which he was highly honoured, and geese were ever after had in honour at *Rome*, a flock of them being always kept at the public expence: A golden image of a goose was erected in memory of them, and a goose every year carried in triumph, upon a soft litter finely adorned. From this time the dogs were held in abhorrence, and every year one impaled on a branch of elder	XI	426
3921	2614	385	*Gaus*, admiral of the *Persian* fleet, revolts from *Artaxerxes*, is joined by the *Egyptians* and *Lacedæmonians*; but while vast preparations were making to support him, *Gaus* was murdered by one of his officers, and the whole affair dropt	V	41

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3921	2614	385	The plague and famine rage in *Brennus*'s army, and ſo many of them died in one quarter of the city, as occaſioned it to be called *Buſta Gallica*, or the place where the dead bodies of the *Gauls* were burnt. Both ſides ſuffering extremely, 'twas agreed upon oath, that upon the *Romans* paying 1000 l. weight of gold, the *Gauls* ſhould raiſe the ſiege, and quit the *Roman* territories: When the gold was brought, the *Gauls* ſcales and weights were found to be falſe; upon which *Sulpitius*, one of the *Roman* military tribunes, complaining, *Brennus*, inſtead of excuſing it, threw his ſword and belt into the ſcales where the weights were, crying out, *Væ Victis*, or *Woe to the Conquered*. This continuing the diſpute, *Camillus* with his army comes up, and he with a few followers gets into the city, and orders the gold to be carried back to the treaſury; upon which a ſcuffle happens, and in the following night, *Brennus* and his army retire to the *Gabinian* way, eight miles from *Rome*, and encamp there; in the morning *Camillus* purſued, engaged, and totally overthrew them, with a great ſlaughter, and the remainder were cut off, as they wandered up and down the fields by the inhabitants; ſo that there was not one left to carry the news home; and *Camillus* returned to *Rome* in triumph, loaded with ſpoils, the ſoldiers in their ſongs calling him *Romulus*, father of his country, and ſecond founder of *Rome*, at which ſome of the great men being offended, the tribunes ſpeak diſreſpectfully of *Camillus* inſinuating he aimed to make himſelf king; but the ſenate voted his continuing in the dictatorſhip for one whole year, to put their confuſions to rights, which ended in a decree for rebuilding the city, which *Brennus* had burnt down	XI	428
3922	2615	384	*Camillus* laying down the dictatorſhip, an interregnum followed, wherein *Camillus* and *P. Cornelius Scipio* ruled alternately; and after ſome time, ſix military tribunes were choſe, who immediately ſet about collecting what monuments, tables,		

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			of laws, treaties with nations, &c. could be found in the ruins, &c.	XI	431
3922	2615	384	The *Ædiles* have the care of rebuilding the city of *Rome*: The expence of building the private houſes was defrayed out of the public treaſury; but through haſte, ignorance, and covetouſneſs, the plan was very ill projected and executed	XI	431
3922	2615	384	*Artaxerxes*, king of *Perſia*, goes in perſon againſt the *Caduſians*, (a people inhabiting the mountain between the *Euxine* and *Caſpian* ſea) with an army of 300,000 foot and 20,000 horſe; but the country being unable to furniſh proviſions, a famine enſues, whereby all the horſe, and abundance of the foot, &c. were loſt; but the *Caduſians*, by the artful negotiations of *Tiribazus* were brought to ſubmit to the *Perſians*	V	42
3922	2615	384	*Achoris* king of *Egypt* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Pſammuthis* who reigned only one year.	V	44
3922	2615	384	*Sphodrias*, the *Spartan* commander at *Theſpis*, attempts in the night to ſeize the fort of *Pyræus* at *Athens*; but the ſun riſing when he came to *Eleuſina*, his men refuſed to march any farther; upon which the *Athenians* declare war againſt the *Spartans*	VI	238
3923	2616	383	The *Lacedæmonians*, under *Ageſilaus*, one of their kings, invade *Bæotia*, and brave the *Thebans* and their allies, in the neighbourhood of their own city	VI	239
3923	2616	383	The hardſhips and misfortunes of the *Romans* encourage their tributaries to revolt, upon which *Camillus* is again choſe dictator, who, at the head of an army, attacks and and defeats the *Volſci* and *Latins*, takes their camp and the city of *Bola*, the capital of the *Equi*; from whence he marches againſt the *Volſci*, whom he entirely reduced; from thence he went to *Sutrium* (which the *Hetrurians* had taken, and turned out all the inhabitants, and in which they were revelling without guard) entered the city, put many to the ſword, took a vaſt number of priſoners, and reſtored the natives again, and then returned to *Rome* in triumph a third time. Upon his return, the captives were ſold, and		

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			with part of the amount of the ſale the *Roman* ladies were repaid for their jewels they had formerly contributed, to make a preſent to *Apollo*; and the remainder bought three gold vaſes, which, with *Camillus*'s name inſcribed on them, were put at the feet of *Juno* in the temple of *Jupiter*	XI	432
3923	2616	383	*Nicocreon*, tyrant of *Salamis*, taking offence at a ſatyrical expreſſion of the philoſopher *Anaxarchus*, ordered him to be pounded to death with iron peſtles in a great mortar	VII	402
3923	2616	383	*Nepherotes* ſucceeds *Pſammuthis* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns only four months	II	65
3924	2617	382	*Nectanebis* (the firſt of the *Sebennytic* race) ſucceeds *Nepherotes* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, and reigns 12 years	II	65
3924	2617	382	The *Romans* lay the country of the *Æqui* waſte, to prevent their revolting, and demoliſh the two cities of *Cortuoſa* and *Contenebra*, and repair and ſtrengthen the capitol	XI	434
3924	2617	382	*Dionyſius* the *Syracuſan*, makes a deſcent into *Hetruria*, plunders a rich temple in the ſuburbs of *Argylla*, from whence he carries off 1000 talents in money, and rich ſpoils that he ſold for 500 more	VII	179
3924	2617	382	The *Carthaginians* having declared war againſt *Dionyſius* king of *Syracuſe*, he engages *Mago* the *Carthaginian* general, and kills 10,000 of his men, takes 5000, and obliges the reſt to ſue for peace, which is refuſed	XVI	632
3924	2617	382	The *Carthaginians* having recruited under *Mago*'s ſon, engage and defeat the *Syracuſans* at *Cronion*, and kill *Leptines*, the king's brother, and 14,000 *Syracuſans* on the ſpot; upon which, to obtain peace, *Dionyſius* was forced to pay 1000 talents, and deliver up the city and territories of *Selinus*, and part of the territories of *Agrigentum*	VII	179
3924	2617	382	*Chabrias*, the *Athenian*, engages the *Lacedæmonian* fleet, and after a very long and doubtful battle, at laſt gained an abſolute victory, tho' with the loſs of 18 gallies, the *Lacedæmonians* loſing 24, beſides 8 that were taken with all their men	VI	239

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3924	2617	382	*Chabrias*, the *Athenian* general, after delivering the *Abderites*, while he was ſettling the affairs of the city was aſſaſſinated	VI	240
3925	2618	381	The *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians* make a peace, wherein it was concluded that all the *Grecian* cities ſhould be free, which was neither long nor well kept, the *Thebans* proteſting againſt it, &c.	VI	240
3925	2618	381	The *Perſian* army and fleet come upon the coaſts of *Egypt*, and attack *Peluſium*; but *Nectanebis*, king of *Egypt*, having well fortified and gariſoned it, the *Perſians* could not get any conſiderable advantage, and quarrelling among themſelves ended the war and returned home	II	65
3925	2618	381	A temple, which in the *Gauliſh* war had been vowed to *Mars*, is now built, and conſecrated at *Rome*, and four tribes of the people beyond the *Tiber* added to make up the whole number of tribes 25, who all enjoyed the ſame common rights and privileges	XI	434
3926	2619	380	*Camillus* choſe by the *Romans* one of the military tribunes for this year, with full power to preſide and direct in all warlike affairs; upon which he heads an army, and engages the *Antiates*, *Latins*, and *Hernici*, who had revolted, and overthrows them; after which, going to the relief of *Sutrium*, (then beſieged, and in part taken by the *Hetrurians*) he makes a dreadful ſlaughter of the enemy, conquers the city, and goes to *Nepet*, which had ſubmitted to the *Hetrurians*, and took it by aſſault, and put all the *Hetrurian* ſoldiers to the ſword, and condemned thoſe citizens to die by the lictors axes, that had promoted the diſaffection	XI	435
3929	2622	377	*Manlius*, one of this year's military tribunes, endeavours by all poſſible acts of popularity to engage the peoples affections, in order to graſp the ſupreme power; upon which the *Volſci* revolting, *A. Cornelius Coſſus* is choſe dictator, who marching againſt the *Volſci*, defeats them; then returning to *Rome*, cites *Manlius* before him, and condemns him for an incendiary, &c. after which he was honoured with a triumph; upon which the		

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			ſenate orders a colony of *Roman* citizens to be ſent to *Sutrium*; and allotted each man two acres and a half of arable land	XI	437
3929	2622	377	The *Carthaginians* land an army in *Italy*, and reſtore the inhabitants of *Hippo* (built by the *Locri*) to their city, from whence they had been expelled for being the allies of *Carthage*	XVI	635
3930	2623	376	A moſt terrible plague breaks out at *Carthage*, which ſwept away an infinite number of people, and almoſt depopulated the whole country; this diſtemper made the people ſo mad, as to cauſe the afflicted to ſally out of their houſes, ſword in hand, and kill all they met with: Upon this the *Africans* and *Sardi* revolt, and are reduced with difficulty: This diſtemper is ſaid to afflict the *Carthaginians* ſeveral years	XVI	635
3930	2623	376	*Ageſilaus*, king of *Sparta*, comes ambaſſador to *Nectanebis* king of *Egypt*, to ſolicit ſuccours for the *Lacedemonians* againſt the *Thebans*	II	66
3930	2623	376	*Camillus* again choſe one of this year's military tribunes, and *Manlius* condemned for aſpiring to the regal dignity, and thrown headlong from the capitol; but a plague happening ſoon after, the populace aſcribe it to be a judgment, for unjuſtly puniſhing *Manlius*	XI	441
3931	2624	375	The plague ſweeping away great numbers of the *Romans*, the *Volſci*, &c. revolt, the military tribunes aſſemble an army, but cannot go againſt them, through the violence of the plague; upon which the *Volſci*, &c. commit great ravages upon the *Roman* allies	XI	443
3932	2625	374	Six military tribunes govern *Rome* this year; and the plague being ceaſed, they reduce part of the revolters to their obedience again	XI	444
3932	2625	374	*Nicocles* killed *Evagoras* king of *Cyprus*, and reigned in his ſtead		
3933	2626	373	*Camillus* is a ſixth time choſe military tribune, much againſt his will, and with *L. Furius*. his collegue, goes againſt the revolted *Volſci*, who overcome *Furius*, but are entirely defeated by *Camillus*	XI	444

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3933	2626	373	*Jochanan* (or *John*) ſucceeds his father *Joiada* in the *Jewiſh* high-prieſthood; but *Bagoſes*, governor of *Syria*, &c. having promiſed it to *Jeſhua*, (or *Jeſus* his brother) upon his coming to act, *Jochanan* raiſed his paſſion ſo high, that he killed him in the inner court of the temple; for which *Bagoſes* (the *Perſian* general) ſeverely mulcted the temple ſeven years	IX	554
3934	2627	372	The *Roman* patricians oppoſe the choice of cenſors, which occaſions ſo great a diſturbance, that the *Præneſtines* revolt, and come up to the very gates of *Rome*; upon which *Titus Quinctius* was choſe dictator, and the *Præneſtines* retire from the city to the banks of the *Allia*, whither the dictator followed, and overthrew them: Afterwards he purſued them, and overtook them before they reached *Præneſte*, and overthrew them a ſecond time, took all their ſtrong-holds, and appearing before *Præneſte*, it capitulated. The dictator returned to *Rome* in triumph, bringing from *Præneſte* the ſtatue of *Jupiter Imperator*, which was placed in the capitol between *Jupiter Capitolinus* and *Minerva*, and then laid down his dictatorſhip, which laſted but 25 days; upon which three patricians and three plebeians are choſe military tribunes	XI	447
3934	2627	372	The *Volſci* draw the *Roman* generals into an ambuſcade, and kill many of their men, and take their camps	XI	449
3934	2627	372	The *Athenians* and *Lacedemonians* make peace again, proclaiming all the *Grecian* cities free, againſt which the *Thebans* again proteſt, &c.	VI	241
3934	2627	372	The *Theban* and *Lacedemonians* being at war the *Thebans* demand help of the *Athenians*, who ſend *Iphicrates* to their aſſiſtance. who ſucceeds but badly	VI	241
3935	2628	371	The *Spartans* having made a truce with the *Thebans*, &c. in their return home meeting *Archidamus* coming to their aſſiſtance with a great reinforcement, return, break the truce, engage, and are totally overthrown in the battle of *Leuctra*, where by they loſt the empire of *Greece*, which they had held for 500 years. This fatal news coming to *Sparta* while the		

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			Ephori were ſuperintending the *Gymnic* ſolemnities, they went on without taking any notice of the calamity	VI	386
3935	2628	371	The *Volſci* entering the *Roman* territories, lay them waſte; upon which the *Romans* enter the enemies country with two armies at once, and lay it waſte, and return to *Rome* with great booty. Two cenſors are this year choſe, but ſuſpend their office upon account of their public troubles	XI	449
3935	2628	371	*Cleombrotus*, king of *Lacedæmon*, is killed in battle at *Leuctra*, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Ageſipolis*	VI	387
3936	2629	370	The *Latins* and *Volſci* join againſt the *Romans*. but are overthrown by the military tribunes *P. Valerius* and *L. Æmilius*	XI	450
3936	3629	370	The *Latins* remaining obſtinate againſt the *Romans*, enter the country of the *Tuſculans*, and put many to the ſword, and take their city: The *Romans* come to their relief, take the place by aſſault, and put every *Latin* to the ſword, and return back to *Rome*, having reinſtated the *Tuſculans*	XI	450
3936	3629	370	*Ageſipolis* king of *Lacedæmon* dies, and is ſucceeded by his brother *Cleomenes*, who reigned about two years	VI	273
3936	3629	370	*Ageſilaus* is made dictator at *Sparta*, with power even over the laws: He raiſes an army, marches into the *Arcadian* territories, ravages the country, takes ſome towns, and returns home	VI	388
3936	2629	370	The *Mantineans* rebuild their city, and fortify themſelves therein; and the *Arcadians* rebuild *Megalopolis*, to which they repair from all their villages: The *Lacedæmonians* go againſt them, kill *Lycomedes*, the *Mantinean* general, and 200 men; upon which the *Thebans* ſend them aſſiſtance, under *Epaminondas* and *Pelopidas*; the *Spartans* being retired, they invade *Laconia*, and come even to *Sparta*; but by the wiſe management of *Ageſilaus*, are forced to retire; and in their return laid waſte the country as they marched off	VI	388
3936	2629	370	Two hundred *Spartan* rebels ſeize the temple of *Diana* at *Iſſorion*; but *Ageſilaus* having artfully diſperſed them, all were taken and put to death, without any trouble	VI	389

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3936	2629	370	*Epaminondas*, the *Theban* general, upon his leaving *Sparta*, rebuilt the city of *Meſſene*, and recalled and replaced the antient inhabitants, after they had been diſpoſſeſſed 300 years	VI	389
3937	2630	369	*Epaminondas*, the *Theban* general, attacks and forces the lines of the *Spartans* and their confederates, and waſtes the country of *Peloponneſus*, reduces *Sicyon*, and attacked *Corinth*	VI	390
3937	2630	369	*Tachos*, king of *Egypt*, (the ſucceſſor to *Nectanebis*) while he was gone to oppoſe the *Perſians* in *Phœnicia*, was depoſed at home, and *Nectanebus* his kinſman ſet up in his ſtead	II	66
3937	2630	369	The *Roman* ſtate fall into a ſort of anarchy for four years, by the contentions of the tribunes, there being only tribunes and ædiles choſe governors during that time	XI	453
3938	2631	368	The *Lacedæmonians* kill 10,000 *Arcadians*, without the loſs of one man	VI	391
3938	2631	368	*Ageſilaus* defeats the *Mendeſian* that oppoſed *Nectanebus*, being king of *Egypt*, and thereby ſettles him upon the throne	II	67
3938	2631	368	*Dionyſius* the *Syracuſan* breaks the peace, and falls upon the *Carthaginians*, takes ſeveral cities from them in *Sicily*, &c. but growing ſecure and negligent, the *Carthaginians* ſurprize his gallies in the port of *Eryx*, and take and deſtroy moſt of them, upon which a peace enſues	XVI	636
3938	2631	368	*Cleomenes* ſucceeds his brother *Ageſipolis* as joint king of *Sparta*, which he held only one year	VI	390
3939	2632	367	*Cleomenes* acts as firſt magiſtrate of *Sparta*, and *Archidamus* (ſon of *Ageſilaus*) has the command of the army; he goes into *Arcadia*, takes *Caryæ*, and puts all to the ſword. *Ciſſidai*, general of *Dionyſius*, declaring his time was out, and that he muſt return home, which attempting, he was in part ſurrounded by the *Meſſenians*; hereupon he ſends to acquaint *Archidamus* with it, who comes to his aſſiſtance, falls upon the *Arcadians*, and utterly defeats them, and kills 10,000 upon the ſpot, without loſing one *Spartan*; which for that reaſon was called the tearleſs battle	VI	390

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3941	2634	365	The *Velitræ* declaring war againſt *Rome*, and over-running the *Roman* territories beſiege *Tuſculum*, whoſe inhabitants were now admitted as *Roman* citizens. Six military tribunes are choſe, who raiſe an army, defeat the enemy, relieve *Tuſculum*, and inveſt *Velitræ*	XI	453
3942	2635	364	The diſputes between the patricians and plebeians at *Rome* riſe to ſo great a height, that *Camillus* is choſe a fourth time dictator; but the faction for the people was ſo ſtrong, that he could do but little good, and therefore laid down his office; upon which, after a ſhort interregnum, *P. Manlius* ſucceeded	XI	451
3943	2636	363	Six military tribunes govern *Rome* this year; but upon an information that the *Gauls* were in full march againſt *Rome*, *Camillus* was a fifth time made dictator, though now 80 years of age; he goes againſt the *Gauls*, encamped upon the banks of the *Anio*, and by ſtratagem puts them into confuſion, and entirely routs them; then goes againſt *Velitræ*, which immediately ſubmits; then returns to *Rome*, where he is decreed a triumph both by ſenate and people. *Rome* being now delivered from public danger, the private diſputes riſing too high to be allay'd, the ſenate is forced to enact the three following laws, the firſt for ſuppreſſing the military tribuneſhip and reſtoring the conſulate, one of which was to be a plebeian, the other a patrician; the 2d, that what intereſt any perſon in debt had paid, ſhould be eſteemed as ſo much principal, and his debts ſo much reduced, and the remainder to be paid by equal payments; the 3d, that no *Roman* ſhould hold more than 500 acres of land; the ſurplus to be divided among the poorer citizens	XI	455
3944	2637	362	The conſulate reſtored in the perſons of *L. Æmilius Mamercinus*, a patrician, and *L. Sextus*, a plebeian. The ſenate orders the great games, and a new officer, called a *Prætor*, is choſe out of the patricians, to be a judge in all civil matters: Likewiſe two patrician *Ædiles* are choſe to take care of the temples, theatres,		

games

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			games, markets, tribunals of juſtice, and the city walls, &c.	XI	459
3944	2637	362	New commotions break out in *Peloponneſus*, between the *Tegetæans* and *Mantineans*, which draw in the *Athenians* and *Spartans*	VI	391
3945	2638	361	*Epaminondas*, in a very obſtinate battle with the *Lacedemonians*, &c is killed, and a great number of men on both ſides	VI	242
3945	2638	361	*Dionyſius* the *Syracuſan* tyrant, having cauſed a tragedy compoſed by himſelf to be acted at *Athens*, for the prize of poetry at the feaſt of *Bacchus*, was proclaimed victor, upon which he treated all *Syracuſe* for ſeveral days, and drinking exceſſively, contracted a violent diſorder, for the cure of which requiring an opiate, his phyſicians gave him one from which he never awoke	VII	180
3945	2638	361	*Perdiccas*, king of *Macedon*, goes againſt the *Illyrians*; they engage, and the *Macedonians* are routed with a great ſlaughter; among the ſlain was *Perdiccas* himſelf, with many of the officers; his ſon *Amyntas*, then a child, was declared his ſucceſſor	VII	613
3945	2638	361	*L. Genucius*, a plebeian, and *Servilius Ahala*, a patrician, being conſuls this year at *Rome*, a dreadful plague broke out, which carried off great numbers of the people, one cenſor, three tribunes of the people, and one *Curule* ædile, and the great *Camillus*, whoſe character was, that he never fought a battle without getting a complete victory, never beſieged a city without taking it, nor ever led an army into the field which he did not bring back loaded with glory, honour, ſpoil, and booty, &c.		
3946	2639	360	*Dionyſius* II. (the ſon of the late *Dionyſius*, by his wife *Doris*, the *Locrian*) ſucceeds his father in *Syracuſe*, and ſends to *Athens* for *Plato* the philoſopher, to inſtruct him in polite literature, who came accordingly	VII	184
3946	2639	360	*Dion*, a great man in *Syracuſe*, being baniſhed, conſpires againſt *Dionyſius*, and comes with 800 well diſciplined troops, who were immediately joined by a vaſt multitude of malecontents, they enter *Syra-*		

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			caſe without oppoſition, take *Epipolæ* by ſtorm, and ſet all the citizens at liberty who were priſoners in the fort, and then block up all the tyrant's friends	VII	190
3946	2639	360	*Dionyſius* returns from *Caulonia* in *Italy*, and finding his affairs deſperate, offers the *Syracuſans* to reſtore the government of the democracy	VII	192
3946	2639	360	The parties of *Dion* and *Dionyſius* engage, wherein many being killed on both ſides, *Dion* at length prevails; upon which *Dion* is preſented with a gold crown, &c. Soon after *Dionyſius* offers to ſurrender the citadel, all the troops in gariſon, and money to pay them five months, and to retire into *Italy*; but this not being granted, he eſcaped in a ſingle veſſel, with his treaſure, &c. into *Italy*, leaving his ſon *Apollocrates* governor in the citadel	VII	193
3946	2639	360	The *Macedonians*, under their king *Philip*, defeat *Mantias*, the *Athenian* general, who was aſſiſting *Argæus*, *Philip*'s competitor for the crown of *Macedon*	VI	243
3946	2639	360	*Philip*, brother of the deceaſed *Perdiccas*, returns from *Thebes*, and (though at firſt he pretended to act as guardian to his nephew) preſently takes upon him the kingdom of *Macedon*, with the free conſent of all parties; and to ſtrengthen his intereſt, declares *Amphipolis* a free city, makes large preſents to the great men of *Peonia*, and to *Pauſanias* king of *Sparta*	II	1
3946	2639	360	C *Sulpitius*, a patrician, and C. *Licinius Stolo*, a plebeian, are choſe conſuls at *Rome*: The plague continuing, to appeaſe the gods they uſe the *Lectiſternium*, and conſtitute new ſports, called the *Scenici*, or pantomime dances, and revive the ceremony of driving a nail by the dictator *T. Manlius*, (who was now named for that purpoſe) into that part of the wall of *Jupiter Capitolinus*'s temple which divided it from the chapel of *Minerva*, under the ſame roof; which being performed, he offers to raiſe an army to go againſt the *Hernici*, but is oppoſed by the tribunes, who compel him to lay down his office, then impeach him for his ill conduct	XI	462
3947	2640	359	*Ageſilaus* one of the famous *Spartan* kings,		

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			dies in his return from *Perſia*, and is ſucceeded in the joint kingdom of *Sparta* by *Archidamus* the 2d, who reigned 23 years	VI	393
3947	2640	359	*Dion* is ſhamefully and ingratefully forced to fly, with his adherents from *Syracuſe*	VII	197
3947	2640	359	*Ochus*, ſon of *Artaxerxes*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Perſia*, the moſt cruel and wicked prince that ever reigned in *Perſia*, cauſing all of the blood-royal of all ages and ſexes to be murdered	V	49
3947	2640	359	*Argæus* (a pretender to the crown of *Macedon*) comes with an army as far as *Ægæ*; the inhabitants oblige him to retire, upon which *Philip* purſues him, engages and defeats him. with great ſlaughter	VIII	5
3947	2640	359	*Philip*, king of *Macedon*, concludes a peace with the *Athenians*, invades the *Peonians*, takes their city, and reduces them to become his tributaries; then marches againſt the *Illyrians*, engages, totally routs, and kills 7000 upon the ſpot, and conſtrains them to buy a peace, at the expence of all their former conqueſts in *Macedonia*	VIII	5
3947	2640	359	A terrible earthquake making a chaſm that could not be ſtopped up at *Rome*, the augurs declared it could not be done till what the ſtrength and power of the *Roman* people conſiſted in was thrown into it, and that ſuch victim would ſecure the eternal duration of the *Roman* ſtate; *M. Curtius*, a brave young patrician, explained this anſwer by arms and valour, puts on his habiliments of war, and riding upon a fine horſe, richly capariſoned, jumped into the gulph. Upon this *Genucius* the plebeian conſul goes againſt the *Hernici*, but falls into an ambuſcade, and the legions flying, he is killed; upon which *Appius Claudius* is made dictator, who with great loſs and difficulty beat the *Hernici*, but is refuſed a triumph	XI	466
3948	2641	358	*Nypſæus* comes to the port of *Arethuſa*, with a reinforcement of men and ſupply of corn, encourages the tyrants friends to hold out to the laſt extremity; the *Syracuſans* ſet upon his ſhips, take ſome, ſink others, and diſperſe the reſt; then give themſelves		

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			up to debauchery; upon which the army of *Nypſæus* falls upon them in the night, takes the city, and kills all they meet with, &c. and then retires into the citadel; upon which the citizens that were left ſend deputies to *Dion*, who makes all the haſte poſſible to their relief: The next night *Dionyſius*'s ſoldiers ſally out of the citadel, murder all they meet with, and ſet fire to the city; in the midſt of this confuſion *Dion* comes with what *Peloponneſian* troops he had, and marching through fire, blood, and dead bodies, attacked the enemy with the greateſt fury imaginable; after many hours fight with a much ſuperior number, the *Peloponneſians* forced the *Dionyſians* into the citadel, after great loſs on both ſides: After ſome time, *Apollocrates* is allowed to retire, with all his friends and relations, to his father in *Italy*. Then *Dionyſius*, having nobly rewarded thoſe who had aſſiſted him, diſmiſſed his guards, lived like a private citizen, and ſoon after is murdered by one *Calippus*, an *Athenian*	VII	197
3948	2641	358	*Aſia Minor*, *Syria*, *Phœnice*, and many other provinces, revolt from *Ochus*, now king of *Perſia*, through their hatred of his cruelty	V	49
3948	2641	358	*Philip* king of *Macedon* beſieges and takes the city of *Amphipolis* by ſtorm, puts all the partizans againſt his intereſt to death, and uſes all the common inhabitants kindly: Then he reduced *Pydna*, and *Potidæa* which laſt having an *Athenian* gariſon, he diſmiſſed with all the marks of military honour, and delivers up the city to the *Olynthians*	VIII	6
3948	2641	353	*C. Licinius Stolo*, a plebeian, and *C. Sulpitius* (ſurnamed *Peticus*) being choſe conſuls at *Rome*, beſiege and take *Terentinum* from the *Hernici*: In their return to *Rome*, the gates of *Tybur* are ſhut againſt them, the *Tyburtes* being in alliance with the *Gauls*, who were in motion again; upon which *T. Quinctius Pennus* is made dictator; the *Gauls* advance, and encamp upon the banks of the *Anio*, within three miles of *Rome*, and the *Romans* oppoſite to them. A *Gaul* of gigantic ſize and		

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			ſtrength, challenging all the *Romans* to a ſingle combat, *Manlius* accepts the challenge, engages and kills him; and tearing off a gold collar from his neck, put it on his own all bloody; from whence he was ſurnamed *Torquatus*. The following night the *Gauls* abandoned their camp, and retired into *Campania*	XI	468
3949	2642	357	*Orontes*, governor of *Myſia*, being choſe general of all the provinces of *Aſia Minor*, and upon his receiving money ſufficient to raiſe troops, to maintain them in their revolt, makes his peace with *Ochus*, by delivering up thoſe who had brought it; and *Rheomitres*, another chief, inſtead of uſing the help from *Egypt*, where he had collected 500 talents and 50 ſhips of war, aſſembles the ring-leaders, and delivers them into the hands of *Ochus* king of *Perſia*	V	49
3949	2642	357	*Philip*, king of *Macedon*, takes *Crenides*, the capital city of the country, lying between the river *Strymon* and *Neſſus*, famous for its gold mines; makes great alterations in the city, and new names it *Philippi*, directs the working the mines, more advantageouſly than heretofore, and gets 10,000 talents a year from them	VIII	7
3949	2642	357	*C. Petilius Libo* and *M. Fabius Ambuſtus*, the two *Roman* conſuls, having each an army, *Libo* goes againſt the *Tyburtes*, and *Ambuſtus* againſt the *Hernici*, who continued their revolt upon the *Gauls* coming into the neighbourhood of *Rome*, and block up the gate *Collina*; upon which *Servilius Ahala* is made dictator, who engaged the *Gauls* under the walls of *Rome*, from whence, after much blood ſhed on both ſides, the *Gauls* are forced to run away, *&c* *Fabius* overthrows the *Hernici* in a general battle. *Libo* has a triumph, *Fabius* an ovation; and *Servilius* lays down the dictatorſhip	XI	470
3950	2643	356	The *Chians*, *Rhodians*, *Coans*, and *Byzantines*, revolt from *Athens*, and form the ſocial war	VI	243
3950	2643	356	The *Rhodians* join in the ſocial war againſt the *Athenians*, ravage the iſlands of *Imbros* and *Lesbos*, take many ſhips, and		

raiſe

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			raiſe contributions ſufficient to pay their fleet and army	VII	318
3950	2643	356	*Chares*, the *Athenian* general, accuſes *Timotheus* and *Iphricates*, his collegues, for neglect of duty; upon which they are recalled, fined, and caſhiered; *Timotheus* unable to pay the mulct laid on him, retired to *Chelos*, and there broke his heart with grief at his diſgrace	VI	244
3950	2643	356	Advice is brought to *Philip* king of *Macedon*, then in the field, that his wife *Olympias* (daughter of *Neoptolemus* king of *Epirus*) was brought to bed of a ſon at *Pella*, whom he named *Alexander*, and who was afterwards ſurnamed *the Great*; at the ſame time he received alſo advice, that his chariot had gained the prize at the *Olympic* games, and that *Parmenio* his general had beaten the *Illyrians*	VIII	8
3950	2643	356	The *Tyburtes* come in the dead of the night to the very gates of *Rome*; in the morning the two conſuls march out at two different gates of the city againſt them, and drove them away immediately	XI	471
3950	2643	356	The *Phocian*, or ſacred, war breaks out, about the temple of *Apollo*, and the things there in dedicated to his uſe	VI	245
3951	2644	355	C. *Fabius Ambuſtus* the conſul goes againſt the *Tarquinenſes*, and is defeated, they taking 307 *Romans* priſoners, firſt treat them barbarouſly, and then cut their throats. C. *Plautius Proculus*, the other conſul, goes againſt and entirely ſubdues the *Hernici*	XI	471
3951	2644	355	The *Boii* (or *Gauls*) advance to *Pedum*, ten miles from *Rome*; *Sulpitius* is made dictator, who, with his allies the *Latins*, go againſt the *Gauls*, and after an obſtinate fight obtain a complete victory, and kill and drive all away, for which he is honoured with a triumph, and lays down his dictatorſhip	XI	471
3952	2645	354	*Philip* king of *Macedon* beſieges *Methone*, which makes a ſtout defence, but at laſt ſurrendered, with leave to depart the place; which being done, *Philip* razed the city and divided the land among the ſoldiers: He is ſaid to loſe an eye in this ſiege	VIII	9

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3952	2645	354	Intereſt of money is now ſettled at *Rome*, at one per cent. which heretofore had been arbitrary, according to the avarice of the lender, and neceſſity of the borrower. *Licinius Stolo*, the late plebeian conſul, is fined 10,000 aſſes of braſs, for having more than 500 acres of land. The *Privernates* having revolted, are defeated, and their city taken by the conſul *Marius*. The tribunes get a law paſſed, prohibiting any magiſtrate upon pain of death, to aſſemble the *Comitia* any where but at *Rome*	XI	473
3953	2646	353	Upon the death of *Dion*, the deliverer of *Syracuſe*, *Calyppus* (or *Gylippus*) got into the ſupremacy of that territory, and practiſed all manner of cruelties, even greater than the former tyrants had done	VII	203
3953	2646	353	*Gylippus* marching his forces againſt *Catana*, *Syracuſe* revolts, and going to *Meſſana*, the inhabitants ſhut their gates, and take up arms againſt him, and in a ſally cut off the *Zacynthian* troops that had murdered *Dion*; and all the *Syracuſan* cities, refuſing him admittance, he retired to *Rhegium*, where he was ſlain by *Leptines* and *Polyſperchon*	VII	203
3953	2646	353	*Philip* king of *Macedon*, having partly by fraud, and partly by force, gained poſſeſſion of the *Straits* of *Thermopylæ*, *Demoſthenes*, to rouſe the *Athenians*, compoſed the firſt of thoſe inimitable orations, ſtill in being, called the *Philippics*	VI	248
3953	2646	353	*Artabazus*, governor of one of the *Aſiatic* provinces, revolts from *Perſia*, and gets *Chares* the *Athenian* to join him with a fleet and body of troops: *Ochus*, king of *Perſia*, ſends an army of 70,000 men againſt the rebels, which *Chares* cut all to pieces; for which ſervice *Artabazus* gives him large gifts, *&c.* *Ochus* threatens the *Athenians* to join the *Chians*, *Rhodians*, *&c.* with whom they were at war, if they did not recal *Chares*; for fear whereof they recall him, his army and fleet, with which he returns home	V	51
3953	2646	353	At the requeſt of the *Aleuadæ*, or chiefs, *Philip* marches his *Macedonians* againſt *Lycophron*, the tyrant of *Theſſaly*, and engages him and the *Phocians*, his allies, who		

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			were defeated by *Philip*, and the *Phocians* driven out of *Theſſaly*; but *Onomarchus* (the *Phocian* general) coming with his whole army to the aſſiſtance of *Lycophron*, diſcomfits *Philip* in two general battles, and forces him to retire out of *Theſſaly* in great diſtreſs	VIII	11
3953	2646	353	*Philip* again engages *Lycophron*, and his allies the *Phocians*, obtains a complete victory, kills the *Phocian* general, and 6000 men, obliges *Lycophron* and his brother *Pitholaus* to ſurrender the capital city *Pharea* into his hands, and ſwear to be quiet; then he reſtores all the cities to their liberty	VIII	11
3953	2646	353	All the *Hetrurians* taking up arms, the *Romans* chuſe the plebeian *C. Marius Rutilus* dictator, and he named *C. Plautius Proculus*, a plebeian, for his general of horſe; which ſo enraged the patricians that they uſed their utmoſt intereſt to hinder his having neceſſaries for the war; but the people, being pleaſed with this promotion (it being the firſt time a plebeian had been made dictator) haſten the levies and ſtores, which being ſoon ready, he marches againſt the enemy, ſurpriſes and forces their camp, kills a great number, and takes 5000 priſoners; for which, in ſpite of all oppoſition, he entered *Rome* in triumph	XI	474
3953	2646	353	The *Athenians* conclude the ſocial war, upon very advantageous terms to the revolters, leaving *Rhodes*, *Chios*, *Cos*, and *Byzantium*, entirely freed from any dependency upon them	VII	320
3953	2646	353	*Mauſolus* king of *Caria*, who had aſſiſted the *Rhodians* and *Coans* againſt *Athens*, declares for an ariſtocratic government, and makes himſelf maſter of the two iſlands *Rhodes* and *Cos*	VII	320
3954	2647	352	*Hipparinus*, brother of *Dionyſius*, arriving at *Syracuſe*, poſſeſſed himſelf of the city, and held it for the ſpace of two years	VII	204
3954	2647	352	*Artabazus*, the revolted *Perſian*, gets 5000 *Thebans*, under the command of *Pammenes*, to aſſiſt him, by whoſe help he gained two victories over the king's forces; upon which *Ochus* bribes *Pammenes*, with 300 talents, to return home; which		

they

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			they doing, *Artabazus* is forced to fly to *Philip* king of *Macedon* for refuge	V	51
3954	2647	352	*Philip* king of *Macedon* being angry with the *Athenians*, arms a great number of light veſſels, which continually harraſſed their trade, and took large prizes	VIII	12
3954	2647	352	After great ſtruggles and an interregnum, two patricians are choſe conſuls at *Rome* this year, after having for 11 ſucceſſive years one of them plebeians	XI	475
3955	2648	351	*Nectanebus*, king of *Egypt*, and the *Phœnicians*, revolt from *Perſia*, and drive the *Perſians* ſent againſt *Phœnice* out of their territories	V	51
3955	2648	351	The *Sidonians* being betrayed by *Mentor* the *Rhodian*, and *Tennes* their king, to *Ochus* king of *Perſia*, as ſoon as they ſaw the *Perſians* within their walls, ſhut up themſelves in their houſes, to the number of 40,000, and burnt them and themſelves together; upon which *Ochus* ordered *Tennes*'s throat to be cut, and marched into *Judea*, took *Jericho*, and ſent many *Jews* captive, ſome into *Egypt*, and others into *Hyrcania*, along the *Caſpian* ſea	V	53
3955	2648	351	*Ochus* makes peace with the *Cyprians*, redreſſes their grievances, and ſettles their 9 kings in their reſpective governments	V	53
3955	2648	351	After great oppoſition, *M. Fabius Ambuſtus* and *T. Quinctius Pennus*, both patricians, are choſe conſuls to govern *Rome* this year. *Fabius* totally ſubdues the *Tyburtes*; and *Quinctius* in a bloody battle defeats the *Tarquinenſes*, who put all the priſoners to the ſword (to revenge the death of the 307 *Romans* they had murdered) except 358 which he ſent to *Rome*, where, after they had been ſcourged with rods, they were beheaded: Upon this the *Samnites* (a people of *Italy*) enter into alliance with the *Romans*, who promiſe them protection, *&c.*	XI	476
3955	2648	351	*Mauſolus* king of *Caria* dying, the nobility and people of *Rhodes* drive out the *Carian* garriſons, and recover their former liberty and government	VII	321
3955	2648	351	The *Rhodians* make a deſcent upon *Caria*; *Q. Artemiſia* widow of *Mauſolus*) orders the *Halicarnaſſians* to expreſs a readineſs		

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			to ſurrender by clapping of hands, &c. upon which the *Rhodians* leave their ſhips, and go unguarded into the city; the queen ſeizes the *Rhodian* fleet, mans it with *Carians*, ſails to *Rhodes*, gets poſſeſſion of the city, and puts the chief magiſtrates to death: But *Artemiſia* dying ſoon after, they recovered their city and liberty again	VII	321
3956	2649	350	*Dionyſius* comes with foreign troops, and defeats *Nypſæus*, governor of *Syracuſe*, reinſtates himſelf in the government, and acts with the utmoſt revenge and cruelty towards the people, who apply themſelves to *Icetas*, a *Syracuſan* by birth, and at that time tyrant of *Leontini*	VII	204
3956	2640	359	*Ochus*, with his *Greek* aſſiſtants, overcomes *Nectanebus* king of *Egypt*, who is forced to fly into *Ethiopia*, ſo that henceforward *Egypt* became a province of *Perſia*. *Ochus* having now quelled all diſturbances in his great empire, gives himſelf up to eaſe and luxury, and the direction of public affairs to his two favourites, *Bagoas* and *Mentor*	V	55
3956	2649	350	*Philip* king of *Macedon* wars againſt the *Olynthians*, takes *Zeira*, a town in *Chalcidia*, and razed it to the ground; then takes *Mycalerna* and *Torone*, defeats the *Olynthians* twice in the field, and ſhuts them up in their city of *Olynthus*	VIII	13
3956	2649	350	The patricians keep the conſulate, and promote *T. Manlius Torquatus* to the dictatorſhip, though he had never been conſul, contrary to law; he goes againſt the *Cærites*, who had revolted, who immediately ſubmit, and for former kindneſſes to the *Romans* were forgiven, and a truce made with them for 100 years	XI	476
3957	2650	349	The diſputes run ſo high, that to avoid a civil war, *P. Valerius Poplicola*, a patrician, and *C. Marcius Rutilus*, a plebeian, are choſe conſuls at *Rome* this year, who choſe five perſons, called bankers, to regulate the payment of debts	XI	477
3958	2651	348	Almoſt all the cities of *Chalcidia*, fell into the hands of *Philip* king of *Macedon*	VI	250
3958	2651	348	Two patricians are choſe conſuls at *Rome* this year, during which the *Tarquinenſes* and *Faliſci* ſubmit to the republic, and		

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			obtain a truce for 40 years; and *Marcius Rutilus*, a plebeian, and *Cn. Manlius*, a patrician, are chose censors; and a law is passed to deprive the consuls of the power of filling up the senate, and giving it to the censors	XI	478
3959	2652	347	*Demosthenes* pronounces three most excellent orations, still in being, to persuade the *Athenians* to assist the *Olynthians* against the *Macedonians*	VI	250
3959	2652	347	*Olynthus* is betrayed to *Philip* king of *Macedon*, by *Euthycrates* and *Lasthenes*: *Philip* plunders the citizens houses, and sells the citizens, and celebrates *Olympic* games for joy of this victory, exhibiting splendid shows, making magnificent feasts, and bestowing great largesses upon those who had behaved gallantly in the siege	VIII	14
3959	2652	347	*L. Cornelius Scipio*, one of the consuls, falling sick, *M. Popilius Lænas* his collegue, being a plebeian, to the great mortification of the patricians, became sole general of the *Roman* troops: The *Gauls* having entered *Latium*, and laid the country waste, were advancing towards *Rome*; *Popilius* marches against them, and though desperately wounded himself, after a bloody battle overthrew them, forced them to retire with precipitation, takes and plunders their camp, and returns to *Rome* loaded with booty, for which he is decreed a triumph	XI	478
3960	2653	346	A peace concluded between the *Athenians* and *Macedonians* for seven years	VIII	16
3960	2653	346	*L. Furius Camillus* (son of the great *Camillus*) and *Appius Claudius*, both patricians, are chose consuls to govern *Rome* this year; but *Appius* dying, and the *Gauls* invading *Latium*, plundered it from the mouth of the *Tiber* to *Antium*. *Camillus* raises a great army, and encamps in the *Pomptine* territory, in sight of them; a fierce *Gaul*, cloathed in very rich armour, challenges any *Roman* to single combat, which is accepted by *M. Valerius*, a legionary tribune; they engage, but an eagle flying in the face of the *Gaul*, *Valerius* killed him; and to prevent his being stripped of his arms, the *Gauls* surround and defend him; this occasions a general		

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			engagement, wherein the *Gauls* were entirely defeated. *Valerius* was rewarded by *Camillus* with a crown of gold and two oxen, and surnamed *Corvus*	XI	479
3961	2654	345	*Philip* king of *Macedon* subdues the *Phocians*, and so puts an end to the sacred war, orders the walls of their city to be demolished, and the people to live only in villages, and to pay 60 talents as a yearly tribute, their arms are taken from them, and their double voices in the council given to the *Macedonians* by the *Amphictyons*, or great council of *Greece*, who had no voice before now	VIII	17
3961	2654	345	*Popilius Lænas*, and *M. Valerius Corvus*, (tho' but 23 years of age, and even too young to sit in the senate) are chose consuls to govern *Rome* this year, in which the *Romans* and *Carthaginians* make a treaty of commerce and navigation	XI	481
3962	2655	344	The *Syracusans* send to *Corinth* to beg assistance against *Dionysius* and the *Carthaginians*, who send *Timoleon* with an army to their assistance	VII	204
3962	2655	344	*Diopithes*, the *Athenian* governor in *Thrace*, enters king *Philip* of *Macedon*'s adjacent territories, and lays all waste with fire and sword	VIII	19
3962	2655	344	*C. Plautius Hypsæus* and *T. Manlius Torquatus* being chose consuls to govern *Rome* this year, peace being abroad, the consuls set about regulating the civil government at home, and reduce interest from one per cent to one half per cent. and allow the debtors, upon paying one quarter of their debts down, three years to pay the remainder by annual equal payments	XI	483
3963	2656	343	*Dionysius* surrenders the citadel of *Syracuse* into the hands of *Timoleon*, with all his treasure, arms, &c. and escapes to *Corinth* in a single vessel	VII	208
3963	2656	343	*Timoleon* attacks and takes the city of *Syracuse* from *Icetas*, then assembles the citizens, who demolish the citadel, &c. and causes several edifices to be rebuilt, and proclamations to be made over all *Greece*, *Asia*, &c. to recall all the *Syracusans* that had fled from the cruelties of the several tyrants, promising the restoration of		

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			their lands, &c. theſe repair to *Corinth*; and with ſome *Corinthians*, &c. come and repeople *Syracuſe*, &c.	VII	210
3963	2656	343	*Timoleon* goes againſt *Icetas*, tyrant of *Leontini*, and compels him to renounce his alliance with *Carthage*, demoliſh his forts, and reſign the ſovereignty	VII	211
3963	2656	343	The *Illyrians* harraſs the frontiers of *Macedon*, but are ſoon quelled by *Philip*	VIII	22
3963	2656	343	The *Volſci* revolting from the *Romans*, *Valerius Corvus*, now a ſecond time conſul, goes againſt them, defeats them, takes and burns *Satricum*, ſparing only the goddeſs of *Mantua*; for which he was honoured with a triumph, in which 4,000 captives marched before his chariot, and the ſecular games were for the 2d time celebrated	XI	483
3964	2657	342	*Dionyſius*, from a wealthy powerful prince becomes ſo poor, as to be neceſſitated to keep a ſchool at *Corinth* to get a maintenance	VII	209
3964	2657	342	*Phocion*, the *Athenian* general, arriving at *Megara*, rebuilds the long walls, and joined that city to its port *Nicæa*, and ſo ſecures it to the *Athenians*	VI	253
3964	2657	342	*L. Furius Camillus* is a ſecond time choſe dictator at *Rome*, upon account of the *Arunci* becoming enemies to *Rome*, (a petty nation on the confines of *Latium*, on the coaſt of the *Tyrrhenian* ſea.) *Furius* overthrew them in battle, and at his return to *Rome* built a temple, (which during the action, he had vowed to *Juno Moneta*) on the capitol, in the place where the houſe of the rebellious *Manlius* formerly ſtood, and which afterwards became a public mint, from whence the medals ſtamped for trade were called money	XI	483
3965	2658	341	*Philip* king of *Macedon* ſends his forces into the *Helleſpont*, and demoliſhes *Porthmos*, the ſtrongeſt city of thoſe parts, leaving the country to the government of three lords, or tyrants: He likewiſe takes *Orchus*, and puts it under the direction of 5 magiſtrates, called alſo tyrants	VIII	25
3965	2658	341	*Jaddua* ſucceeds his father *Johanan* in the *Jewiſh* high prieſthood	IX	556

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3966	2659	340	*Philip* king of *Macedon* marches with 30,000 men into *Theſſaly*, and inveſts *Perinthus*, one of the moſt conſiderable cities in *Propontis*	VIII	25
3966	2659	340	*P. Valerius* is appointed dictator at *Rome*, to ſolemnize the feſtival called *Feriæ Latinæ*	XI	484
3967	2660	339	*Mago*, the *Carthaginian* general, returns with his troops to *Carthage*, and there murders himſelf, to prevent being called to an account for his return without leave or command	VII	210
3967	2660	339	*Philip* endeavours to ſtorm the city of *Perinthus*, but after a vaſt effuſion of blood on both ſides, is obliged to raiſe the ſiege both of it and alſo of *Byzantium*	VIII	35
3967	2660	339	*Phocion*, the *Athenian* general, takes ſeveral of *Philip*'s ſhips, and retakes ſeveral towns, and raiſes contributions through out the maritime provinces of *Macedonia*	VIII	35
3968	2661	338	The *Athenians* very much harraſs and diſtreſs the *Macedonians* by ſea, permitting none of their ſhips to ſtir out of their ports, by keeping large ſquadrons always cruiſing to take all they met with	VIII	36
3968	2661	338	The enmity between the *Romans* and *Samnites* breaks out, upon account of the *Campanians*, who threw themſelves into the protection of the *Romans*, by ſurrendering wholly up to them, upon which the *Romans*, under their conſul *Valerius*, and the *Samnites* engage, and after a moſt deſperate battle, the *Samnites* retire in the night, and leave the *Romans* maſters of the field and their camp	XI	484
3968	2661	338	*Cornelius Coſſus*, (ſurnamed *Arvina*) the other conſul, being ſurrounded, and much harraſſed and endangered by the *Samnites*, was delivered by *P. Decius Mus*, a legionary, and by a very bold ſtratagem ſurprized the *Samnites*, took and plundered their camp, after having cut 30,000 of them to pieces; upon which the conſul honours *Decius* with a gold crown, 100 oxen, and a white bull with gilt horns, and to his men he aſſigned a double quantity of corn during their life, and gave them two *Saga*, or military habits; the legions crown *Decius* with an obſidional		

crown,

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			crown, made of the grafs growing on the ſpot, and his own men crowned him with a crown of oak leaves, called the civic crown; thus crowned with three crowns, he offered up the white bull to *Mars*, and diſtributed the 100 oxen among his companions that ſhared the danger and glory with him	XI	486
3968	2661	338	The *Samnites* recruit, and *Valerius* goes againſt them at *Sueſſula*, a town ſituate between *Nola* and *Capua*, where engaging, the *Romans* are conquerors; 40,000 bucklers are taken from the enemy, and 120 ſtandards, and both conſuls are honoured with a triumph, and the *Carthaginians* preſent a crown of gold of 20 pounds weight to *Jupiter Capitolinus*, as a thankſgiving for this victory. This year ended with a cenſus that ſhewed 160,000 perſons fit to bear arms were in the city of *Rome*, and the whole cloſed with a *Luſtrum*	XI	488
3968	2661	338	*Bagoas* being diſpleaſed with *Ochus* for robbing the *Egyptian* temples, and killing their god *Apis*, and carrying away the ſacred records from thence, 12 years afterwards kills him, cauſes his fleſh to be cut to pieces and given to the cats, and made handles of knives of his bones, then puts *Arſes*, *Ochus*'s youngeſt ſon, on the throne, and murders all the reſt, ſo gives *Arſes* the name of king, and himſelf all the power	V	56
3969	2662	337	The *Macedonians* engage and defeat the *Athenians* and *Thebans* in the neighbourhood of *Cheronæa*, with great ſlaughter, and thereby obtained the ſovereignty of *Greece*; after which they made a peace with the *Athenians*, and put a good gariſon into *Thebes*, and then left the reſt of the *Bœotians* unhurt		
3969	2662	337	A rebellion breaking out at *Rome*, the rebels ſeize *T. Quinctius* (an excellent commander that had retired to his country ſeat to die in peace) in his bed, and compel him to be their captain. *Valerius Corvus* is choſe dictator, and goes againſt them, and pacifies them, and the ſenate not only pardons them all, but conſents to paſs the following laws; 1ſt, That no perſon who was a legionary tribune one year,		

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			should be a centurion the next; 2. That no *Roman* should lend money upon intereit, and uſury abſolutely forbidden at *Rome*; 3d. That both the conſuls ſhould be plebeians; 4th. That no man ſhould bear the ſame office twice in ten years, or hold two different employments the ſame year	XI	489
3970	2663	336	*Philip* king of *Macedon* convokes a general aſſembly of the *Greeks*, wherein he was recognized generaliſſimo of all the *Greeks*, is endued with power to go againſt the *Perſians*; and after appointing each ſtate its quota diſmiſſes them	VIII	37
3970	2663	336	*Philip* king of *Macedon* repudiates his wife *Olympias*, mother of *Alexander the Great*, and eſpouſes *Cleopatra*, the niece of *Attalus*; upon which *Alexander* quarrels with his father, and retires with his mother into *Epirus*, the kingdom of his grandfather	VIII	45
3970	2663	336	*Philip* king of *Macedon* calls home his ſon *Alexander* from *Epirus*, and is friends with him, and alſo marries *Cleopatra* (the daughter of his wife *Olympias*) to *Alexander* king of *Epirus* her brother	VIII	47
3970	2663	336	*Philip* king of *Macedon* is murdered by *Pauſanias*, captain of his guard, at a public feſtival made for the celebration of the marriage of his daughter *Cleopatra* with *Alexander* king of *Epirus*, and is ſucceeded in his kingdom of *Macedon* by his ſon *Alexander* by his wife *Olympias*, ſurnamed *the Great*, from his great natural, and acquired parts, and from his extraordinary exploits and conqueſts in war	VIII	53
3970	2663	336	Upon the death of *Philip* king of *Macedon*, the *Grecian* cities and ſtates revolt from his ſon *Alexander*	VI	255
3970	2663	336	*Bagoas*, to prevent *Arſes* bringing him to an account for his father's death, murders him, and all his family, and then puts *Darius* the third upon the throne, before called *Codomannus*, governor of *Armenia*	V	56
3970	2663	336	*Darius* not being ſo tractable as *Bagoas* wiſhed him to be, purpoſed to poiſon him, of which *Darius* having notice, when he came with the poiſoned potion, he compelled *Bagoas* to drink it, and ſo ſettled himſelf upon the throne	V	57

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3970	2663	336	The *Privernates* revolt from the *Romans*, but are reduced by the conſul *Plautius*; and the *Samnites* are ſo harraſſed by *Æmilius* his colliegue, that they ſue for peace and an alliance with *Rome*, which was granted	XI	490
3971	2664	335	*Alexander*, now king of *Macedon*, rejects the *Athenian* ambaſſadors with ſcorn, but upon their ſending *Phocion* he was ſo influenced as to make a favourable peace with him for the *Athenians*: At the ſame time *Alexander* contracts a great intimacy with and friendſhip for *Phocion*	VI	256
3971	2664	335	*Attalus*, general of the *Macedonian* army in *Aſia*, is killed by order of king *Alexander*, for aſpiring to the crown of *Macedon*	VIII	62
3971	2664	335	*Alexander* king of *Macedon* engages and defeats the *Triballians*, *Thracians*, &c. upon which all the neighbouring nations make peace with him	VIII	63
3971	2664	335	*Alexander* king of *Macedon* defeats *Clytus* king of *Illyria*, that had revolted, and *Glaucias* king of the *Taulantii*, who was come to his aſſiſtance, twice, and forces them to fly into the mountains for ſhelter	VIII	65
3971	2664	335	*Alexander* king of *Macedon* takes *Thebes* by ſtorm, kills all he meets for ſeveral hours, without regard to age or ſex, and razes all the city but the houſe of *Pindar* the poet; the lands he ſhared among his ſoldiers, and the priſoners he ſold for ſlaves, whereby he put 440 talents into his treaſury; this ſeverity was uſed towards the *Thebans*, under pretence they were the allies of the *Perſians*, and ſo enemies to *Greece*. As an atonement for razing *Thebes*, he orders the cities *Orchomenus* and *Platea* to be rebuilt; upon which all the ſtates of *Greece* ſubmit to him, and he is made generaliſſimo of all *Greece*, &c.	VIII	67
3971	2664	335	*Manlius Torquatus*, a patrician, and *Decius Mus*, a plebeian, are choſen conſuls at *Rome*, when *Alexander* king of *Epirus*, uncle to *Alexander the Great*, came into *Italy*, being invited by the *Tarentines* to aſſiſt them againſt the *Brutians*, and concludes an alliance of friendſhip with the *Romans*	XI	491

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3971	2664	335	The conſuls ſummon 10 of the chiefs among the *Latins* to declare their reaſon for their warlike preparations: The *Latins* demand, that one of the conſuls and half the ſenate be choſen from among them; which being rejected, both ſides fly to arms. *Titus Manlius*, the ſon of one of the reigning conſuls, having engaged one *Geminius Metius*, a *Latin*, and overcome him in ſingle combat, is puniſhed with death by the conſul his father, for fighting without leave, *&c.*	XI	491
3971	2664	335	The *Latins* and *Romans* engage, and the conſul *Decius Mus* devoting himſelf to the *Dii Manes*, is ſlain in the midſt of the *Latins*: The *Romans* having made a prodigious ſlaughter of the *Latins*, at length gain the victory over them at the foot of mount *Veſuvius*; after which *Numicius* their general recruits, and again engages the conſul *Manlius* at a village called *Triſana*, where he is a ſecond time overthrown; upon which *Manlius* lays all *Latium* waſte; and all the *Latin* cities ſurrender at diſcretion, likewiſe *Privernum* among the *Volſci*, and all *Campania*, with *Capua* its capital; the conſul takes their lands from them, and diſtributes them among the *Romans*, except the lands of the *Laurentini* and the *Campanian* knights, who were not concerned in the revolt	XI	496
3971	2664	335	The *Campanian* knights, to the number of 1800, for their faithfulneſs to the *Romans*, were made citizens of *Rome*, but without right of ſuffrage: and this privilege was engraved on braſs, and fixed up in the temple of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*; and an annual portion of 45 denarii aſſigned each of them out of the public revenues of *Campania*. *Manlius* falling ſick, *L. Papirius Craſſus* is made dictator, and goes with his troops into the country of the *Antiates*, who had revolted, where he ſtays ſome months, living at free quarter, and then returns to *Rome*, to chuſe conſuls	XI	498
3972	2665	334	*Anaximenes*, the great hiſtorian, comes to meet *Alexander*, and to intercede for *Lampſacus*, a city that *Alexander* had determined		

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			termined to deſtroy, for ſiding with the *Perſians*. Upon ſeeing him, *Alexander* ſwears he would not grant him what he ſhould require; whereupon *Anaximenes* begs him to burn *Lampſacus*, and ſo ſaved it	VIII	75
3972	2665	334	*Alexander* croſſing the river *Granicus* in *Aſia*, engages the *Perſian* army, and defeats them with great ſlaughter, and the taking many priſoners—Then marching to *Sardis*, it immediately ſurrenders, and with it all *Lydia*. Then he goes to *Epheſus*, and reſtores the democracy, and orders the tribute heretofore paid to the *Perſians*, to be applied to the rebuilding the temple of *Diana*; and by another edict, he ordered the reſtoration of the popular government in all the *Greek* cities and ſent *Alcimalus* with a body of troops, to ſee it executed	VIII	76
3972	2665	334	*Miletus* is taken by the *Macedon* troops by ſtorm; *Alexander* treats the citizens with great humanity, and ſells all the ſtrangers for ſlaves	VIII	81
3972	2665	334	*Alexander* beſieges, takes, and demoliſhes *Halicarnaſſus*, and makes *Ada* governeſs of all *Caria*. Upon this, moſt of the *Aſiatic* princes revolt from *Darius*, and ſubmit to *Alexander*; among whom was *Mithridates* king of *Pontus*	VIII	83
3972	2665	334	The *Marmarians* harraſs *Alexander*'s army; upon which he purſues and beſieges them, and after defending themſelves ſome time, the young men murder the old men, women and children, burn their houſes, and cut their way through *Alexander*'s guards, and fly to the mountains	VIII	86
3972	2665	334	*Alexander*, ſon of *Æropus*, general of the *Theſſalian* horſe, correſponds with *Amyntas*, who was in the ſervice of *Darius*. *Amyntas* promiſes him, in *Darius*'s name, 1000 talents of ſilver, and the kingdom of *Macedon*, to murder the king. *Parmenio*, the *Macedonian* general, communicates it to the king; upon which *Alexander* is ſeized and put to death	VIII	87
3972	2665	334	Q. *Publilius*, a plebeian conſul, goes againſt an army of *Latins*, that had revolted; overcomes them, and is honoured with a triumph: but *Æmilius* the patrician,		

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			his collegue, gaining only ſome ſmaller advantages againſt another *Latin* army, is denied that honour, which makes him exclaim extremely againſt the *Patricians*: They order him to name a dictator, and he chooſes *Publius*, a plebeian, who alſo choſe *Brutus Scævola*, a plebeian, for his general of the horſe	XI	498
3973	2666	333	The *Macedonians* take the city of *Aſpendus*, receive 100 talents, a great number of horſes, and a conſtant tribute, for its redemption, and *Alexander* marches through *Phrygia*, to meet the reſt of his troops at *Gordium*	VIII	89
3973	2666	333	*Darius*, by the perſuaſion of the *Perſian* lords puts *Charidemus* to death, who had long been a famous *Athenian* officer under *Philip* king of *Macedon*, for upbraiding them with cowardice, *&c.*	VIII	91
3973	2666	333	*Alexander* king of *Macedon*, waiting at *Gordium* for the arrival of the reſt of his troops, undoes the knot in their cord, by which *Gordius*'s chariot hung in the palace of *Midas* their king; concerning which the oracle is ſaid to have declared, that he that could undo it, ſhould reign over all *Aſia*	VIII	91
3973	2666	333	*L. Furius Camillus*, a patrician, and *C. Mænius*, a plebeian, being conſuls at *Rome* this year, overcome the united forces of the *Latins*, take the town of *Pedum* by aſſault, and bring all *Latium* into ſubjection; having finiſhed the war, the conſuls return to *Rome*, have a triumph, and two equeſtrian ſtatues in the forum	XI	498
3973	2666	333	Upon *Alexander*'s arriving at *Ancyra*, a city of *Galatia*, the province of *Paphlagonia* ſubmits; he then proceeds to reduce *Cappadocia*, and poſſeſs himſelf of *Cilicia*; ſoon after is taken with a violent illneſs, of which he is cured by *Philip* his phyſician, who was accuſed with deſigning to poiſon him	VIII	93
3973	2666	333	*Harpalus*, one of *Alexander*'s commanders, having miſbehaved, flies from *Aſia*, where he was governor, with prodigious wealth to *Athens*, from whence he is baniſhed by the ſenate	VI	257
3973	2666	333	The *Latins*, from allies, become ſubjects to the *Romans*, and are indifferently treated,		

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			according as their cities had been more or leſs vigorous in the late revolt, &c.	XI	499
3974	2667	332	*Alexander* totally defeats *Darius*, with an army of 600,000 men, at the battle of *Iſſus*, in which about 100,000 were killed and the tent of *Darius* taken, wherein was his mother, wife, two daughters, and his little ſon, whom *Alexander* ordered to be treated with the utmoſt tenderneſs and reſpect, and by his univerſal good uſage wrought upon all the provinces of *Cœle-Syria* to ſubmit: *Parmenio*, one of *Alexander*'s generals, takes all *Darius*'s baggage, treaſure, and equipage, left at *Damaſcus*	VIII	96
3974	2667	332	*Alexander* takes *Tyre* by ſtorm, after a long ſiege, kills about 8,000, ſells 30,000 for ſlaves, and pardons king *Azelmicus*, and ſuch *Tyrian* lords as were taken with him in the temple of *Hercules*, where *Alexander*, aſſiſted with his whole army, offered ſacrifice	VIII	108
3974	2667	332	*Darius* offers 10,000 talents of ſilver for the ranſom of his mother, wife, and children, that he would conſent to the marriage of his daughter with *Alexander*, and would acknowledge him both for his friend and confederate	VIII	110
3974	2667	332	*Alexander* goes with anger towards *Jeruſalem*, where he is met by *Jaddua* the high-prieſt, and all the other prieſts in their veſtments, at *Sapha*, or *Tzaphah*, an eminence that commanded a proſpect of the whole city and temple, where *Alexander* pays them great reſpect, remits that year's tribute, and confirms them in all their privileges granted them by the kings of *Perſia*, upon which many of the *Jews* liſt themſelves in his army, &c.	IX	556
3974	2667	332	*Gaza* (about five miles from the ſea) a large and ſtrong town at the entrance into *Egypt*, and the bridle of *Paleſtine*, after a ſtout reſiſtance and great ſlaughter, is taken by *Alexander*, and thereby all *Syria* was loſt from *Darius*	VIII	113
3974	2667	332	*Alexander* goes into *Egypt*, *Peluſium* is ſurrendered by the *Perſians* without any oppoſition; from thence he ſails up the *Nile*, lands and marches through the deſerts to *Heliopolis*, croſſes the river and comes to		

Memphis

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			Memphis, and there offers sacrifice to all the *Grecian* deities, and to the *Egyptian Apis*, and celebrates magnificent games, sails down the river to the sea, passes round the city *Canopus*, and wherever he came, orders the erection of publick temples and structures	VIII	115
3974	2667	332	*Demosthenes* the *Athenian* orator being convicted of bribery by the court of *Areopagus*, was fined 50 talents, and to avoid imprisonment fled to *Ægina*	VI	258
3974	2667	332	The *Rhodians* submit voluntarily to *Alexander the Great*, which pleased him so much that he shewed them upon all occasions marks of his esteem and friendship, and is said to have deposited his last will in their archives	VII	322
3974	2667	332	*Publilius*, a plebeian, is chose prætor at *Rome*, which is the first time any of that order had been admitted into that dignity, which reconciled the people and nobility	XI	500
3975	2668	331	*Alexander* goes to the temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, and sacrifices, then returns to *Memphis*, and settles the government of *Egypt*	VIII	118
3975	2668	331	The *Samaritans* having killed *Andromachus*, governor of *Samaria* under *Alexander*, by burning his palace and him in it, and his attendants, *Alexander* revenged it by putting to death all who had any manner of concern in it, and drove out the rest, and then peopled the city with *Macedonians*, and granted the rest of their territories to the *Jews*	IX	560
3975	2668	331	*Alexander* engages *Darius* at the village of *Guagamela*, and routs his army consisting of 1000000 horse and foot, with great slaughter, and many prisoners, and pursues *Darius* himself 10 miles; *Parmenio* taking the enemies baggage, elephants, and camels, and so absolutely decided the fate of *Asia*	VIII	126
3975	2668	331	*Alexander* marches against *Babylon*, upon whose arrival *Mazæus* the *Persian* governor retires, and the *Babylonians* come out joyfully to submit to *Alexander*	VIII	130
3975	2668	331	*Agis*, king of *Sparta*, having revolted from *Alexander*'s authority, is engaged by *Antipater* the *Macedonian* general, and killed, with 5,500 of his men, and the rest		

dispersed

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			diſperſed; which confirmed *Alexander* in his ſupremacy over all *Greece*	VIII	132
3975	2668	331	*Alexander* marches to *Suſa*, where was *Darius*'s palace and treaſure, which had been delivered into the hands of his general *Philoxenes*; here he received 50,000 talents, being upwards of 9,000,000 ſterling, and furniture and curioſities of immenſe value; then he reduces all the provinces as he paſſes	VIII	133
3975	2668	331	*Beſſus*, governor of *Baſtria*, *Barzaentes*, preſident of *Aracoſia*, and *Nabarzanes*, a general of horſe, ſeeing *Darius*'s misfortunes, revolt from and ſeize him, with intent to ſet up themſelves: Upon *Alexander*'s hearing of it, he purſues the rebels, and upon his coming up to them, they ſtab and kill *Darius*, and then fly	VIII	142
3975	2668	331	The *Sidicini* and *Auſones*, who had infeſted the country of the *Arunci*, at this time in alliance with *Rome*, are defeated by the conſuls, *&c.*	XI	500
3976	2668	330	A conſpiracy is formed againſt the life of *Alexander*, which being diſcovered, *Dymnus*, the perſon who was to have killed the king, upon his being apprehended ſtabs himſelf	VIII	151
3976	2669	330	*Alexander*, after vaſt marches in a very rigorous ſeaſon, and through difficult ways, comes into *Media*, orders a city to be built, which he called *Alexandria*	VIII	160
3976	2669	330	*Beſſus*, the *Perſian* rebel, having changed his name into *Artaxerxes*, upon hearing of *Alexander*'s march againſt him, waſtes all the country as he paſſes, and burns his ſhips, then retires to *Nautaca*, a city of *Sogdia*. *Alexander* continuing his march, reduces all *Baſtria*, and *Beſſus* is delivered into his hands	VIII	161
3976	2669	330	The *Abii*, a people of *Scythia*, having revolted, and taken many cities, *Alexander* goes againſt them at *Gaza*, takes it by ſtorm, burns the city, kills all the males, and gives all the plunder and women to his ſoldiers, and went ſo on from place to place, deſtroying and conquering all where ever he came	VIII	165
3976	2669	330	*Pharnaces*, one of *Alexander*'s generals, with 2,300 men, horſe and foot, is cut off		

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			by *Spitamenes*, all but 340; upon which *Alexander* goes againſt him in perſon; but he flying, *Alexander* waſtes and deſtroys all the country, and puts the people to death; then he marched to *Zariaſpa*, and went into winter quarters; here he ordered *Beſſus* to be brought into court, to have his noſe and ears cut off, and then ſent him to *Ecbatana*, to be tried according to the laws of the *Medes* and *Perſians*, for the murder of *Darius* late king of *Perſia*	VIII	169
3976	2669	330	*M. Valerius Corvus*, now a fourth time conſul, takes *Cale*, the metropolis of the *Auſones*, by means of covered galleries and moveable towers, which he invented to ſcreen his men from their darts and ſtones	IX	500
3977	2670	329	*Alexander* changes the anniverſary feſtival of *Bacchus* into the feſtival of the *Dioſcuri*, *i. e. Caſtor* and *Pollux*: here at a ſumptuous feaſt were preſent all the principal commanders, and particularly *Clytus*, the king's favourite, whom the king, in a fit of drunken madneſs, killed	VIII	174
3977	2670	329	*Alexander*, king of *Macedon*, now called *the Great King*, receives divine honours, with which being elated, a conſpiracy is formed to kill kim, by ſeveral young noblemen; but being diſcovered, the conſpirators are ſtoned to death	VIII	185
3977	2670	329	The king of *Scythia* offers an alliance to *Alexander*, which he declines, but accepts of the offer of *Pharaimanes* king of the *Choraſmeni*, a people bordering on the *Euxine* ſea, and makes an alliance with him	VIII	187
3977	2670	329	The new *Roman* conſuls enter the enemy's country, and lay it waſte, and then return to *Rome*: when it being reported the *Samnites* had joined the *Sidicini*, *P. Cornelius Rufinus* was appointed dictator; but the augurs declaring his nomination defective, he was obliged to abdicate. A plague being now at *Rome*, they declared the inauguration of the conſuls was faulty, upon which they were diſplaced, and an interregnum followed	XI	500
3978	2671	328	*Alexander* marches into *Sogdia*, beſieges and takes a fortreſs built on a rock, and thereby cuts off the retiring place of the		

revolters,

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			revolters, wherein was *Roxana*, the wife of *Oxycrates*, the greateſt beauty in the world, whom *Alexander* married; upon which *Oxycrates* ſurrenders, and with him all *Sogdia*, and is received with all the marks of eſteem and friendſhip	VIII	188
3978	2671	328	*Alexander* coming to the river *Cophenes*, ſends a herald to *Taxiles*, and all the other princes on this ſide of the river *Indus*, to come and meet him, which *Taxiles* does, with great preſents; from thence *Alexander* goes to the river *Choe*, beſieges and takes a city double walled with ſome difficulty, and razes it; then proceeds to *Andaca*, which was ſurrendered on terms; he goes on, and at laſt engages a great army of the natives, which he entirely conquered, killing 40,000 upon the ſpot, and taking 230,000 head of cattle, part of which, for their extraordinary ſize, goodneſs and beauty, he ſent to *Macedon*, to mend the *Grecian* breed, and to perpetuate the memory of this great victory	VIII	195
3979	2672	327	*Alexander* paſſes the river *Indus*, and from thence goes to the river *Hydaſpes*, where his paſſage is long hindered by king *Porus*; but having by a ſtratagem croſſed the river, engages, overthrows, and kills 20,000 foot, and 3000 horſe, hacked 300 chariots to pieces, killed and took all the elephants and two of *Porus*'s ſons, and moſt of the officers of rank were alſo killed; *Porus* ſubmits, and is received with the utmoſt civility by *Alexander*, who not only returned him his own kingdom, but added very large provinces and kingdoms to it, *&c.* To perpetuate the memory of this victory, *Alexander* ordered two cities to be built, one on the field of battle, called *Nicæa*, and the other on this ſide of the river where he encamped, called *Bucephala*, in honour of his horſe, which died here of age, being 30 years old	VIII	205
3979	2672	327	Several *Indian* princes confederate together; *Alexander* engages them before the city *Sangala*, ſeated on the top of a hill, defeats them with great ſlaughter, and takes		

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			the city by ſtorm, kills 17,000, and takes 70,000 priſoners, 300 chariots, and 500 horſe, razes the city, and goes to the river *Hyphaſis*	VIII	210
3979	2672	327	*Alexander*'s army mutiny, and inſiſt upon returning home, to which he conſents, and having made proper preparations, embarks his troops, *&c.* in his paſſage he reduces the *Malli*, by taking their city by ſtorm, and putting all to the ſword he finds in it; he then paſſes the river *Hydraotis*, and engages a large army, which defeating, he beſieges and ſtorms the city where they had retired, and being deſperately wounded, is with great difficulty preſerved alive; the ſoldiers in revenge put all they meet with to the ſword; the *Malli* and *Oxydracæ* ſubmit, and make great preſents, whoſe example ſeveral other kingdoms and provinces follow and do the like	VIII	212
3979	2672	327	It being groundleſly reported the *Gauls* were coming againſt *Rome*, *Papirius Craſſus* is named dictator, the *City* now greatly increaſed, two new tribes, *viz.* the *Mætian* and *Scaptian*, are added to thoſe that were already in being	XI	500
3980	2673	326	A great number of *Roman* ladies conſpire and poiſon their huſbands, which being diſcovered by a woman ſlave, the ladies drink the poiſon they were preparing, and ſo kill themſelves	XI	501
3981	2674	325	The *Privernates* and *Fundi* revolt from *Rome*, but after a long ſiege *Privernum* ſurrenders, and *Vitrius*, the author of the revolt, being delivered up, was firſt beaten with rods, and then beheaded. The two conſuls upon their return to *Rome* have a triumph, and *Æmilius* is ſurnamed *Privernas*: After puniſhing ſome of the ringleaders, *Privernum* was declared a *Municipium*, and incorporated into the *Roman* ſtate	XI	502
3981	2674	325	*Alexander* loſes a vaſt number of his troops, *&c.* as he is paſſing through *Gedroſia*, by drought and famine, *&c.* Upon his coming into *Camerania*, puts *Clitander*, *Sitalces*, and *Heracon* to death, for male adminiſtration during his abſence: *Orſines* the *Perſian* governor is crucified, and *Peu*		

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			ceſtas appointed in his ſtead. *Atropas*, governor of *Media*, is put to death, for aſſuming the regal title and wearing the royal tiara	VIII	229
3981	2674	325	*Calanus* the *Indian* philoſopher, tutor of *Lyſimachus*, obtains leave of *Alexander* to have a funeral pile, on which laying himſelf at full length, remained without voice or motion in the midſt of the flames till he was conſumed	VIII	234
3981	2674	325	*Alexander* goes to *Suſa*, where *Abulites* and his ſon *Oxathres*, being proved guilty of male adminiſtration, are put to death; and then he gives a looſe to luxury, pleaſure and eaſe, takes *Barſine*, or *Statira*, the daughter of *Darius*, and *Pariſatis*, the daughter of *Ochus*, for his wives: To *Hepheſtion*, *Craterus*, &c. he gave the greateſt *Perſian* ladies, to the number of 80, all which marriages were ſolemnized at once: Next, he ordered all his troops to make their demand, which coming to 20,000 talents, he pays them, and orders a crown of gold to be given to each of favourites	VIII	234
3981	2674	325	*Alexander* being returned to *Opis*, a city on the *Tigris*, he makes proclamation for ſuch as were infirm, or deſirous to have leave, to lay down their arms, *&c.* A mutiny ariſing, he orders 13 of the ringleaders to be put to death on the ſpot, and ſo prevented its ſpreading further	VIII	236
3981	2674	325	The *Macedonians* come to the king's palace, and lay down their arms, proteſting they would remain there day and night till he had compaſſion on them; which ſo melted him, that he came and kiſſed them, and ordered a public feaſt, at which 9000 perſons were preſent; the *Macedonians* ſat next the king, next them the *Perſians*, and next them people of all nations	VIII	237
3982	2675	324	*Harpalus* having again robbed the king's treaſury of 5000 talents, for fear of puniſhment, raiſes 6000 mercenaries, leaves them at *Tenarus*, and goes himſelf to *Athens*; but being forced away from thence, returns to his troops, where he is killed by *Thimbro*, his intimate friend	VIII	238

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3982	2675	324	*Alexander*, upon *Harpalus*'s revolt, marches immediately to *Ecbatana*, where he offered ſacrifice, and exhibited ſolemn ſports; but *Hepheſtion* dying, makes him melancholy; he honours him with great marks of his eſteem, and orders him a monument at the expence of 1000 talents	VIII	238
3982	2675	324	Near *Ecbatana* was a rude and barbarous people, called the *Coſſeans*, who had never been conquered by the *Perſians*, and who continually made incurſions, and committed robberies upon the neighbouring countries; theſe *Alexander*, after ſeveral encounters, forces to ſubmit to his mercy	VIII	239
3982	2675	324	Ambaſſadors come from all parts of *Greece* to *Babylon*, with garlands on their heads, preſenting golden crowns to *Alexander*, thereby intending him divine honours	VIII	243
3982	2675	324	*Alexander* quitting his throne to quench his thirſt, a mean fellow, a priſoner, ruſhes through the eunuchs, and ſeats himſelf thereon, for which preſumption he is put to death	VIII	244
3983	2676	323	The *Palæopolitans*, who were originally *Eubœans*, coming into *Italy*, built *Cumæ*, and *Naples*, or *Neapolis*, make an irruption into the *Roman* territories: The *Samnites* alſo break the peace; *Publius* the late conſul, a plebeian, is made proconſul, and by ſtratagem takes *Palæopolis*, and diſperſes the *Samnites*, and in ſpite of the nobles enters *Rome* in triumph, which is denied the two conſuls, though they alſo had gained great advantages over the *Samnites*	XI	503
3983	2676	323	*Alexander* dies at *Babylon* of a raging fever, ſaid to be occaſioned by poiſon given him by *Antipater*, &c. He left behind him a ſon named *Hercules*, by his wife *Barſina*, daughter of *Artabazus*, and widow of *Memnon*, who was afterward murdered; by *Roxana* daughter of *Oxycrates* the *Bactrian*, a poſthumous ſon named *Alexander*, who for a time had the title of king; by *Cleopher*, queen of part of *India*, a ſon named *Alexander*, who ſucceeded his mother in her kingdom. He died lord of a multitude of fair provinces, ſovereign		

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			of many large kingdoms, and held empire more extenſive than any before him: *Macedon* was his hereditary kingdom; great part of *Thrace* and *Illyria* he ſubdued; and all *Greece* was under his protection: In *Aſia* his conqueſts reached from the *Helleſpont* to the *Indian* ocean, and *Egypt* and *Libya* were his	VIII	246
3983	2676	323	Upon the death of *Alexander* king of *Macedon*, (called *the Great King*) all the great men, having various intereſts to promote, are much divided about a ſucceſſor; at laſt name *Aridæus*, brother to *Alexander*, and change his name to *Philip*	VIII	252
3983	2676	323	*Perdiccas*, maſter of the horſe, cauſes a luſtration of the army, takes 300 out of the phalanx of foot, and throws them to the elephants, who were openly trampled to death, then purſues *Meleager* into a temple, whither he had fled for ſafety, and orders him to be murdered, and ſo eſtabliſhes himſelf in the power he aim'd at for a time	VIII	256
3983	2676	323	*Alexander*, the new born ſon of *Roxana* (the late king *Alexander*'s wife) is joined with *Aridæus* (now *Philip*) in the regal authority; and the ſeveral kingdoms and provinces diſtributed to the late king *Alexander*'s favourites, generals, &c.	VIII	258
3983	2676	323	*Perdiccas* and *Roxana* (for her ſon) govern without controul. *Roxana* ſends letters under *Alexander*'s ſeal for *Statira*, and *Drypatis* the daughter of *Darius*, wives to the late king *Alexander*, and *Hepheſtion*, to come to *Babylon* immediately, where being arrived, they are murdered	VIII	261
3983	2676	323	The mercenary *Greeks* aſſemble themſelves under one *Philo*, to the number of 20,000 foot and 3000 horſe, and endeavour to march home. *Perdiccas* ſends one *Pithon* againſt them, with orders to deſtroy them all, and to give their effects to the ſoldiers under him; which was accordingly executed	VIII	261
3983	2676	323	The *Rhodians* revolt from *Macedon*, drive out all the *Macedonian* gariſons, and become a free people	VII	323
3984	2677	322	Violent ſtorms of rain, hail, thunder, &c. happen at *Rhodes*, whereby abundance of the inhabitants are killed and drowned,		

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			and the wall of the city broke down, which gives vent to the waters, and ſaves the city and people from intire deſtruction	VII	323
3984	2677	322	*Seuthes*, deſcended of the antient race of the *Odryſſian* kings, comes againſt *Lyſimachus*, governor of *Thrace*, with 20,000 foot and 8000 horſe; which *Lyſimachus* is forced to engage, with 4000 foot and 2000 horſe, and behaved ſo gallantly, that he kept the field, and preſerved his government	VIII	262
3984	2677	322	*Jaddua* the *Jewiſh* high-prieſt dies, and is ſucceeded in that office by his ſon *Onias*, who enjoyed that dignity about 21 years	IX	560
3984	2677	322	Upon the death of *Alexander the Great*, the *Athenians* and their allies, under *Leoſthenes*, go againſt the *Macedonians* with a great army; they engage *Antipater*, who, being much inferior in number, is beaten, and forced to fly to *Lamia* (a city of *Theſſaly*,) whither *Leoſthenes* follows, and beſieges him; where *Leoſthenes* being killed by a ſtone, *Antiphalus* is choſen general in his ſtead; who engaging the *Macedonians* under the command of *Leonatus*, overthrew them; upon which growing careleſs and ſecure, *Leonatus* being joined by *Antipater* and *Craterus*, they engage and overthrow *Antiphalus* and *Memnon*, which ſo diſpirited the confederate *Greeks*, that they ſued to *Antipater* for peace, which he granted them ſeparately, and thereby reduced the power of *Athens* ſo much, as to force them to conſent to the delivering up of *Demoſthenes* and *Hyperides*, and that the old method of taxing in the city ſhould be reſtored, that they ſhould receive a *Macedonian* gariſon into *Munichia*, defray the charges of the war, *&c.* This being agreed to *Demoſthenes* poiſoned himſelf	VI	258
3984	2677	322	*Timoleon*, full of age and poſſeſſed of the love of all the people, dies, and is buried with great pomp at the public expence, 200 *Minas* being decreed for that purpoſe: 'Twas likewiſe enacted, that the day of his death ſhould annually be honoured with public ſports, horſe race..		

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			and *Gymnaſtic* games; and whenever the *Syracuſans* were engaged in a war with the *Barbarians*, they ſhould ſend to *Corinth* for a general	VII	215
3984	2677	322	*Perdiccas* goes againſt *Ariarathes* king of *Cappadocia*; upon the frontiers they engage, and *Perdiccas* kills 1000, takes *Ariarathes* and 6000 more priſoners, and diſperſes the reſt; crucifies *Ariarathes*, and ſettles *Eumenes* governor under the 2 kings of *Macedon*, &c.	VIII	263
3984	2677	322	*Perdiccas*, to revenge the death of *Balacrus*, the governor of *Lauranda*, and *Iſaurus*, whom the people had killed, aſſaults and takes *Lauranda* by ſtorm, puts all able to bear arms to the ſword, and ſells the youth, women, and children, for ſlaves; then beſieges *Iſaurus*, a ſtrong and populous city, which was long defended with great bravery, but at laſt, rather than be taken, the *Iſaurians* burnt the city, with their parents, wives, and children	VIII	264
3984	2677	322	The *Lucanians* are drawn, by a ſtratagem, to declare for the *Samnites* againſt *Rome*	XI	507
3984	2677	322	The *Roman* ſenate make a law to abrogate the power of creditors over their debtors, appointing, that no citizen's perſon ſhould be impriſoned for debt, but only for criminal matters	XI	507
3985	2678	321	*Agathocles*, a potter by trade, being firſt a common ſoldier, for his beauty, ſtrength, and activity, was by *Demas* the *Agrigentine* general, made a *Chiliarch* (or commander of 1000 men) and upon *Demas*'s dying, married his widow, and ſo became the richeſt citizen of *Syracuſe*: But *Soſiſtratus* having uſurped the ſupreme authority drove him out of *Syracuſe*; from whence he retired to *Italy*, and ſettling at *Crotona*, attempted the ſovereignty thereof, but was forced to fly from the rage of the multitude to *Tarentum*, from whence he was likewiſe driven for the like practices, and now all cities refuſing him, he collected a body of exiles, and lived by robbery and plunder. *Soſiſtratus* coming into *Italy* beſieged *Rhegium*; *Agathocles* and his band unexpectedly fell upon him, and obliged him to return home, where		

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he was ſoon after forced to abdicate the ſovereignty, and quit *Syracuſe*, with about 600 citizens ſuſpected of deſigning to demoliſh *Democracy*, and ſet up *Oligarchy*; upon which they apply to the *Carthaginians*, who eſpouſe their cauſe; and the *Syracuſans* call home *Agathocles*, and make him their commander in chief, who overthrows *Soſiſtratus* and the *Carthaginians* in a pitched battle, wherein he received ſeven wounds: Upon this beginning to exerciſe ſovereign power, the *Syracuſans* have recourſe to *Corinth*, who ſent *Aceſtorides* to command their army, who commanded *Agathocles* to go out of the city; but he got a young man that reſembled him to go in his ſtead, who was ſeized, murdered, and buried, as ſoon as he came without the city, thinking him to be *Agathocles*, but were ſoon undeceived by *Agathocles* making his eſcape privately, and raiſing troops in the heart of *Sicily*; upon which the *Syracuſans* offered to recal him home, if he would diſband his troops, which he agreed to, and being conducted to the temple of *Ceres*, ſwore to do nothing prejudicial to the eſtabliſhed *Democracy*, then conſiſting of 600 of the chief citizens: He was again made commander in chief of the forces going againſt the revolted *Erbitans*; he employs his army to ſeize *Syracuſe*, under pretence of ridding them of the 600 tyrants, and their abettors, who murder all they meet with, without regard to age, ſex, or rank, plundered the houſes, and committed all manner of cruelties; ſo that a few hours they ſtrewed the ſtreets with upwards of 4000 dead carcaſes. This horrid work continued two days; the third day *Agathocles* ſummons thoſe citizens that were left alive, tells them his deſign was only to eſtabliſh the *Democracy* free, and that he would live a private life: This ſaid, his adherents proclaimed him king, with an abſolute power. His firſt law was, that all the lands ſhould be equally divided between the rich and the poor, which

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			gained him the populace, and then behaved very mildly, freely, and equitably; and thus, in about two years time, he made himself master of all *Sicily*, when he behaved as cruelly and inhumanly as ever any before him had done	VII	216
3985	2678	321	*Perdiccas* first murders *Cynane*, the daughter of *Philip* late king of *Macedon*, and promotes her daughter *Ada* (or *Eurydice*) to be the wife of king *Aridæus* (or *Philip*;) upon which *Antigonus*, governor of *Pamphilya*, *&c.* retires to *Greece*, to accuse *Perdiccas* to *Antipater* and *Craterus*	VIII	265
3985	2678	321	*Ptolemy*, governor of *Egypt*, sends *Ophellas* against *Thimbro*; who conquers, takes, and crucifies *Thimbro*, and so adds *Cyrene* to *Egypt*	VIII	265
3985	2678	321	*Aridæus* (one of *Alexander the Great*'s commanders) after two years preparation for the burial of *Alexander the Great*, late king of *Macedon*, *&c.* carries his body from *Babylon* into *Egypt*: *Ptolemy* goes as far as *Syria* in person, to meet and do honour to his dead master; and conducting his corpse to *Alexandria*, buries him in a rich temple, built there on purpose	VIII	266
3985	2678	321	*Perdiccas* hearing that *Ptolemy*, *Craterus*, and *Antipater* designed to unite and take his power from him, (which he exercised to the dislike of every body) raises a great army, takes the two kings with him, and goes into *Egypt*; where, after losing a great many of his men, by death and desertion, *&c.* he is murdered by the remainder in his tent; upon which *Ptolemy* comes and treats the army with great tenderness; and *Aridæus* and *Pithon* were chose protectors of the kings persons and chief minister of state	VIII	267
3985	2678	321	*Eumenes* obtains two victories over *Craterus* and *Antipater* for *Perdiccas*, in which *Craterus*, and *Neoptolemus*, the revolted governor of *Armenia*, were slain; upon hearing whereof, in two days after *Perdiccas*'s death, the soldiers put all the friends of *Perdiccas* to death, proscribed *Eumenes* and 50 men of quality with him, and then left *Egypt*, and returned into		

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			Cæle Syria, under the command of *Aridæus* and *Pithon*. At their arrival at *Triparadisus*, *Antipater*, governor of *Greece*, &c. join them. *Aridæus* and *Pithon* lay down their office, and *Antipater* is chosen protector, with sovereign power; but *Eurydice*, wife of king *Philip*, behaving imperiously, is check'd by *Antipater*; upon which, in a set oration, she accused him to the army, which occasions great disorders; but after some days matters were settled, and *Antipater* continued in the administration; upon which he made a new division of the provinces, and declared *Eumenes* a public enemy, and ordered *Antigonus*, general of the houshold troops, to prosecute the war against him; then returns with the two kings into his own province, highly commended and admired by all the *Macedonians*	VIII	268
3985	2678	321	The *Vestini* (a people on the *Adriatic* sea) take arms against *Rome*: The consul *D. Junius Brutus* goes against them, defeats them, and takes the cities *Cutina* and *Cingalia* from them	XI	508
3985	2678	321	The other *Roman* consul *L. Furius Camillus* falling sick, names *L. Papirius Cursor* to be dictator, and to act against the *Samnites*. He took the field, but was obliged to return home upon account of the auspices being reported unfavourable, and ordered *Fabius*, his general of horse, not to engage the enemy in his absence: He disobeys, and overthrows the *Samnites*, and kills 20000 of them on the spot; then burns the spoil, instead of lodging it in the hands of the *Quæstor*, that they might not increase the pomp of the dictator's triumph. The dictator commands *Fabius* to be stripped, &c. which while the lictors are doing, he escapes, and great commotions and mutinies are in the army. *Fabius* goes to *Rome*, and appeals to the people; but the dictator gets the better of him; but all the orders of the people joining with *Fabius*'s submission, the dictator pardons him, and so all is quiet again	XI	508
3986	2679	320	*Eumenes* collects the best army he can, but when engaged with *Antigonus*, is betrayed		

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			by *Apollonides* his general of horſe, loſes 8000 men, and is totally routed, but with the remains of his army returns into the field of battle, burns the bodies of the ſlain, makes two heaps of their aſhes, and covers them with earth; then diſmiſſes his army, all but 600 men, takes poſſeſſion of the caſtle of *Nora*, (exceedingly ſtrong, ſituate on the top of an inacceſſible rock) which *Antigonus* not able to take, builds a ſtrong wall round the bottom, leaves men to defend it, and goes againſt *Alcetas* and *Attalus*, who ſided with *Eumenes*	VIII	271
3986	2679	320	*Antigonus* marches into *Piſidia*, engages and overcomes *Alcetas*, who flying to *Trenneſſus* with 6000 troops, is there murdered, and his carcaſs delivered to *Antigonus*. *Aetalus*, *Decimus*, and *Polemon*, were taken priſoners, *&c.* Upon this *Antigonus* endeavours to make himſelf ſupreme in *Aſia*		
3986	2679	320	*Papirius* being continued dictator, engages the *Samnites*, totally overthrows them, and then over run *Samnium*, and forced the enemy to ſue for peace, which was granted them upon hard terms: Upon his return to *Rome* he is decreed and honoured with a triumph	VIII XI	272 511
3987	2680	319	The *Samnites*, being joined by the *Apulians*, declare war againſt *Rome*; the conſuls go againſt them, but they ſhutting themſelves up in their ſtrong holds, little could be done with them this year	XI	512
3987	2680	319	The *Carthaginians* ſend *Imilcar* with a great fleet and army againſt *Agathocles*, which is much ſhattered by a violent ſtorm, and the remainder *Agathocles* attacks near *Himera*, forces his trenches, and cuts moſt of his troops to pieces; but while his men were greedy after plunder, an unexpected reinforcement comes from *Carthage*; they fall upon and rout *Agathocles*, who was forced to fly into his metropolis, whither they follow and beſiege him	VII	220
3987	2680	319	*Agathocles* engages the *Carthaginian* fleet, beatsanddiſperſes them, then lands his men in *Africa*, and burns his own ſhips, to make his men reſolutely deſperate, takes and plunders a place called the *Great*		

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			City. and likewiſe *Tunis*, which he razed to the ground; then advanced towards *Carthage*, and engaged *Hanno* and *Bomilcar*, kills *Hanno*, aud defeats *Bomilcar*	VII	221
3987	2680	319	*Æacides* king of *Epirus* is depoſed, by a decree of the ſtate; *Pyrrhus* his ſon, an infant, was conveyed to *Glaucias* king of *Illyricum*, by ſome *Epirote* lords, and by him brought up and protected againſt *Caſſander*, who offered 200 talents for him. The *Epirots* enter into an alliance with *Caſſander*, governor of *Macedon*, who ſent *Lyciſcus* his general to take the government in his name; but the *Epirots*, being ſoon weary of the *Macedonian* yoke, recal their king again, who is ſlain in a battle with *Philip*, brother to *Caſſander*	IX	395
3988	2681	318	The *Romans* and *Samnites* engage; the *Romans* by ſtratagem defeat and cut off almoſt all the *Samnites*, both horſe and foot, and their general. Upon this the *Samnites* ſubmit to the *Romans*, and order *Erutulus Papius*, the ringleader of the revolt, to be delivered up to the *Romans*, to avoid which he killed himſelf. For this eminent ſervice the *Romans* honour the conſuls with a triumph	XI	512
3988	2681	318	*A. Cornelius* is made dictator at *Rome*, to preſide at the games, in the abſence of the conſul and ſickneſs of the prætor	XI	513
3983	2681	318	*Caſſander*, ſon of *ntipater*, puts *Nicanor* in as governor of the gariſon at *Athens*, who being oppoſed by *Polyſperchon*, *Caſſander* enters the port of *Athens*, with a great fleet; upon which the *Athenians* ſubmit to have the gariſon, and *Caſſander* appoints *Demetrius Phalereus*, an *Athenian*, to be governor of the city; which office he diſcharged ſo well, that the citizens ſet up 300 ſtatues in honour of him in the ſeveral parts of the city and public buildings	VI	263
3988	2681	318	*intandrus*, governor of *Syracuſe*, ſallies out upon *Hamilcar* ſuddenly, and routs his army of 120,000 men, which had long beſieged *Syracuſe*, and took *Hamilcar* priſoner, whom after torturing terribly, they cut off his head	VII	226
3988	2681	318	*Polyſperchon* and *Olympias* create *Eumenes* ge-		

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			neral in *Aſia*, for the two kings; but to avoid contention and take away ſedition, he propoſed all the commanders ſhould be equal, and conſult in common upon the public buſineſs	VIII	274
3989	2682	317	*Jeruſalem* being beſieged by the *Egyptians*, through a ſuperſtitious fear of breaking the *Sabbath day*, ſuffer the city to be taken by ſtorm on that day, without reſiſtance, and 100,000 *Jews* are carried into *Egypt* captive, &c.	IX	561
3989	2682	317	*Agathocles* having greatly increaſed his army, by a large addition of *Cyreneans*, calls himſelf king of *Africa*, and beſieges *Carthage*, the conduct whereof he leaves to his ſon *Archagathus*, and returns into *Sicily* to quell and conquer the revolters there, which he ſoon did, and moſt places acknowledged his ſovereignty	VII	227
3989	2682	317	The *Romans* refuſing the *Samnites* peace, each ſide raiſe an army; the *Samnites* by ſtratagem bring the *Romans* into great diſtreſs, and oblige them to deliver up 600 *Roman* knights as hoſtages for performing a very advantageous peace for the *Samnites*; then the conſuls and ſoldiers paſs under the yoke, man by man; and if any *Roman* but returned a fierce look, he was immediately knocked down or killed. This ſo diſpirited the conſuls and ſoldiers, that at their arrival at *Rome*, each man as it were baniſhed himſelf, by ſhutting themſelves up in their houſes. The conſuls name Q. *Fabius Ambuſtus* dictaror, but ſome defect being found in his nomination, *Æmilius Papus* was ſubſtituted in his room; but the people being highly diſſatisfied, an interregnum follows; and *Papirius Curſor* a ſecond time, and *Publius Philo* a third time, are choſen conſuls, who refuſe to perform the *Samnian* peace, &c.	XI	513
3990	2683	316	*Agathocles* makes his eſcape from before *Carthage*, with a few friends. His two ſons are murdered, and his army capitulate for themſelves. Upon *Agathocles*'s return to *Sicily*, he reduces *Egeſta* that had revolted in his abſence, and put every perſon in it to the ſword: and at *Syracuſe* put all the relations of thoſe he left in *Africa*		

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			to death; and even in *Sicily*, all that were related to the *African* army, from the great-grandfather to the ſucking child, were killed	VII	228
3990	2683	316	*Antigonus* marching to *Suſa* and finding the caſtle held by *Xenophilus*, he left *Seleucus* with a corps of troops to beſiege it, and marched to engage *Eumenes*; but having a part of his army cut off before his face, which had croſſed the river, he retired and marched towords *Media*, but ſuffers greatly by the harraſſments of the *Coſſeans*, through whoſe country he chose to paſs for the ſake of nearneſs	VIII	276
3990	2683	316	*Eumenes* and his army at *Perſepolis* are all magnificently feaſted by *Peuceſtas*, and to prevent any defection, contrives a letter to be wrote to *Peuceſtas*, as from *Orontes* governor of *Armemia*, acquainting him that the intereſts of the kings encreaſed every where, and that a great army of *Macedonians* were marching into *Aſia*: This confirmed *Eumenes* in his authority	VIII	278
3990	2683	316	*Eumenes* and *Antigonus* engage; *Eumenes* is conqueror, killing 8000 of *Antigonus*'s army, with the loſs only of 1500 of his own men	VIII	280
3990	2683	316	*Aridæus* (called *Philip*) joint king of *Macedon*, &c. is murdered by *Olympias*, and *Alexander Ægus*, ſon of *Alexander the Great*, bears the royal title alone	VIII	293
3990	2683	316	*Alcetas*, brother of *Æacides*, ſucceeds his brother in the kingdom of *Epirus*, from whence after two battles with *Lyciſcus*, general under *Caſſander*, he is driven out, and the city of *Eurymenas* is taken, plundered and razed: After ſome time, peace being concluded with *Caſſander*, *Alcetas* gets the government again	IX	395
3990	2683	316	*Satricani* revolt from the *Romans*, and join the *Samnites*, who ſurprize *Fregellæ*, a *Roman* colony, where the women and children fight in their own defence; upon which the *Samnites* offer quarter to all thoſe who ſubmitted, which many do, but are burnt alive: a few only eſcaped, that with great deſperation cut their way through the enemies troops	XI	520

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3990	2683	316	The *Capuans* endeavour to shake off the *Roman* yoke; *C. Mænius* is named dictator, with orders only to examine and punish crimes against the state, which so frightened the *Capuans*, that the chief conspirators killed themselves. Then all being quiet, *Mænius* lays down his dictatorship	XI	521
3990	2683	316	*Cornelius Lentulus* is declared dictator, and leads his army against the *Samnites*; the *Romans* fall upon them with so much fury, that they rout them at the first onset, take and plunder the *Samnian* camp, and put all to the sword they met with	XI	521
3990	2683	316	*Papirius*, general of the horse to *Lentulus*, besieging *Luceria*, where the 600 *Roman* knights delivered as hostages were kept by the *Samnites*, *Lentulus* comes to his assistance; the *Samnites* keep themselves intrenched in their camp; the *Romans* force it, and put all they get hold of to the sword: The *Lucerians*, distressed for food, offered to capitulate, and to release the 600 hostages; but *Papirius* insisted that all the soldiers should pass unarmed under the yoke, with *Pontius* their general at their head; all which was complied with	XI	522
3991	2684	315	Q. *Aulius Cerretanus*, now consul a second time, defeats the *Samnites* in *Apulia*, and takes *Perentum* And *Papirius*, now a third time consul, reduced *Satricum*, and put the *Samnite* garison to the sword: The authors of the revolt were first whipped, and then beheaded. At his return home he enters *Rome* in triumph	XI	524
3991	2684	315	*Agathocles* engages *Dinocrates*, puts him to flight, and obtains a complete victory. The remains of *Dinocrates*'s army capitulate; but no sooner were their arms laid down, but their throats were cut to a man	VII	229
3991	2684	315	*Eumenes* is treacherously delivered to *Antigonus*, who after keeping him prisoner some time puts him to death Likewise *Pithon*, governor of *Media*, deposes *Peucestas* governor of *Persia*, and takes 5000 talents out of the treasury of *Susa*, and 10,000 out of other places	VIII	283

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3992	2685	314	Many *Samnite* cities desire peace, but are only granted two years truce. *Plautius* the consul so frightened the cities of *Teanum* and *Canusium*, that they surrendered and gave hostages. The *Capuans* beg of the *Romans* to give them a governor, and new laws: Upon this *Compania* becomes a *Roman* præfecture. Two new tribunes are added to the *Roman* state, being now made 31. A census being taken this year, 250,000 men fit to bear arms are found in *Rome*	XI	524
3992	2685	314	The consuls reduce all *Apulia* to the obedience of *Rome*. *Antium* desires a *Roman* governor and laws, which is granted	XI	525
3992	2685	314	*Agathocles* goes into *Italy*, and subdues the *Brutii*; from thence goes to the *Lipari* islands, and compels the inhabitants to pay him 100 talents, and afterwards plunders and strips the temples, lading 11 ships with their gold and spoil, and returns to *Syracuse*; but in his passage 10 of them are lost by shipwreck	VII	229
3992	2685	314	*Antigonus* marches with a great army to *Babylon*, where he pretends to call *Seleucus* the goevrnor to account; upon which *Seleucus* flies to *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, raises a great army, engages *Demetrius*, *Antigonus*'s son, defeats him at *Gaza*, and kills and takes abundance of his men. They then take *Tyre*, and recover *Babylon*, *Media*, and *Susiana*	VIII	285
3993	2686	313	*L. Æmilius* being dictator, he besieges *Saticula*. a city of *Campania*. The *Samnites*, their allies, come with a numerous army to their relief; the dictator engages and defeats them; upon which they retire in the night, and leave their camp to the *Romans*	XI	525
3993	2686	313	*Cilles*, *Ptolemy*'s general, being negligent, *Demetrius* sets upon him, overthrew and took *Cilles*, and 7000 men prisoners, and conquers *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and *Judea*	VIII	289
3994	2687	312	Q. *Fabius Maximus*, being dictator, continues the siege of *Saticula*; the *Samnites* come again to relieve it: The two armies engage; the *Samnites* lose their general, and the *Romans* their general of horse; the *Samnites* are defeated, and		

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			Saticula capitulates. From thence he goes to beſiege *Sora*, that had revolted and maſſacred a *Roman* colony, and in his way engages the *Samnites*, overthrows them, and takes and plunders their camp, and then forms the ſiege of *Sora*	XI	526
3994	2687	312	The king of *Egypt* by great largeſſes, privileges, and immunities, prevails with abundance of *Jews* to come and reſide at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*		
3995	2688	311	*Sora* is taken by ſtratagem, and abundance put to the ſword. The conſuls ſend 250 conſpirators to *Rome*, where they are firſt whipped and then beheaded	XI	528
3995	2688	311	The *Auſones* being accuſed of deſigning to revolt from *Rome*, the conſular army takes *Auſona*, *Minturnæ*, and *Veſcia*, in one day, and put all to the ſword; *Luceria* was alſo taken by aſſault, and all the deſcendants, whether inhabitants or *Samnites*, killed; and a colony of 25,000 *Romans* put in it	XI	528
3995	2688	311	*Antigonus* ſends *Athenæus* his general to ſeize *Petra*, (a chief city of the *Arabs*) while the men were gone to a fair, from whence he carries away a prodigious booty, and 5000 talents in ready money. The *Arabs* being informed of it, purſue, ſurround, and cut off all *Athenæus*'s army, and recover the booty, *&c.*	VIII	289
3996	2689	310	The *Campanians* revolt, and *C Mænius* the dictator goes againſt them, now joined by the *Samnites*; they engage, the *Samnites* are defeated, with the loſs of 30,000 men, by the conſul *Sulpitius*, for which he is honoured with a triumph at his return to *Rome*	XI	259
3997	2690	309	A peace is concluded between *Antigonus* and *Ptolemy*, *&c.* wherein it was agreed, that *Caſſander* ſhould hold *Macedonia*; *Lyſimachus*, *Thrace*; *Ptolemy*, *Egypt*; and *Antigonus*, *Aſia*; and that all the *Greek* cities ſhould be free. Soon after this, *Caſſander* puts the young king and his mother to death	VIII	293
3997	2690	309	C. *Pætilius Libo* (ſurnamed *Viſolus*) is choſe dictator, and reduces *Frigellæ*, *Nola*, and the cities of *Atina* and *Calatia*, and keeps *Bovianum* blocked up	XI	529

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3998	2691	308	*C. Sulpicius Longus* is chosen dictator, upon a report that all *Hetruria* would revolt; but they keeping quiet, the dictator did not think fit to meddle with them	XI	530
3998	2691	308	*Claudius Appius*, the *Roman* censor, introduces into the senate the sons of freed slaves, and slaves into the *Potitii*, or priests of *Hercules*, whose rites till now were only executed by noblemen, for which he was much hated. He made the famous aqueduct at *Rome*, seven miles long, which supplied *Rome* with constant fresh water; and the famous read from *Rome* to *Capua*, which lasted 800 years; the remains whereof are the admiration of all nations to this day	XI	530
3999	2692	307	*Antigonus* (one of *Alexander*'s greatest captain) in opposition to *Cassander*, sends his son *Demetrius* with a great fleet to *Athens*, where he proclaims the city free, then takes the fortress of *Munichia* by storm, *&c.* for which the *Athenians* honour him and his father with the title of king, and pay them divine honours, and appoint them a priest, and call the year by the name of this priest, and put the figures of *Antigonus* and *Demetrius* his son among the gods, *&c.* adjudge *Demetrius Phalereus* (their former governor, who had deserved so well of them) to death, *&c.* order all his statues to be thrown down, and him to be way laid and murdered, and democracy again restored	VI	265
3999	2692	307	*Cleopatra*, the sister of *Alexander the Great*, is put to death, by order of *Antigonus* governor of *Asia*, (now called king) for her endeavouring to make her escape from the confinement he had put her under	VIII	294
3999	2692	307	*Alcetas* governing tyrannically and cruelly, the *Epirots* make a general insurrection, and murder both him and his two young sons, *Hesioneas* and *Nisus*; but *Alexander* and *Teucer* made their escape, upon which *Glaucias* king of *Illyria* sends *Pyrrhus* at the head of a great army, and sets him upon the throne	IX	396
3999	2692	307	The new senators at *Rome*, introduced by *Appius* last year, are turned out, and the senate put upon its old footing: A law is likewise made, impowering the people		

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			to chuſe 16 legionary tribunes out of the 24; likewiſe two officers, called *Duumviri Navales*, are choſen to take care of ſea affairs	XI	532
3999	2692	307	*Q. Emilius Barbula*, the *Roman* conſul, goes againſt the *Hetrurians*, who had revolted; whom he engaged, and after a very obſtinate fight, the *Hetrurians* retire in the night, and leave *Æmilius* the field and their camp, for which he is honoured with a triumph. *Brutus* the other conſul took from the *Samnites* firſt *Clavia*, and put all able to bear arms to the ſword; then *Bovianum* was plundered by the ſoldiers, but the citizens lives are ſpared: The *Samnites* endeavoured to draw the *Romans* into an ambuſcade, but the bravery and fury of the *Romans* cut their way through all difficulties, and killed 20,000 of them upon the ſpot, for which *Brutus* had alſo a triumph at his return to *Rome*	XI	533
4000	2693	306	*Demetrius* (ſon of *Antigonus* governor of *Syria*) makes a deſcent into *Cyprus*, takes *Urania* and *Carpaſia*, engages *Menelaus* brother of *Ptolemy* (now king of *Egypt*) defeats him, kills 1000 of his men, and takes 3000, and beſieges *Salamis*, defeats *Ptolemy*'s fleet and army coming to relieve it, took 40 ſhips of war, and ſunk 80, alſo 100 tranſports with 8000 ſoldiers on board; alſo the city, *&c Antigonus* upon receipt of this news puts a crown of gold upon his own head, and aſſumes the title of king, and gave the ſame to his ſon, and they reign jointly; upon which the *Egyptians* alſo give the title of king to *Ptolemy*, and *Lyſimachus* and *Seleucus* do the ſame in *Thrace* and *Babylon*; *Caſſander* at *Corinth* received the title of king, but did not uſe it in his writing	VIII	294
4000	2693	306	The *Athenians* make a law, that no philoſopher ſhould teach, unleſs licenſed by the ſenate and people; upon which *Theophraſtus* the ſucceſſor of *Ariſtotle* ſhut up his ſchool. This law being ſoon found hurtful was repealed, and the philoſophers recalled, *&c.*	VI	266
4000	2693	306	*Fabius*, now conſul at *Rome* a ſecond time, engages the *Hetrurians* near *Sutrium*, totally overthrows them, takes 58 ſtandards,		

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			their camp and all their baggage: The remains of them took refuge in the *Cimi-nian* foreſt, whither he followed them, and got great advantages over them: But ſome time after he again engages them, near *Sutrium*, ſurprizes and defeats them, kills and takes 60,000, and ſeizes and plunders their camp: Upon this, three *Leucumonies* immediately ſend deputies to *Rome*, who obtain a ſuſpenſion of arms for 30 years	XI	534
4000	2693	306	A *Roman* fleet (the firſt they had ever ſent out) under the command of *P. Cornelius*, making a deſcent beyond cape *Palinurus*, ſuffering his troops to go too far up the country, had his retreat cut off; ſeveral of the *Romans* being ſlain, were forced to quit their booty, and were driven to their ſhips. Upon this the *Samnites* engage the conſul *Marcius*; the battle was extremely obſtinate and doubtful, abundance of *Roman* knights and ſeveral legionary tribunes were killed, and a lieutenant-general, and the conſul much wounded. Upon this *Papirius* is made dictator, goes with an army to the aſſiſtance of *Marcius*, engages the *Samnites*, intirely overthrows them, takes and burns their camp, and upon his return to *Rome* has a triumph	XI	536
4001	2694	305	*Caſſander* (now king of *Macedon*) beſieges *Athens*; *Demetrius* (joint king of *Syria*) relieves it, and beſtows ſeveral cities that he recovered from *Caſſander* upon them, for which they honour him with lodgings behind the temple of *Minerva*, and thereby proſtitute the virgins devoted to her ſervice to his luſt	VI	266
4001	2694	305	*Damocles*, the moſt beautiful youth in all *Greece*, jumps into a very large cauldron of boiling water, and was drowned, to avoid the unnatural luſt of *Demetrius*	VI	267
4001	2694	305	The *Roman* conſul *Q. Fabius* takes *Nuceria*, a city in alliance with the *Samnites*, and defeats them in a battle; and *Decius Mus*, the other conſul, gained ſuch advantages over the *Hetrurians*, that they all offered to be allies; but he only grants them a truce for a year, upon the condition of		

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			paying his troops, and finding every soldier with two suits of cloaths	XI	539
4001	2694	305	The *Umbrians* arm all their youth, with a design to march directly to *Rome*; *Decius* marches into the *Pupinian* field between *Umbria* and *Rome*, and *Fabius* marches and encamps near *Mevania*, a city on the banks of the *Clitumnus* in the heart of *Umbria*, where he subdued them without scarce drawing blood, making their whole army prisoners; upon which the rest of the nation submitted	XI	539
4002	2695	304	The time of *Fabius*'s consulate being expired, he is appointed proconsul, and so continued general of the army. He engages the *Samnites* at *Allifæ* on the banks of the *Vulturnus*, and gains so complete a victory, that to save their lives and have the liberty of going home, they passed under the yoke with only one garment on: Their allies, to the numbes of 7000, were made slaves, and sold by auction, *&c.*	XI	540
4002	2695	304	*Antigonus* (now king of *Syria*) besieges *Rhodes* by his son *Demetrius*, for its attachment to *Ptolemy* king of *Egypt*; but after a year's time, and the loss of abundance of ships and men, is forced to raise the siege and make peace; upon which the *Rhodians* dedicate a grove to *Ptolemy* king of *Egypt*, where they offer him divine honours, and call it *Ptolemeum*, and him *Soter*, (our saviour) for the great assistance and relief he gave them during the siege	VII	325
4002	2695	304	*Antigonus* and *Demetrius* (now kings of *Syria* in *Asia*) invade *Egypt* by land and sea with a great fleet and army, but are forced to retire with great loss and shame	VIII	298
4003	2696	303	*Marcius* the *Roman* consul, in a few days, took three different camps from the *Hernici*, and obliged them to surrender at discretion	XI	541
4003	2696	303	*Marcius*, and *P. Cornelius Arvina*, the two *Roman* consuls, engage and defeat the *Samnites*, and kill 30,000 of them, take and burn their camp; and while this is doing a fresh body of recruits arrives, which are also dispersed with great slaugh-		

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			ter. Upon this they ſue for peace; the conſuls firſt oblige them to pay the ſoldiers of both armies one year, to furniſh 13 months proviſions, and give each ſoldier one habit, and then referred them to the ſenate at *Rome*	XI	541
4003	2696	303	*Demetrius* and the *Rhodians* conclude a peace	VII	334
4003	2696	303	*Demetrius* ſails for *Attica* with 330 gallies and a great army againſt *Caſſander*, whom he overthrew, and has 6000 *Macedonians* revolt to him; elated with ſucceſs, *Demetrius* grows proud, lives voluptuouſly, and very wickedly, and will be called a god	VIII	300
4003	2696	303	*Demetrius* is admitted into the fraternity of the prieſts of *Ceres*, for whicu purpoſe the *Athenians* change the month of *March* firſt into the month of *November*, and then into *Auguſt*	VI	267
4004	2697	302	The cities of *Alatrium*, *Ferentinum*, and *Verulum*, belonging to the *Heruſci*, which had remained faithful to *Rome*, had the liberty either to remain under their own laws (which they choſe) or have the rights of *Roman* citizens; the other cities were governed by the laws of *Rome*, and the people declared *Roman* citizens, but without right of ſuffrage	XI	542
4004	2697	302	Deputies come to *Rome* from *Carthage*, with a compliment and preſents, which the *Romans* accept, and return others	XI	542
4004	2697	302	The *Romans* engage the *Samnites*, and overthrow them with a dreadful ſlaughter, and took one and twenty enſigns. Soon after they engage again, where the battle being very bloody and obſtinate, the *Roman* conſul *Minucius* was killed, and *Statius Gellius* the *Samnite* general was taken; but the *Romans* got the day, and took twenty-ſix enſigns from the enemy. *Fulvius Corvus* being made conſul in the room of *Minucius*, takes *Bovianum* and other cities, and has a triumph	XI	543
4004	2697	302	*Caſſander*, *Lyſimachus*, *Seleucus*, *Ptolemy*, &c. confederate themſelves againſt *Antigonus*, &c. and take ſeveral provinces from him in *Aſia*	VIII	301
4004	2697	302	*Pyrrhus*, king of *Epirus*, goes to *Illyricum* to be preſent at the nuptials of one of		

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			Glaucias's ſons, when the *Moloſſians* revolt, drive all his friends out of the kingdom, and crown *Neoptolemus* his great uncle; upon which *Pyrrhus* retired to *Demetrius* joint king of *Syria*	IX	397
4005	2698	301	*Onias* the high-prieſt and governor of the *Jews* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Simon*, who for his extraordinary virtues was ſurnamed the *Juſt*	IX	572
4005	2698	301	*Antigonus* and *Demetrius* are ſo puffed up with pride, that all the ſucceſſors of *Alexander* confederate againſt them, and drive them out of *Greece* into *Aſia*, where *Antigonus* in one battle loſt both his life and kingdom	VIII	302
4005	2698	301	*Demetrius* after his defeat in *Aſia*, ſailing from *Epheſus* towards *Athens* with a ſmall ſquadron of ſhips, is met by ambaſſadors from the *Athenians* in the *Cycladian* iſlands, acquainting him, that, for all his extraordinary ſervices, they had juſt made a law that prohibited all crowned heads entering their city; upon which he only deſired his ſhips and queen *Deidamia*, which he had left with them, ſhould be delivered to him; which they comply'd with, and he ſailed to *Cherſoneſus*	VI	268
4005	2698	301	*Lacharis*, an obſcure citizen, ſeizes the ſovereignty of *Athens*, and forces them to ſubmit	VI	268
4005	2698	301	*Antigonus* engages *Seleucus* king of *Babylon*, *&c.* at *Iſſus*, a town and river ſo called in *Aſia*, where *Antigonus* is killed, his army cut to pieces, and his kingdom loſt, which was divided among the confederate princes, his ſon *Demetrius* retaining little more than the title	VIII	302
4005	2698	301	The *Samnites* deſire to be admitted into their antient alliance with *Rome*, which the ſenate agrees to conditionally	XI	543
4005	2698	301	The *Equi* having revolted, the *Romans* under their conſuls go againſt them; but they retire into their city, which being inveſted, the conſuls over-run all their country, and in 55 days become maſters of [illegible] towns, moſt of which they razed or burnt, and ſo almoſt exterminated the wh[illegible] nation The conſuls had a triumph, a[illegible] the *Marſi*, *Peligni*, *Frentani*, and *Mar[illegible]*		

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			rucini demand an alliance with *Rome*, which is granted	XI	543
4006	2699	300	*Seleucus* king of *Babylon* builds the famous city of *Antioch*, upon the river *Orontes*, equally distant from *Conſtantinople* and *Alexandria* in *Egypt*	VIII	142
4006	2699	300	*Seleucus* king of *Babylon* demands *Stratonice* the daughter of *Demetrius*, in marriage; upon which he fits out a fleet to convey her to him, and in his paſſage ſeized and took away 200 talents at *Quinda*, then went to *Roſſus*, where *Seleucus* and *Stratonice* were eſpouſed	VIII	304
4008	2701	298	The art of painting was introduced this year at *Rome*, by *C Fabius*, afterwards conſul, who painted the wall of a new temple dedicated to the goddeſs of health, from whence he was ſurnamed *Pictor*	XI	544
4008	2701	298	*Pyrrhus* king of *Epirus*, being at the court of *Ptolemy* king of *Egypt*, an hoſtage for *Demetrius*, ſo far ingratiates himſelf into his queen *Berenice*'s favour, as to marry her duughter by a former huſband; upon which he is furniſhed with troops, and recovers his kingdom	IX	398
4009	2702	297	*Rome* had no conſuls this year, but was governed by two dictators created ſucceſſively, *viz.* 2. *Fabius* and *Valerius Corvus*. *Fabius* marched againſt the *Marſi*, who had revolted, and reduced them to obedience in one ſingle battle; and *Valerius* againſt the *Hetrurians*, who had beat *Sempronius Sophus* his general of the horſe, and taken ſome ſtandards, but are ſo mauled by *Valerius*, that they ſue for peace, but can only obtain a truce for two years	XI	544
4010	2703	296	Conſuls choſen at *Rome* this year, where great conteſts are agitated about chuſing pontifices and augurs, but at laſt 'twas agreed, four new pontifices ſhould be choſen out of the plebeians, to make their number eight, and five new augurs to encreaſe their number to nine	XI	545
4011	2704	295	The conſul *Fulvius* goes to carry on the ſiege of *Nequinium*, built on the edge of a ſteep rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the river *Nar*, and deemed almoſt impregnable, but by the treachery of the *Nequinians*, the conſul took it by ſurprize. The name		

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			of this city was changed into *Narina*. For this exploit the conſul had a triumph	XI	546
4011	2704	295	The conſul *Manlius* being killed by a fall from his horſe, *Valerius Corvus* was a ſixth time made conſul, who goes againſt the revolted *Hetrurians*, who fly to their cities, while he ravages their country, not daring to meet him in the field	XI	547
4011	2704	295	*Demetrius* beſieges *Athens*, and forces them through famine to ſurrender at diſcretion, when entering with his forces, commands all the *Athenians* to be aſſembled in the public theatre, which ſurrounding with his army, when they expected to be put all to the ſword, *Demetrius*, after upbraiding them with their ingratitude, gave them 100,000 buſhels of corn, and named magiſtrates agreeable to them	VI	268
4012	2705	294	Upon the death of *Caſſander* king of *Macedon*, his two ſons *Antipater* and *Alexander* get the kingdom between them	VIII	305
4012	2705	294	*Alexander* king of (part of) *Macedon*, endeavours to murder *Demetrius*, but falls into the ſnare himſelf, and is diſpatched by *Demetrius*, who ſucceeds him in the whole kingdom of *Macedon*, his brother *Antipater* being depoſed by the people	VIII	305
4012	2705	294	*Antipater* and *Alexander*, two of *Caſſander*'s ſons, conteſting for the whole crown of *Macedon*, *Pyrrhus* king of *Epirus* comes to the aſſiſtance of *Alexander*, and has a great part of the country and abundance of money for his reward	VIII	348
4012	2705	294	*Demetrius* king of *Macedon* beſieges and makes *Thebes* ſurrender at diſcretion, after a very obſtinate reſiſtance: He only puniſhes 13 of the principal revolters	VIII	350
4012	2705	294	The *Hetrurians* and *Samnites*, having revolted from *Rome*, were both overthrown by *Fulvius* the plebeian conſul, for which he had a triumph	XI	549
4013	2706	293	*Mænon* having dipped a tooth-picker that *Agathocles* cleaned his teeth with after meals into poiſon, his teeth and gums putrified, and his whole body was tortured with moſt racking pains, in the height of which he was hurried away to the funeral		

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			pile, and burnt while he was yet alive; and *Mænon* uſurped the ſupreme authority, under the name of *Prætor* of *Syracuſe*	VII	230
4013	2706	293	The conſul *Fabius* by ſtratagem beats the *Samnites*; they fly, and he takes 23 ſtandards; and *Decius*, the other conſul, gains a conſiderable victory over the *Apuleians*, as they were marching to join the *Samnites*; then both conſuls laid *Samnium* waſte; *Fabius* took the city of *Cimetra*, and razed it, and put all that bore arms to the ſword	XI	549
4013	2706	293	*Seleucus* king of *Macedon* builds 16 cities in *Leſſer Aſia*, in which large colonies of the *Jews* ſettled, with great privileges, eſpecially at *Antioch*	IX	572
4014	2707	292	The *Mamertini* being diſbanded the ſervice of *Syracuſe*, are received into the city of *Meſſana*: After a ſmall time they unexpectedly fell upon the inhabitants, killed all the men, and married the women, and not only defended themſelves, but reduced the neighbouring country to their obedience	VII	231
4014	2707	292	*Decius*, being proconſul, ſo harraſſed the *Samnites* army, that he made them diſband, and retire into the neighbouring countries: Then he took *Murgantia*, where he made 1110 priſoners: In *Romulea* he put 2300 to death, and took 6000 priſoners; and at *Ferentinum* 3000 that defended it deſperately were killed on the ramparts	XI	550
4014	2707	292	The two conſuls engage the revolted *Hetrurians*, and overthrow them with great ſlaughter, the enemy leaving 7300 dead in the field; their camp was taken and plundered, and 2000 taken priſoners; and as *Volumnius* was returning into *Samnium*, he ſurprized the *Samnites* as they were ravaging *Campania*, engaged them, ſlew 600, and retook all the ſpoil they had taken	XI	552
4015	2708	291	*Decius* the conſul, ſeeing the enemy very numerous and bold, devoted himſelf to the *Dii Manes*, as his father had done before, and riding into the midſt of the enemies troops, was there cut to pieces: Upon this the pontifex *Livius* cries out, *We have conquered*, &c. and renews the battle with		

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			great fury, and at laſt obtained a compleat victory, killing 25,000, and taking 8000, *&c.* for which the conſul *Fabius* had a triumph	XI	555
4015	2708	291	*Fabius* returns again into *Hetruria*, attacks them, killed 4500 upon the ſpot, and took 1740 priſoners: This quelled them a while	XI	557
4015	2708	291	The *Samnites* ſtill remained very troubleſome, ſo that the proconſul *Volumnius* and the prætor *Appius*, having engaged them, kill 16,300	XI	557
4016	2709	290	The *Samnites* retire upon *Poſthumius* the conſul's coming to his collegue *Attilius*'s aſſiſtance, upon which the *Romans* pillage and lay waſte the whole country, and take *Milionia* by aſſault, and kill 3200 *Samnites* upon the ramparts, and make 4200 priſoners; then they take *Triventum* without ſtriking a blow, the inhabitants having deſerted it. A few days after, *Attilius* again engages the *Samnites*, and after loſing 7300 *Romans*, overthrows them, kills 4800, and takes 7000 priſoners, which he made paſs under the yoke: Afterwards, in his return to *Rome*, he falls upon another body of *Samnites*, that had been ravaging the *Volſci*, cuts them to pieces, recovers the booty, and releaſes many *Roman* priſoners, whom they had taken	XI	558
4016	2709	290	*Poſthumius* marches into *Hetruria* without orders from the ſenate, took *Ruſſellæ*, and obliged the three *Leucumonies* of *Volſinii*, *Peruſia*, and *Arretium* to ſue for peace. The ſenate refuſes him a triumph, but the people give him one in ſpite of all oppoſition	XI	560
4017	2710	289	The *Samnites* make a law, that all perſons capable of bearing arms that did not appear at *quilonia* (a city of *Hirpinia*) upon the firſt ſummons of the general of their nation, ſhould be put to death immediately: 40,000 were aſſembled, out of which 16,000 bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath to do extraordinary matters under a linen canopy, and were therefore called the linen legion, *&c* The *Roman* conſul *Corvilius* enters *Samnium*, takes *Amiternum*, (a city in *Sabinia*)		

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			cuts 2800 men to pieces, and takes 4270 priſoners. *Papirius*, the other conſul, takes *Furconia*, and both lay the country waſte where-e'er they come. *Papirius* engages the *Samnites*, kills 12,000, and diſperſes the reſt. *Corvilius* obliged *Cominium* to ſurrender at diſcretion, in which remained 15400 perſons after 4380 had been killed in its defence. Afterwards, to complete the utter deſtruction of the *Samnites*, *Corvilius* took *Volana*, *Palumbinum*, and *Herculaneum*; and *Papirius* took *Sepinum*, deemed impregnable. *Corvilius* returns to *Rome*, which he enters in triumph	XI	561
4017	2710	289	The *Hetrurians* being again in arms, *Corvilius* goes againſt them, takes *Troſſulum* by aſſault, forces the *Faliſci* to ſue for peace, but grants them only a year's truce, for which they pay 390,000 aſſes of braſs, and then returns to *Rome*, whither alſo *Papirius* was come from *Samnium*, and has a triumph, graced with the ſpoils of the linen legion	XI	563
4018	2711	288	*Pyrrhus* and *Lyſimachus* divide the kingdom of *Macedon* between them, by conſent, to avoid a war	VIII	353
4018	2711	288	A plague raging in *Rome*, and two conſuls not well qualified for military affairs being choſe governors this year, encourage the *Faliſci* to break their truce, and the remaining *Samnites* to take arms, and enter *Campania*: The conſul *Brutus* over-ran *Hetruria*, defeated the *Faliſci*, and returned to *Rome* loaded with ſpoils; but the other conſul *Fabius* attacking the *Samnites* is defeated, has 3000 of his men killed on the ſpot, and more wounded, who died ſoon after: Upon this, *Fabius* the father of the conſul goes with his ſon, and again engages and kills 20,000 *Samnites* upon the ſpot, and takes their general *Pontius* and 4000 priſoners	XI	564
4018	2711	288	*Demetrius* preparing to recover his kingdom of *Syria*, is attacked by *Seleucus*, *Lyſimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pyrrhus*; *Demetrius* is forced by his own army to fly to *Caſſandria*, and ſo abdicate *Macedon*: Upon this his wife *Phillа* poiſoned herſelf	VIII	307

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4019	2712	287	*Demetrius* goes to *Thebes*, raiſes an army, aſſumes the regal authority, and reſtores democracy. The *Athenians* inſulting him, he beſieges *Athens*, and reduces them to the neceſſity of begging his pardon, &c.	VIII	308
4019	2712	287	*Pyrrhus* wars againſt *Demetrius*, and takes *Athens*, &c. from him, uſes the inhabitants extremely well, and ſacrifices in their city with them, &c.	VIII	354
4019	2712	287	*Pyrrhus* drives *Demetrius* out of *Macedon*, and becomes king thereof, but is forced to admit *Lyſimachus* a parner with him in that kingdom	VIII	354
4019	2712	287	The *Sibyline* books having been conſulted upon account of the plague, the anſwer was, that the god *Æſculapius* muſt be fetched from *Epidaurus* in *Peloponneſus*, where he was worſhipped under the figure of a ſerpent, which being done, the plague is ſaid to ceaſe	XI	565
4019	2712	287	*Poſthumius* the *Roman* conſul deſpiſes the commands of the ſenate, and forces himſelf into the ſiege of *Cominium*, which *Fabius*, for the public good, ſubmits to; it is taken, and alſo *Venuſium*, *Lucania*, and *Samnium*. Young *Fabius* is allowed a triumph, but *Poſthumius* is refuſed, &c.	XI	568
4020	2713	286	*Demetrius*, going into *Aſia*, marries *Ptolemaida* at *Sardis*; many of *Lyſimachus*'s forces revolt to him, and bring a large ſum of money with them: He takes the city, &c. but a plague breaking out ſweeps away moſt of his army, and he is relieved by *Seleucus*, &c.	VIII	308
4020	2713	286	*Seleucus*, being influenced by his miniſter *Patrocles*, not only withdraws his kindneſs from *Demetrius*, but actually endeavours to take him by force, and by various ſucceſſes at laſt compels *Demetrius* to ſurrender himſelf at diſcretion	VIII	312
4020	2713	286	*Poſthumius*'s conſulate being out, he is brought to a trial before the *Comitia*, by tribes, and accuſed of employing part of his troops in grubbing up a foreſt in his own eſtate, for which he is condemned to pay a conſiderable fine	XI	569
4021	2714	285	*Lyſimachus* drives *Pyrrhus* out of *Macedon*, and reigns king there alone	VIII	354

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4021	2714	285	The *Romans* having ravaged the country, and taken the city of the *Samnites*, oblige them to sue for peace, which being granted, put an end to a war that had lasted 49 years. The consul *Manius Curius Dentatus* returned to *Rome*, in triumph	XI	569
4021	2714	285	The consul *Curius* goes against the *Sabines*, who had joined the *Samnites*, reduces them intirely, and returns to *Rome*, where he has a second triumph	XI	570
4022	2715	284	The *Romans* send colonies into *Adria*, a maritime town that gave name to the *Adriatic* sea, to *Castrum* in *Picenum*, and to *Seno* at the mouth of the *Sene*	XI	571
4022	2715	284	*Mænon* the *Syracusan* governor going against the *Agrigentines*, who had revolted, as soon as he was out of the city of *Syracuse*, one *Tænion* possessed himself of the sovereign power, in which he was opposed by one *Sosistratus*, between whom a civil war was raised and carried on	VII	231
4022	2715	284	Three new judges, called *Triumviri Capitales*, were added to the *Roman* prætor, who had only the power of inflicting pecuniary fines, as likewise the care of the prisons where the greatest criminals were, and the direction of their execution; they were chosen annually in the *Comitia* by tribes, and from their sentence lay no appeal. This year a census being made, the number of *Roman* citizens fit to bear arms was found to be 273,000	XI	571
4022	2715	284	*Ptolemy*, being by his father admitted joint king of *Egypt*, was surnamed *Philadelphus*, by many favours bestowed upon the *Jews* in general, and great largesses to the priests and learned men in particular, obtained from them the *Greek* version of the *Old Testament* called the *Septuagint*	IX	575
4022	2715	284	The famous watch-tower in the island of *Pharos*, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, is now finished	IX	52
4022	2715	284	*Demetrius*, being the prisoner of *Seleucus* in the *Syrian Chersonesus*, dies, upon which *Selecus* makes one empire of all *Demetrius* held in *Syria* and *Asia*	VIII	451
4023	2716	283	The statue of *Serapis* is brought from *Sinope* (a city of *Pontus*) to *Alexandria*, and set		

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			up in a magnificent temple on purpoſe	IX	
4023	2716	283	A great diſpute and commotion happens at *Rome* about repealing the debtors law, which cauſes all the common people to leave the city; whereupon *Q. Hortenſius* is named dictator to compoſe their differences, but dying before the matter was compleated, *Q. Fabius Maximus* was raiſed to that dignity, who ſettled all things to the people's intire ſatisfaction, and laid the foundation of *Rome*'s future greatneſs		55
4023	2716	283	*Demetrius* being dead in captivity, his aſhes are carried into *Greece*, where being put into a golden urn by his ſon *Antigonus*, all the honours of royalty were paid to them	XI	572
4023	2716	283	*Simon*, the juſt high prieſt of the *Jews*, dies, in the 19th year of his pontificate, much regretted by all for his repairing and fortifying the temple and city, and finiſhing the canon of the *Old Teſtament*: He was ſucceeded by his brother *Eleazer* in the prieſthood, and in the civil government by *Antigonus* of *Socho*, the chief of the *Sadducean* ſect	VIII	314
4024	2717	282	*Ptolemy Soter*, joint king of *Egypt*, dies, (and leaves his ſon, ſurnamed *Philadelphus*, abſolute king) after having reigned 39 years alone, and two years in partnerſhip, being 84 years of age	IX	574
4024	2717	282	The *Tarentines*, originally a colony of *Spartans* that ſettled in the ſouth part of *Italy*, ſtirs up the *Boii*, *Senones*, and *Hetrurians*, againſt *Rome*; the *Senones* go againſt the *Aretini*, the allies of *Rome*, upon which the *Romans* ſend ambaſſadors to diſſuade them from their enterprize; but they murder them, and immediately march their troops before *Aretium*; the conſul *Lucius Cæcilius* engages them, is killed in the battle, and ſeven legionary tribunes, moſt of the *Roman* knights, and 13,000 private men: The ſenate immediately ſends the famous *Curius Dentatus* againſt them, who goes into the country of the *Senones*, where he plundered and burnt their houſes, put all able to bear arms to the ſword, and	IX	62

carried

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			carried the women and children away captive, and ſo rendered the whole country quite deſolate	XI	573
4024	2717	282	*Lyſimachus* engages *Seleucus* at *Corupedion* in *Phrygia*, where himſelf and children are ſlain, and *Seleucus* becomes king of *Macedon*, &c.	VIII	356
4025	2718	281	The *Romans*, under the conſul *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*, meet and engage the *Senones* in their march towards *Rome*, and entirely overthrow them, ſo that only a few eſcaped into the country of the *Boii*, who together with the *Hetrurians* raiſed another large army, whom the other conſul *P. Cornelius Dolabella* meets in their march towards *Rome*, engages them on the bank of the lake *Vademonis*, now *Il Lago di Baſſano*, kills moſt of the *Hetrurians* and almoſt entirely takes away the very name of the *Senones* as a nation	XI	575
4025	2718	281	Several ſtates of *Italy* having confederated together againſt *Rome*, the conſul *C. Fabricius* goes into *Lucania*, and engages them, kills their general *Statilius*, and 25,000 ſoldiers, and makes himſelf maſter of their camp, for which the *Romans* return the god *Mars* publick thanks, &c.	XI	575
4025	2718	281	The *Tarentines* fall upon *Valerius* the *Roman* admiral and his fleet, now at the mouth of their harbour, with ten ſhips, ſunk one and took four, all the priſoners fit to bear arms they put to the ſword, and ſold the others for ſlaves. The *Romans* ſend to demand ſatisfaction, but the ambaſſadors are treated with the utmoſt contempt and diſreſpect, and then beſiege and take *Thurium*, defended by a *Roman* gariſon, and ſend and invite *Pyrrhus* king of *Epirus* to aſſiſt them	XI	576
4026	2719	280	*Antiochus* (ſurnamed *Soter*) ſucceeds his father *Seleucus* in his kingdom of *Aſſyria*, and reigned 19 years	VIII	458
4026	2719	280	*Ptolemy Ceraunus* ſtabs *Seleucus*, and flying to *Lyſimachia* raiſes a company, and proclaims himſelf king of *Macedon*, &c.	VIII	356
4026	2719	280	*Ptolemy Ceraunus* applies to his ſiſter *Arſinoe*, (widow of *Lyſimachus*, who was fled to the ſtrong caſtle in the rich city of *Caſſandria*) promiſes her marriage, to adopt		

her

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			her children, and make her the partner of his kingdom. She acceps the offer, puts *Caſſandria* into his poſſeſſion, and the day he celebrated the nuptials he murders her children, and turns her out, with only two ſervants, to lead a ſolitary life in *Samo Thrace*, from whence ſhe went into *Egypt*, where ſhe married her other brother, *Ptolemy Philadelphus*	VIII	357
4026	2719	280	The *Boii*, being defeated by the *Romans*, are forced to ſue for peace	XI	575
4026	2719	280	The *Achæans* having rendered themſelves famous for their regularity, juſtice, and impartial behaviour, induced moſt of the *Greek* cities to join their democracy, and firſt *Patra* and *Dyma* ſhewed the example	VI	436
4026	2719	280	The inhabitants of *Patra* and *Dyma* begin the *Achæan* league	VI	436
4026	2719	280	*Lyſimachus* king of *Thrace*, and *Seleucus* king of *Macedon*, &c. engage, and after a long and bloody battle, *Lyſimachus* is killed at the head of his troops	VIII	451
4026	2719	280	*Seleucus* is murdered by *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, whom the ſoldiers proclaim king of *Macedon*, and *Antiochus Soter*, ſon of *Seleucus*, enjoys his empire of *Aſia* 19 years	VIII	456
4026	2719	280	The *Romans*, under the conſul *L. Æmilius Barbula*, take cities, ſtorm caſtles, and lay the country of *Tarentum* waſte, force their army out of the field to ſhelter themſelves within the walls of their city, *&c.* The *Tarentines* admit *Cyneas*, general of *Pyrrhus* king of *Epirus*, with 3000 *Epirots* into their citadel, and depoſe their governor *Agis* for his ſuppoſed attachment to *Rome*	XI	578
4027	2720	279	*Nicomedes* ſucceeds his father *Zipœtes* in the kingdom of *Bithynia*, and puts two of his brothers to death; *Zipœtes* the younger brother flies, and ſeizing part of the kingdom wars with his brother, who calls in the *Gauls*, and by their aſſiſtance gets the whole kingdom, and beſtows part of *Aſia Minor* upon them, as a reward for their help. This part of the country was afterward called *Galatia*, and the inhabitants *Galatians*	VIII	459
4027	2720	279	*Ptolemy Ceraunus*, king of *Macedon* and *Syria*, engages the *Gauls* under the command of		

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			Belgius, is taken priſoner, and had his head cut off, *&c.*	VIII	357
4027	2720	279	The *Macedonians* chuſe *Meleager*, the brother of *Ptolemy*, king; but finding him unfit for government, after two months, depoſe him, and chuſe *Antipater* the ſon of *Philip*, the brother of *Caſſander*, who held it only 45 days	VIII	358
4027	2720	279	*Patrocles*, general of *Antiochus Soter* king of *Syria*, entering into the country of the *Bithynians*, and committing great hoſtilities, is engaged by *Zipætes*, who drew him into an ambuſh, and cut off both himſelf and his whole army, for joy whereof *Zipætes*, being 76 years old, died in a tranſport, in the 41ſt year of his reign	VIII	459
4027	2720	279	℞ *Marcius Philippus* the *Roman* conſul has a triumph, for vanquiſhing the *Hetrurians*; and *Pyrrhus* king of *Epirus* comes to *Tarentum*, where he is received with great joy: He ſets himſelf to reform the *Tarentines*, and inure them to the uſe of arms, and proclaims them guilty of death, who either abandoned their country or abſented from the common muſters	XI	580
4027	2720	279	The *Proletarii*, or meaneſt of the people, who till now had never been inliſted in the *Roman* army, nor ſuffered to bear arms, were inrolled in the army along with the other *Roman* people	XI	580
4027	2720	279	The *Roman* conſul *P. Valerius Lævinus* ravaging the *Lucanians*, *&c.* is engaged by *Pyrrhus*, and after a ſtubborn fight the *Romans* are forced to quit the field, with the ſlaughter of many thouſands on both ſides, and 1800 *Roman* knights taken priſoners. Then *Pyrrhus* plunders and ravages the *Roman* territories, and poſſeſſes himſelf of *Campania*	IX	408
4027	2720	279	*Pyrrhus* ſurpriſes *Fregellæ*, ſits down before *Præneſte*, and views *Rome*; but *Coruncanius* the other conſul returning victorious over the *Hetrurians*, *Pyrrhus* returns into *Campania*, where he is met by *Lævinus*, who being recruited, again offers to engage him, but he declines it, and retires to *Tarentum*	IX	409
4027	2720	279	*Ptolemy Philadelphus*, king of *Egypt*, repudiates his wife *Arſinoe*, for a conſpi		

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			racy, and marries his half-ſiſter *Arſinoe*, though paſt child-bearing	IX	66
4028	2721	278	*Soſthenes*, a young *Macedonian* nobleman, aſſemb'es a body of able youths, and diſcip'ines them, and by degrees drives away the *Gauls*. He refuſed the royal honours, contenting himſelf with the name of general	VIII	358
4028	2721	278	The *Romans* and *Pyrrhus*, &c. engage near *Aſculum*, where the *Roman* conſul *Decius Mus* is killed, but at length the *Romans* got the day, and both armies parting, they go into winter quarters	IX	414
4029	2722	277	*Nicias*, phyſician to *Pyrrhus* king of *Epirus*, writes a letter to the *Roman* conſuls *C. Fabricius* and *Q. Æmilius Papus*, wherein for a large reward he offers to poiſon the king; they, abhorring the action, inform the king of it, without naming the perſon	IX	416
4030	2723	276	*Brennus* king of the *Gauls* comes into *Macedonia*, with 140,000 foot and 10,000 horſe, againſt whom *Soſthenes* makes a vigorous defence, but is at laſt killed, and moſt of his army, and then *Brennus* gluts himſelf and army with ſpoil	VIII	359
4031	2724	275	The inhabitants of *Ægium* having driven out the *Macedonian* gariſon, acceded to the *Achæan* alliance; and the inhabitants of *Bura* did the ſame, and alſo the *Cerauniant*	VI	436
4033	2726	273	The *Romans* under their conſul *Curius Dentatus* engage *Pyrrhus*, and finally overthrow him, killing 30,000 upon the ſpot, and take 12,000 priſoners and eight elephants, the camp and all the baggage, &c. for which the conſul has the moſt magnificent triumph that had ever yet been ſeen	IX	418
4033	2726	273	The conſul *Lentulus* having entirely defeated the *Samnites*, &c. was alſo honoured with a triumph, and the year ended with a cenſus and luſtrum, when 271,224 citizens were found in *Rome* fit to bear arms	XI	582
4034	2727	272	*Pyrrhus*, returning to *Epirus* from *Italy*, recruits his army, and engages *Antigonus Gonatus*, king of *Macedon*, overcomes and takes all *Macedonia* from him, particularly		

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			Ægæ, the royal ſeat of the late kings of *Macedon*, where he is again proclaimed king, and uſes the people with great ſeverity: The gariſon of *Gauls* which he left in it break open the tombs of the kings, take out the riches buried with them, and ſcatter their bones about the ſtreets, which gave great offence	IX	420
4034	2727	272	*Ptolemy Philadelphus* ſends ambaſſadors for the firſt time to *Rome*, to conclude an alliance with that republic. The *Romans* return the compliment, and ſend four ambaſſadors to *Ptolemy*, and conclude an alliance	IX	67
4034	2727	272	*Ptolemy*, ſon of *Pyrrhus*, reigns in *Macedon* as vicegerent of his father; *Antigonus Gonatus* attacks him, but is entirely routed, flying only with ſeven attendants	VIII	361
4034	2727	272	*Pyrrhus* warring againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, has the rear of his army cut off by *Areus* king of *Sparta*, together with his ſon *Ptolemy*, *&c.*	IX	422
4034	2727	272	*Pyrrhus*, contrary to his word, having entered *Argos* with his army, an engagement enſues, wherein *Pyrrhus* was killed, and ſo *Antigonus* recovered the kingdom of *Macedon* again	VIII	362
4034	2727	272	Upon the death of *Pyrrhus*, *Milo* the *Epirot* general ſurrenders the citadel of *Tarentum* into the hands of *Papyrius Curſor*, the *Roman* conſul, and the inhabitants alſo ſurrender themſelves	IX	427
4034	2727	272	*Alexander*, the ſon of *Pyrrhus*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Epirus*, invades *Macedon*, and engaging *Antigonus*, defeats him, and takes away his kingdom from him: upon which *Antigonus* is forced to fly into *Greece* for ſhelter	IX	428
4035	2728	271	*Demetrius*, ſon of *Antigonus*, raiſes an army, engages *Alexander* king of *Epirus*, and not only drives him out of *Macedon*, but alſo out of *Epirus*, and forces him to fly to the *Acarnanians*, from whence coming with a large army into *Epirus*, *Demetrius* retires into *Macedon*	IX	428
4036	2729	270	*Alexander* reigned ſeveral years in peace, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Ptolemy*, and grandſon *Pyrrhus*, who both died young, and alſo by his great grand daughter		

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			Deidamia, who being murdered, the kingdom became a republic, *&c.*	IX	429
4036	2729	270	*Claudius Carina*, the *Roman* conſul, defeats the *Samnites*, *&c.* and has a triumph given him at his return to *Rome*	XI	582
4037	2730	269	*Antigonus Gonatus*, king of *Macedon*, firſt waſtes the territories of the *Athenians*, and then beſieges and takes *Athens*, and makes them accept a *Macedonian* gariſon, *&c.*	VI	270
4039	2732	267	News coming to *Samnium*, *&c.* of the death of *Pyrrhus* king of *Epirus*, the *Samnites*, *Lucanians*, and *Brutians*, in deſpair engage *L. Papirius Curſor* and *Sp. Corvilius* (ſurnamed *Maximus*) the two *Roman* conſuls, and their armies, and are totally overthrown and ſubdued: Thus ended this bloody war, which had laſted 72 years, and produced the *Roman* generals 31 triumphs	XI	583
4039	2732	267	*Milo* the *Epirot* general ſurrenders *Tarentum* to the conſul *Papirius*, who diſarmed all the inhabitants, took their ſhips from them, diſmantled the city, and made it tributary to *Rome*	XI	584
4040	2733	266	The *Roman* conſul *L. Genucius Clepſina* goes againſt the *Roman* gariſon at *Rhegium*, where they had, under falſe pretences, maſſacred all the chief men of the city at a banquet, and either put the reſt to the ſword, or elſe forced them to fly the city; and obliged the women to marry the murderers of their huſbands and fathers: The rebels ſtood out vigorouſly, till their number from 4000 was reduced to 300, who were brought priſoners to *Rome*, and put to death by fifties	XI	584
4041	2734	265	*Acrotatus* king of *Sparta* engages *Ariſtodemus* prince of *Megalopolis*, is ſlain, and his army routed: His young ſon *Areus* ſucceeds him in his kingdom, who dies in the 8th year of his reign, under the government of *Leonidas*	VI	405
4041	2734	265	*C. Genucius* being conſul, led the *Romans* againſt the *Sarcinates*, (a people of *Umbria*) whom he conquered, and had a triumph	XI	585
4042	2735	264	The conſuls *Q. Oppilius Gallus* and *C. Fabius Pictor*, go againſt one *Lollius*, a *Samnite* hoſtage who had made his eſcape from		

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			Rome, and being joined by the *Caracini*, laid the country under contribution; but at laſt, after an obſtinate ſtruggle, they take the city of the *Caracini*, &c.	XI	585
4042	2735	264	The *Romans* for the firſt time coin ſilver money, in the temple of *Juno Moneta*, for the uſe of commerce, which heretofore were only pieces of braſs, with the figures of a bull, a ram, and a boar ſtamped on them	XI	585
4043	2736	263	*Margas*, half brother to *Ptolemy* king of *Egypt*, being governor of *Libya* and *Cyrene*, revolts and makes himſelf king in thoſe provinces	IX	69
4043	2736	263	*Antigonus Gonatus* king of *Macedon* beſieges and takes *Athens*, through the miſunderſtanding between the *Spartans* and *Egyptians* that come to its relief	IX	68
4043	2736	263	*Patroclus* the *Egyptian* general orders the poet *Sotades* to be wrapped up in a ſheet of lead, and caſt into the ſea, for writing invectives againſt his maſter *Ptolemy Philadelphus*	IX	68
4043	2736	263	The conſul *Appius* with his *Roman* legions, entering the country of the *Umbrians*, made himſelf maſter of the city of *Camerinum*, the people whereof, contrary to his agreement, he ſold for ſlaves, and put the money into the public treaſury, and ſeized their lands; but the ſenate cauſed the people to be ſought out, gave them the priviileges of *Roman* citizens, granted them part of *Mount Aventine* for an habitation, and allotted each man as much land as they loſt in *Umbria*	XI	586
4043	2736	263	The *Roman* conſul *Sempronius Sophus* takes *Aſculum*, the capital of *Picenum*, and the whole nation of the *Picentes* gave themſelve up to *Rome*; this added to the ſtrength of *Rome* 360,000 men able to bear arms	XI	586
4043	2736	263	The *Romans* to ſecure their conqueſts ſend two colonies of their own people, one into *Ariminum* in the country of the *Picentes*, the other into *Beneventum* among the *Samnites*	XI	586
4043	2736	263	The *Sabines* are this year admitted to the right of ſuffrage, and made intirely *Romans*, enjoying before only the right of incorporation into the *Roman* army, inſtead of ſerving as auxiliaries	XI	586

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4043	2736	263	*Antiochus*, king of *Syria* engaging and intirely overthrowing the *Gauls* that were ſettled in *Aſia*, by *Nicomedes* king of *Bithynia*, thereby delivered the neighbouring princes from their frequent incurſions; for which he is ſurnamed *Soter* or *the Saviour*	VIII	468
4044	2737	262	*Antiochus Soter*, upon the death of *Philæterus* prince of *Pergamus*, invades his dominions, deſigning to add them to his own; but *Eumenes*, nephew and ſucceſſor to the deceaſed, engages and overthrows him, and not only ſettles himſelf in his own country, but adds ſeveral provinces to it	VIII	460
4045	2738	261	The conſuls, *Numerius Fabius* and *D. Junius Pera*, compleated the conqueſt of the *Salentines* and *Sarcinates*, and were each honoured with two triumphs at their return to *Rome*, for the conqueſt of two nations which made *Rome* miſtreſs of all the countries in *Italy*, from the remoteſt part of *Hetruria* to the *Ionian* ſea, and from the *Tyrrhenian* ſea to the *Adriatic*	XI	587
4045	2738	261	*Apollonia*, a city in *Macedon*, ſends embaſſadors to *Rome* to deſire her protection: *Fabricius* and *Apronius* (two young patricians, *Ædiles* for this year) having inſulted the ambaſſadors, are degraded, and delivered into the hands of the ambaſſadors to be carried into *Macedon* to be tried there; and a law was made, that if any perſon whatever inſulted a foreign ambaſſador, he ſhould be delivered up to that people, to be puniſhed at their pleaſure	XI	537
4045	2738	261	*Antiochus Soter* upon his return to *Antioch* puts one of his ſons to death, for attempting to raiſe a rebellion in his abſence, and proclaims his ſon *Antiochus* king with himſelf	VIII	460
4045	2738	261	*Antiochus Soter*, king of *Syria*, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Antiochus*, ſurnamed *Theos*, ſo called by the *Mileſians* for delivering them from the tyranny of *Timarchus*, governor of *Caria* for *Ptolemy*; who having revolted, choſe *Miletus* for the ſeat of his government; *Antiochus* engaged, defeated, and ſlew him		
4046	2739	260	Now flouriſhed *Beroſus*, the famous *Babylonian* hiſtorian, and dedicated his hiſtory		

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			to *Antiochus Thear*, which contained the aſtronomical obſervations of 480 years. While he taught at *Athens*, his reputation for aſtrological predictions was ſo great, that the *Athenians* erected a ſtatue to him in the *Gymnaſium* with a golden tongue	VIII	461
4046	2739	260	*Rome* having divided her conqueſts into four provinces, four new officers, called provincial *Quæſtors*, are created, to take care of the publick revenues	XI	588
4046	2739	260	A plague breaking out at *Rome*, and the *Sibylline* books being conſulted, the anſwer was, ſome ſecret crimes had drawn the wrath of heaven upon the commonwealth Upon ſearch, a veſtal named *Carparæia* was charged with incontinence, and condemned to be buried alive, to avoid which ſhe ſtrangled herſelf. Upon a cenſus being taken, and a luſtrum made, notwithſtanding the havock the plague had made, there were found in the city 292,224 men fit to bear arms	XI	589
4046	2739	260	The *Volſinienſes*, one of the twelve *Leucomonies* of the *Hetrurians*, beg the aſſiſtance of *Rome*, to free them from the tyrannical and abominable government of their magiſtrates ; upon which the conſul *Fabius Gurges* goes againſt them with a ſmall army, and is killed in a battle with them	XI	590
4047	2740	259	*M. Fulvius Flaccus*, the *Roman* conſul, forces the *Volſinienſes* to ſurrender at diſcretion, and puts all that had been guilty to death : The antient citizens not concerned in the revolt were tranſplanted to another place, and the city razed. *Flaccus* at his return to *Rome* was honoured with a triumph	XI	591
4047	2740	259	The *Romans* and *Carthaginians* declare war againſt each other, called the firſt punic war. In the beginning the *Roman* general *Claudius* going to the aſſiſtance of the *Mamertines* at *Meſſana*, over-reaches *Hanno* the *Carthaginian* general, and gets the town and citadel from him, for which *Hanno* was crucified at his return to *Carthage*	XII	1
4047	2740	259	Another *Hanno* the *Carthaginian* admiral comes into *Sicily*, and beſieges *Claudius*		

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			and his *Romans*; and upon his refuſing to ſurrender *Meſſana*, orders all the *Italians* in his army to be maſſacred. The conſul *Appius* coming to *Rhegium*, ſends from thence to *Hiero* king of *Syracuſe* to deſire him to withdraw his forces that he had joined *Hanno* with; but *Hiero*, inſtead of complying, reproaches the *Romans* with encouraging tyrants and treachery, rebellion, &c. but *Claudius* having overthrown *Hiero* in an engagement with him, thinking himſelf betrayed by the *Carthaginians*, returns with his troops to *Syracuſe*; upon which *Claudius* ſallying out upon the *Carthaginians*, routed them with great ſlaughter, and ſo raiſed the ſiege of *Meſſana*, then over-ran and laid waſte the country of the *Syracuſans* to the gates of *Syracuſe*, for which he is ſaid to have a triumph at his return to *Rome*	XII	5
4048	2741	258	War breaks out between the *Rhodians* and *Byzantines*, upon account of the latter's laying a tax upon all ſhips trading to the *Pontic* ſea, but is ſoon after compoſed by the mediation of *Cavarus* king of the *Thracian Gauls*	VII	337
4048	2741	258	The two *Roman* conſuls, with each a large army under his command, go into *Sicily*, where 68 cities and towns heretofore ſubject to the *Carthaginians* ſubmit to them; then beſiege *Syracuſe*, upon which *Hiero* deſires peace, which the conſuls grant, upon condition that he releaſe all the *Roman* priſoners without ranſom, and pay the republick 100 talents of ſilver; this *Hiero* performing, the *Romans* contract to acknowledge *Hiero* for a friend, and to protect his dominions from all hoſtilities	-	
4048	2741	258	The inhabitants of *Segeſta* and *Aliena* maſſacre the *African* gariſon, and open their gates to the *Roman* conſuls. The cities of *Hilara*, *Tyrita*, and *Aſcela* are beſieged, taken by aſſault, and treated with great rigour. Upon *Valerius*'s return to *Rome*, he has a triumph. This year *Cn Fulvius Centumalus* was made dictator, to drive a nail into the temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, to ſtop the plague now raging at *Rome*	XII	7

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4049	2742	257	*Leonidas* becomes king of *Sparta*, and after a reign of 13 years, was outed by his son-in-law *Cleombrotus*, who reigned in his ſtead; upon which his daughter fled with him, leaving her huſband for the ſake of her father		
4049	2742	257	The conſuls *L. Poſthumius Megellus* and *Q. Mamilius Vitulus* go into *Sicily*, and beſiege *Agrigentum*, which the *Carthaginians* had made their magazine for arms and proviſions, a place rendered almoſt impregnable by art and nature, defended by a numerous gariſon under the command of *Hannibal*, beſides 50,000 inhabitants. After five months ſiege comes *Hanno* from *Carthage*, with an army of 50,000 ſoldiers, *&c.* to whom *Erbeſſa* (a city where the *Romans* had their magazine) ſurrenders: After the city had been beſieged ſeven months, both armies engage, and the *Romans* defeat the *Carthaginians*, with great ſlaughter on both ſides; upon which *Hannibal* in the night ſallies out, and cuts his way through the *Roman* camp, and eſcapes; upon which the *Agrigentines* maſſacre all the remaining *Carthaginians*, and the conſuls deliver up the city to be plundered, which had not ſurrendered at diſcretion, and 25,000 free perſons are made ſlaves. This important ſiege, battle, *&c.* coſt the *Romans* and their allies upwards of 30,000 men	VI	405
4050	2743	256	About this time a dreadful earthquake happened at *Rhodes*, which threw down the great *Coloſſus*, the arſenal, and moſt part of the walls of *Rhodes*, towards repairing which, all the *Grecian* ſtates and other princes ſent them very large preſents, which enabled them in a ſmall time to appear in their former ſplendor	XII	7
4051	2744	255	The *Roman* conſul *Cn. Cornelius Scipio*, with a ſquadron of 17 gallies full of men, are drawn into a ſnare by *Hannibal*, and are all taken priſoners; but 103 more *Roman* gallies ſoon after fall upon, ſink, take, and diſperſe *Hannibal*'s fleet, himſelf eſcaping with great difficulty. Quickly after the *Romans*, under the conſul *Dutlius*, attacked the *Carthaginian* fleet again, and by help	VII	339

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			of an engine called the *Corvus*, they grappled the *Carthaginians*, and boarding them, overcame and took 30 of them, and 7000 prisoners, and killed 7000 men in the two engagements, and sunk 13 ships or galleys; *Hannibal* a second time escaped with difficulty, and is degraded by the *Carthaginian* senate: then the consul, going on shore, relieves *Segesta*, besieged by *Hamilcar*, takes *Marcella*, and returns to *Rome*, where he was honoured with a triumph, in the most magnificent and extraordinary manner, by medals, &c.		
4051	2744	255	During the absence of *Duilius* the *Romans* and *Sicilians* quarrel, and part from one another; whereupon *Hamilcar* attacks the *Sicilians*, and puts 4000 of them to the sword, drove the *Romans* from their posts, took several cities, and over-run great part of the country	XII	12
4052	2745	254	The *Roman* slaves form a conspiracy to burn *Rome*, &c. and are joined by 4000 *Samnites*; but the plot is discovered by *Erius Potitius*, the commander of the confederates; the slaves were put in irons, and the *Samnites* imprisoned	XII	17
4052	2745	254	The consul C *Aquilius Florus*, having the command of the *Roman* navy, sails to *Corsica*, and soon made himself master of the island Afterwards going to *Sardinia*, he besieged *Olbia*, where *Hanno* the *Carthaginian* general was killed, whom *Aquilius*, after taking the city, honoured with magnificent obsequies, attending his burial in person; after which he took most of the maritime cities, driving the *Carthaginians* away where ever he came	XII	17
4053	2746	253	The *Carthaginians*, desiring assistance of the *Egyptians* against the *Romans*, are denied by *Ptolemy*	IX	68
4053	2746	253	*Aquilius* being made proconsul, and going into *Sicily*, recovers what *Hamilcar* the *Carthaginian* general had taken, and drove him quite out of the field; and besieging *Mytistratum*, reduced it to such straits, that it surrendered to the consul *Attilius* soon after his arrival; and both *Aquilius* and his collegue *Cornelius*		

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			are honoured with triumphs upon their return to *Rome*, for their extraordinary services	XII	18
4053	2746	253	The conſul *Attilius* falls into an ambuſcade, from which *M. Calpurnius Flamma*, with only 300 men, relieved him, but with the loſs of all his men, and himſelf extremely wounded, for which he was rewarded with a crown of gramen *Attilius* takes *Camerina*, and ſells all the *Carthaginians* for ſlaves; then he goes to *Emma*, where the people open their gates to him, and deliver up all the *Carthaginians*, whom he puts to the ſword. *Sittana* he took by aſſault, and put the army ſent to relieve it to flight. Then he went into *Agrigentum*, and drove the *Carthaginians* quite out of the country	XII	18
4053	2746	253	*Sulpicius*, the *Roman* conſul and admiral, engages *Hannibal* the *Carthaginian* admiral, but they are parted by a ſtorm, which drove both of them into the *Sardinian* harbours; the ſtorm abating, *Sulpicius* ſurprizes, ſinks, and takes moſt of the *Carthaginian* ſhips, for which the remainder crucify their admiral. *Sulpicius* returns to *Rome*, and is honoured with a triumph	XII	19
4054	2747	252	*Aratus* comes to *Athens*, and prevails upon *Diogenes* the *Macedonian* governor to give up the three fortreſſes, *Pyræum*, *Munychia*, and *Muſæum*, for 150 talents, towards which he paid 20 out of his own fortune, and then left the *Athenians* abſolutely free, under the protection of the *Achæans* to guard their freedom	VI	270
4054	2747	252	C. *Attilius Regulus*, conſul for this year, having the command of the *Roman* fleet, goes with 10 gallies to reconnoitre the *Carthaginian* fleet, is ſurrounded, and moſt of them taken, but with great difficulty he eſcapes to the remainder of his fleet, with which he attacks the enemy, and routs them, taking 10 gallies and ſinking eight, with all their crews, forces the reſt to fly to the port of *Lilybæum*. Both conſuls at their return to *Rome* are honoured with a triumph; and *Q. Ogulnius* is created dictator to preſide at the *Feriæ Latinæ*, now revived upon account		

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			of ſome prodigies that had appeared during the campaign	XII	20
4055	2748	251	The conſuls *L. Manlius Vulſo* and *Marcus Attilius Regulus*, with a fleet of 330 *Roman* gallies, each manned with 120 ſoldiers, and 300 rowers, engage the *Carthaginian* fleet, conſiſting of 360 ſail, (and better manned than the *Romans*) near *Heraclea* in *Sicily*, and after an obſtinate and very bloody battle the *Carthaginians* were entirely routed, 30 of their ſhips being deſtroyed, and 63 taken with their crews, and the *Romans* had 24 ſunk. After this the *Romans* ſailed for *Carthage*, and took *Clupea* (or *Apis*) which they fortified, and made a key to *Africa*, ravaged the country, and returned with immenſe booty, and 20,000 priſoners	XII	21
4055	2748	251	*Arſaces*, in revenge for an affront upon the modeſty of his brother, by *Agathocles* governor of *Parthia*, &c. gets ſome friends and murders him, and at laſt he drove out the *Macedonians*, and made himſelf king, *&c.*	VIII	463
4055	2748	251	*Theodotus* governor of *Bactria* revolts from *Antiochus*, and makes himſelf king, *&c.*	VIII	464
4055	2748	251	*Eleazer* the *Jewiſh* high-prieſt dies, and is ſucceeded by *Manaſſes*, uncle of *Simon* the *Juſt*	IX	583
4056	2749	250	*Sicyon*, by the perſuaſion of *Aratus*, becomes a member of the *Achæan* league	VI	437
4056	2749	250	*Attilius*, now proconſul of the *Roman* army, beſieges *Adis.* or *Adda*, not far from *Carthage*, and engages the *Carthaginian* army, kills 17,000, takes 5000 and 18 elephants: This victory brought the ſubmiſſion of 80 towns to the *Romans*, of which *Utica* was one. Then *Regulus* (*Attilius*) beſieged *Tunis*, but nine miles from *Carthage*, and took it; upon which the *Numidians* entered the territories of the *Carthaginians*, laid all the country waſte, which ſoon brought a famine in *Carthage*, the metropolis of the whole country, which *Attilius* had now inveſted, and offering conditions of peace too hard for the ſenate to accept, they put their army under the command of *Xantippus*,		

a *Lacedæmonian*

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			a *Lacedæmonian* auxiliary, who engaging the *Romans*, routs them intirely, cuts off about 30,000, and takes *Attilius* prisoner, with whom he enters *Carthage* in triumph, who was treated with all the scorn, *&c.* that an enraged enemy could invent, and soon after *Xantippus* himself was forced to retire to *Lacedæmon* in disgrace privately	XII	24
4057	2750	249	*Manasses* the *Jewish* high-priest dies, and is succeeded by *Onias*, the son of *Simon the Just*, who, by his avaricious sordid way of behaving himself, had well nigh ruined the whole nation of the *Jews*	IX	583
4057	2750	249	The *Roman* fleet under the consuls *Fulvius* and *Æmilius* engages the *Carthaginian* fleet off cape *Hermea*, or cape *Mercury*, and sunk 104 of their ships, took 30, and killed 15,000 men; then proceed to *Clupea*, where, as soon as landed, they are engaged by the two *Hannos*, father and son, whom they defeat, and kill 9000 of their men, but for want of provisions are forced to quit *Clupea* and *Utica*, and instead of returning home, they go to the northern coast of *Sicily*, where the fleet is almost entirely destroyed by a prodigious storm, saving but 80 (and they much shattered) out of 370 sail, losing the crews, army, and riches of *Africa* which they had taken: This was the greatest loss that *Rome* had ever yet met with	XII	29
4058	2751	248	The *Romans*, after recruiting their fleet and army, send their consuls and proconsuls into *Sicily*, where the city of *Cephalœdium*, near the mouth of the *Himera*, was delivered to them by the inhabitants; then besieging *Panormus*, they reduced the inhabitants to such extremities, as to give 6 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d per* head for their ransom; and those who could not do it, to the number of 30,000, were sold for slaves; but in their return to *Rome*, the transports that carried the money and spoils were taken by the *Carthaginians*	XII	30
4059	2752	247	The *Romans* make descents upon the eastern coasts of *Africa*, where they surprize and plunder several towns and villages, and returning with great booty, were		

overtaken

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			overtaken by a violent ſtorm, and loſt 160 galleys and a great number of tranſports; upon which the ſenate enact, that no more than 50 veſſels ſhould be equipped at a time for the future	XII	31
4060	2753	246	*Antiochus*, king of *Syria* and *Macedon*, makes peace with *Ptolemy Philadelphus* king of *Egypt*, and contracts to put away his wife *Laodice*, and marry *Berenice*, *Ptolemy*'s daughter, and ſettle the crown upon her children	VIII	464
4060	2753	246	The *Romans* take *Himera* in *Sicily*, and afterwards *Lipara*, by ſtorm, and put mo't of the inhabitants to the ſword	XII	32
4060	2753	246	*Tib. Coruncanius* was this year made *Pontifex Maximus*, though a plebeian, who concurred with the conſuls and the cenſors to puniſh the profane, irreligious, and diſobedient; 13 ſenators were ignominiouſly ſtruck off the liſt, and 400 knights degraded. By the cenſus 297,797 men fit to bear arms were found in *Rome*	XII	32
4062	2755	244	The *Roman* conſul *Metellus* artfully draws *Aſdrubal* the *Carthaginian* general into a diſadvantageous piece of ground, near *Panormus* in *Sicily*, then ſets upon him, kills 2000 upon the ſpot, and many elephants, and takes ſeveral, which made his triumph at *Rome* very remarkably magnificent; but *Aſdrubal* upon his return to *Carthage* is crucified for his misfortunes	XII	34
4062	2755	244	*Ptolemy Euergetes* (or the *Beneficent*) ſucceeds his father *Ptolemy Philadelphus* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, who is ſuppoſed to have died of grief at the death of his beloved wife *Arſinoe*	IX	74
4062	2755	244	*Ptolemy Euergetes* king of *Egypt* takes *Seleucia*, a famous city 15 miles from *Antioch*, from the *Syrians* near the mouth of the *Orontes*, and puts a ſtrong *Egyptian* gariſon into it	VIII	484
4062	2755	244	*Conon* the mathematician, to appeaſe *Ptolemy*'s wrath againſt the prieſts of the *Zephyrian Venus*, for loſing the hair his queen *Berenice* cut off from her own head as a token of joy for his *Syrian* victory, points out to him ſeven ſtars, near the tail of the lion, declaring them to be *Berenice*'s hair,		

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			and which ſtill remain a conſtellation under that name	IX	78
4062	2755	244	*Antiochus Theos*, as ſoon as he heard *Ptolemy Philadelphus* was dead, removed his daughter *Berenice* from his bed, and recalled *Laodice* and her children, *Seleucus Callinicus* and *Antiochus Hierax*. *Laodice* firſt poiſons her huſband, and then gets her ſon *Seleucus Callinicus* proclaimed king of *Syria*; ſhe then endeavoured to murder *Berenice* and her ſon, who fled to *Antioch*, where ſhe was beſieged, taken, and murdered, with all the *Egyptians* that attended her, before her brother could come with his army to her relief: But the *Aſians* joining the *Egyptians*, ſeverely revenge the murder, by conquering moſt of the provinces, and carrying away 40,000 talents of ſilver, a prodigious quantity of gold and ſilver veſſels, and 2500 ſtatues, *&c*	VIII	465
4063	2756	243	*Demetrius*, the ſon of *Antigonus Gonatus* ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Macedon*, which he enjoyed 10 years, full of much trouble and many wars, *&c.*	VIII	366
4063	2756	243	The *Carthaginians* ſend the conſul *Regulus* (their priſoner, having ſworn him to return) to *Rome*, with other ambaſſadors, to treat of a peace; *Regulus* perſuades the *Romans* to continue the war, for which the *Carthaginians* put him to death with extreme torments, and the *Romans* ſeverely revenge his death upon the *Carthaginian* priſoners	XII	35
4063	2756	243	*Ptolemy* king of *Egypt*, in his return from *Syria*, comes through *Jeruſalem*, and offers ſacrifice to the God of *Iſrael*	IX	78
4063	2756	243	*Agis* and *Cleombrotus*, kings of *Sparta*, go where the *Ephori* were ſitting, remove them from their ſeats, and put others in their ſtead, and then propoſe a cancelling of debts, and an equal diſtribution of lands; upon which the bonds and obligations for debt were brought in and burnt, *&c.*	VI	408
4063	2756	243	The *Carthaginians* ſally out of *Lilybæum* in *Sicily*, where the *Romans* had long beſieged them, and burn all the *Roman* engines, and deſtroy all their works, *&c.* which diſaſter raiſed ſuch high diſputes		

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			in the *Roman* ſenate, that they come to blows, and one ſenator was kiled for zeal ouſly perſuading the reſt to conclude a peace	XII	40
4064	2757	242	The *Roman* conſul *Claudius Pulcher*, upon hearing the ſacred chickens refuſe feeding, takes up the coop and throws it and them into the ſea, ſaying, *If they won't eat, let them drink*; and then engaging *Adherbal*, is defeated, with the loſs of 90 veſſels, 8000 men killed, and 20,000 taken priſoners, without the loſs of one *Carthaginian*: *Claudius* eſcaping with 30 gallies, the ſenate order him to name a dictator; he names *Claudius Glycias*, (a very mean perſon, a viator or tipſtaff of his own;) this highly affronts all, but *Glycias* laying down, *M. Attilius Calatinus* was choſen. The conſul *Junius Pullus* goes with a great fleet towards *Lilybæum*, but by a mighty ſtorm the whole is intirely deſtroyed by being ſhipwreck'd	XII	42
4064	2757	242	*Aratus* takes *Acro Corinth* by ſurprize, and *Megara*, from the *Macedonians*, and unites them to the *Achæans*. *Træzene*, *Epidaurus*, and *Megalopolis*, by his perſuaſion, alſo join the league, and the *Argives*, &c.	VI	438
4064	2757	242	The conſul *Junius* takes *Eryx* (a ſtrong city ſituate on the declivity of the mountain *Eryx*, the higheſt in *Sicily* except *Ætna*:) To ſecure it he built a fort at the foot of the mountain, and put a gariſon of 800 men in it; but *Carthalo* ſoon after took it by aſſault, and put the gariſon to the ſword, and killed *Junius* in the defence of it, &c.	XII	44
4065	2758	241	*Carthalo*, the *Carthaginian* general, being forced out of *Italy*, his mercenaries murmured for want of pay, for which he puniſhed ſome by tranſporting them to deſolate iſlands, and others he ſent to *Carthage*, where they were executed, &c. but this ſeverity begat a general hatred, ſo that *Carthalo* was recalled, and *Hamilcar* (ſurnamed *Barcas*) ſent into *Italy* in his ſtead, who firſt appeaſed the diſcontent in the army, and took an immenſe booty from the *Locrians*, and *Bruttians*, &c.	XII	45

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4066	2759	240	Private perſons in *Rome* build and fit out ſhips that make deſcents upon the *African* coaſts, and do great miſchiefs by ravaging the country, entering into the port of *Hippo*, firing the ſhips and houſes, and bringing off great booty	XII	46
4066	2759	240	The *Romans* and *Carthaginians* exchange priſoners, and the difference in number is made up by money to the *Romans*. The *Roman* citizens appear to be but 251,220 by this year's cenſus	XII	46
4067	2760	239	*Leonidas* is reſtored to his kingdom of *Sparta* again, and *Cleombrotus* ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment; and *Agis* the other king is ſtrangled by order of the *Ephori*, together with his mother and grandmother, and *Leonidas* reigned alone	VI	409
4068	2761	238	*Leonidas* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Cleomenes* III. in the whole kingdom of *Sparta*, who enjoyed it 16 years, when he was outed by *Antiochus*	VI	411
4068	2761	238	*Cleomenes* king of *Sparta*, having built a fortreſs in the territories of the *Megalopolitans*, occaſioned the war called the *Cleomenic* war	VI	442
4068	2761	238	*Claudia*, a *Roman* lady, is forced to appear before the tribes, and fined 25,000 aſſes of braſs, for ſpeaking contemptibly of the *Roman* populace, with which a chapel was built on the hill *Aventinus*, dedicated to liberty	XII	47
4068	2761	238	The *Roman* privateers gain a conſiderable victory over the *Carthaginian* fleet, and are afterwards daſhed in pieces by a ſtorm	XII	48
4068	2761	238	*Hamilcar* takes the ſtrong city and forts of *Eryx* from the *Romans* by ſurprize, and puts all in arms to the ſword, and ſends the others priſoners to *Drepanum*	XVII	86
4069	2762	237	The *Achæans* under *Aratus*, and *Spartans* under *Cleomenes*, engage, and the *Achæans* are defeated; but *Aratus*, rallying part of his troops, goes to *Mantinea*, and takes that important place belonging to *Sparta*; but the two armies meeting again, the *Achæans* are again terribly beaten under *Lyſiades*	VI	443
4069	2762	237	The *Gauls* deliver a fort in *Eryx* to the *Romans*, and are admitted into the *Roman* ſervice, being the firſt time the republic took foreign forces into their pay	XII	47

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4070	2763	236	The *Romans* having chose *A Postbumius* one of this years consuls, the *Pontifex Maximus* would not let him exercise the office of a general, because he was high priest of *Mars*, upon which a second prætor was chose, one to command in the army, and the other to distribute justice in the city	XII	50
4070	2763	236	The *Romans* having by a voluntary contribution built 200 quinqueremes, hired the most skilful of all nations to help to man them; with this fleet the prætor *Valerius Falto* embarked for *Sicily*, where in conjunction with the consul *Lutatius* they besieged *Drepanum*; but *Lutatius* being much wounded as he was entering a breach, was carried back to the camp, and the attack given over	XII	49
4070	2763	236	The *Romans* attack the *Carthaginian* fleet, consisting of 400 sail, overcome and defeat it, take 73 ships and their crews, and sink 125, and disperse the rest, then advance to *Eryx*, and cut off 2000 *Carthaginians*, and so put an end to the first punic war. The consul proposed a peace upon the following terms: 1st. That the *Carthaginians* should intirely evacuate *Sicily*: 2d. That they should pay 110 talents of silver yearly for 20 years: 3d. That they should restore all the *Roman* captives and deserters without ransom, and redeem their own with money: 4th. That they should not make war upon *Hiero* king of *Syracuse*, or his allies. But the *Roman* senate would have two new articles added, *viz.* 1000 talents down, and 220 talents yearly for 10 years, and that the *Carthaginians* should quit all the little islands about *Italy* and *Sicily*, and never come near them with ships of war, or raise mercenaries there. *Hamilcar* was forced to comply, but went home with a settled hatred of the *Romans*. The peace was ratified by the solemn sacrifice of a sow, and the mutual oaths of both nations. In this war the *Romans* lost 700 ships, and the *Carthaginians* 500	XII	51
4070	2763	236	The disbanded mercenaries of the *Carthaginian* army revolt for want of their pay,		

and encamp before *Tunis*, invite all the city to accede to them, aud throw off the *Carthaginian* yoke, by which means their number is increaſed to 72000. *Giſco*, their former general, coming to appeaſe them, is ſeized and put in chains, and the military cheſt broke open and divided: the women of the ſeveral *African* cities furniſh *Mathos* and *Spendius*, the rebel generals) with all their toys and ornaments to make money, &c. beſiege *Utica* and *Hippacra*, and treat every *Carthaginian* with great cruelty, &c. that falls into their hands. *Hanno* goes againſt them at *Utica*, engages and defeats them; but being negligent, they rally and fall unexpectedly upon him, take his camp, and all the proviſion brought for the relief of the city, &c. the like he was guilty of at *Gaza*, where he twice defeated the enemy, for which he is depoſed, and *Hamilcar* put in his ſtead, who with only 10,000 horſe and foot, and 70 elephants, engages *Mathos*, defeats him, kills 8000 upon the ſpot, and takes 2000 priſoners: A while after, 2000 *Numidians* revolting to *Hamilcar*, he engages the rebels again, and after an obſtinate battle intirely routs them, with the ſlaughter of 10,000 and 4000 priſoners, of whom *Hamilcar* took ſo many into his own army as were willing to enter, and the reſt he ſet at liberty. Upon this the rebels put *Giſco* and 700 *Carthaginians* to death, &c. *Utica* and *Hippacra* join the rebels, and put the *Carthaginian* gariſon to death, conſiſting of 500 men, and then the rebels went to *Carthage*, and beſieged it: The *Carthaginians* recal *Hanno*, and ſend *Hannibal* in his ſtead, into their army under *Hamilcar*, who ſo harraſſed the rebels, that they were forced to raiſe the ſiege, and ſoon after *Hamilcar* ſurrounded them upon a mountain, and reduced them to eat one another, when a peace was concluded, that ten of the rebel ring-leaders ſhould be delivered to *Hamilcar*, and that the whole army ſhould be diſbanded, every man retiring with a ſingle

coat;

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			coat: This agreed to, *Hamilcar* ſeized the negotiators, &c. the army not knowing the agreement, fly to arms; *Hamilcar* ſurrounds them, and cuts 40,000 of them to pieces: after which ſcouring the country, moſt of the revolted cities return to their duty. But *Mathos* with the remains of the army got into *Tunis*, where *Hannibal* and *Hamilcar* beſiege them, and crucified *Spendius* and the reſt of the priſoners near the walls in open view: *Mathos* makes a ſudden ſally into *Hannibal*'s quarter, routs them, kills many, and takes many priſoners, and among them *Hannibal*, whom, after having taken *Spendius* down from the croſs, he put on it in his ſtead, and thirty *Carthaginians* round him; who all died in exquiſite torture. Many ſkirmiſhes afterwards happened, in which the rebels generally were defeated; but at laſt coming to a general battle, moſt of them were killed upon the ſpot, and *Mathos* and his attendants purſued and taken alive. Upon this the reſt of the revolted towns ſubmitted, except *Utica* and *Hippo*, which *Hamilcar* ſoon reduced, and ſo put an end to this bloody and deſtructive war, called the *Libyan* war, after it had laſted three years and a half. *Mathos*, firſt adorning the publick triumph, was afterwards put to moſt exquiſite torments, and ſo died	XVII	91
4070	2763	236	The mercenaries in *Sardinia* revolt from the *Carthaginians*, ſeize upon *Boſtar*, and the gariſon in *Olbia*, and maſſacre them. *Hanno* goes againſt them, and is deſerted by his men, who crucify him, and put all the *Carthaginians* they can get to death: But the inhabitants having drove them out, the *Romans* aſſiſt them, and replace them, forcing the *Carthaginians* to pay the expence, and a fine of 1200 talents	XVII	115
4070	2763	236	The *Faliſci* having revolted from the *Romans*, the conſuls go againſt them, and in ſix days have two pitch'd battles; in the firſt both ſides were equal, but in the ſecond the *Romans* entirely defeat the *Faliſci*, kill 1500 on the ſpot, force them		

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			to lay down their arms, and furrender their capital, built on a mountain, which was razed, but they are allowed to build another in the plain; their arms, horſes, and half their lands were confiſcated; for which the conſuls had a triumph at their return to *Rome*	XII	53
4070	2763	236	The whole iſland of *Sicily*, except the kingdom of *Syracuſe*, is declared a *Roman* province, and a prætor is ſent annually to govern in civil cauſes, and a quæſtor to receive the revenues	XII	54
4070	2763	236	The *Tyber* at *Rome* ſuddenly overflowed with ſuch violence, as to overturn a great many houſes in the lower grounds; and the water ſtagnated ſo long in the forum, as to damage the foundations of the houſes there; and then a fire broke out in the upper city, and ſpread to the forum, in both which diſaſters, a prodigious number of people are ſuppoſed to have loſt their lives; for by this year's cenſus the inhabitants are ſaid to be but 160,000 fit to bear arms	XII	55
4071	2764	235	*Livius* and *Andronicus* reform the *Roman* ſtage, by introducing the *Grecian* manner of acting at *Rome*	XII	55
4071	2764	235	*Archidamus*, brother to *Agis* late king of *Sparta*, is recalled; but upon his arrival at *Sparta* is murdered	VI	412
4071	2764	235	*Cleomenes* returns with part of his army to *Sparta*, ſeizes the *Ephori* at ſupper, kills four of them, proſcribes 80 citizens of the greateſt rank, then makes proclamation for an equal diſtribution of lands, *&c.* raiſes a great army, and diſciplines them in a new method, then aſſociates his brother *Euclidas* in the kingdom, and ordains that there ſhall be two kings for the future, as uſed to be theretofore, prohibits all luxury, both of furniture and living, in his own court, and throughout the kingdom, and reigns with the greateſt oeconomy, juſtice, and affability	VI	413
4072	2765	234	*Cleomenes* king of *Sparta* being attacked by *Aratus* the *Achæan* general, marches into the territories of *Achaia*, and takes many cities from them, but treats the inhabitants with great mildneſs, *&c.*	VI	415

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4072	2765	234	*Ennius* the poet born at *Rudes*, a city in *Calabria* near *Tarentum*, the inventor of hexameter verse amoug the *Latins*, tho' himself a *Greek*; the life of *Scipio Africanus* was his master-piece; he also wrote the history of *Rome* in 18 books in verse	XII	56
4072	2765	234	*Hamilcar* the *Carthaginian* general swears his son *Hannibal*, a boy of but nine years old, by laying his hand upon the altar, that he would be an eternal enemy to *Rome*	XVII	118
4073	2766	233	The *Italic Gauls*, called the *Boii*, join the *Falisci*, and defeat the consul *Q. Valerius Falto*, and kill and take 3500 of his men; but *Valerius* falls upon the enemy again, and kills 14000, and takes 2000 prisoners; and *Sempronius* the other consul gains a victory over the *Ligurians*: Then *Sempronius* goes into *Sardinia*, obliges the *Carthaginians* to resign that island, pay the expence of this expedition, and a fine of 1200 talents	XII	57
4073	2766	233	*Antigonus*, surnamed *Doson*, brother of *Demetrius* late king of *Macedon*, being appointed tutor and guardian to *Philip* the son of *Antigonus*, now but two years old, so ingratiates himself with the people, and the widow, whom he married, that he is soon after saluted by the name of king, in which character he performed many extraordinary actions, as appears by his life	VIII	367
4074	2767	231	The consul *Cornelius* engages the *Ligurians*, kills 24,000 of them, and takes 5000 prisoners, for which he is honoured with a triumph upon his return to *Rome*	XII	59
4075	2768	231	The *Boii* make a truce with the *Romans*, and engage their countrymen the *Transalpine Gauls*, who came in great numbers to join them, kill their two generals or kings, *Atys* and *Galatius*, and a vast number of men, and put the rest to flight, for fear they should dispossess them of their *Italian* habitations; upon which *Lentulus* the *Roman* consul subdues both the *Boii* and *Ligurians*, *&c.*	XII	60
4075	2768	231	The *Corsicans* being instigated by the *Carthaginians* revolt, and *Claudius Glycias* being sent with a *Roman* squadron, makes a		

peace

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			peace; but the conſul *Lentulus* refuſes to confirm it, and reduces the iſland by force of arms: *Claudius* is delivered to the *Corſicans*, who ſend him to *Rome*, where he is put to death, and then dragged by an iron hook from the *Scalæ Gemoniæ*, and then thrown into the *Tiber*	XII	60
4075	2768	231	*Arſaces* having eſtabliſhed himſelf king of *Parthia*, engages, overthrows, and takes *Seleucus* king of *Syria* his maſter priſoner. The day of this victory was annually obſerved by the *Parthians* for many ages afterwards with great ſolemnity	VIII	472
4076	2769	230	*T. Manlius Torquatus* the *Roman* conſul recovered *Sardinia* that had revolted, and made it tributary. *Rome* being now univerſally at peace, the temple of *Janus* was ſhut	XII	62
4077	2770	229	The *Sardinians*, *Corſicans*, and *Ligurians* league together, and revolt from *Rome*. The conſul *Corvilius* firſt reduces the *Corſicans*, and then defeats and ſubdues the *Sardinians*, &c. The cenſors finding the number of *Rome*'s inhabitants decreaſe, obliged all the citizens to ſwear they would marry only with a view of getting children. This occaſioned *Corvilius Ruga*, a man of diſtinction to divorce his wife, whom he paſſionately loved, upon account of her being barren, and marry another: This is the firſt inſtance of a divorce ſince the foundation of *Rome*; which introduced marriage contracts, to ſecure the womens portions in caſe of a divorce, &c. This year the poet *Nævius* introduced the firſt regular comedy after the *Greek* manner on the *Latin* ſtage	XII	62
4077	2770	229	*Hamilcar* the *Carthaginian* general goes with an army into *Spain*, and fixes his head quarters at *Gades*, (now *Cadiz*) where he continued nine years, and gained great advantages, and took abundance of ſpoil, which he divided among his troops and the great men at *Carthage*; but at laſt was ſlain in battle, with abundance of his men; upon which *Aſdrubal* his ſon-in-law is choſen general in his ſtead	XVII	117

Seleucus

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4077	2770	229	*Seleucus Callinicus* fits up a mighty fleet, and goes to recover what *Ptolemy* had taken from him in *Syria*: but a violent ſtorm deſtroys almoſt all of it, himſelf and few more eſcaping with great difficulty; however, the *Syrians* pitying him, many of them voluntarily ſubmit: He raiſes a great army, and engages *Ptolemy*, but is intirely defeated, and flies to *Antioch*, where promiſing his brother *Antiochus* the *Leſſer Aſia*, he prepares an army to aſſiſt him, upon which *Ptolemy* makes a truce for ten years	VIII	468
4078	2771	228	The conſul *Fabius* drove the revolted *Liguarians* out of the plain country, and forced them to ſhelter themſelves among the *Alps*; and *Pomponius* the other conſul gaining conſiderable advantages over the *Sardinians*, was honoured with a triumph	XII	63
4078	2771	228	A new tribunal of juſtice eſtabliſhed among the *Romans*, called the *Centum Viri*, though their true number was 105, who were divided into four courts or chambers, under whoſe cognizance came proſcriptions, guardianſhips, laſt wills, inheritances, *&c.* In future times theſe courts conſiſted of 180 perſons, but ſtill bore the name of *Centum Viri*	XII	64
4079	2772	227	*Seleucus* king of *Syria*, having been priſoner in *Parthia* four years, dies by a fall from his horſe, as he was riding to take the air	VIII	473
4079	2772	227	*Seleucus* (ſurnamed *Ceraunus*, or the thunderer) ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Syria*, who after a diſagreeable reign of three years was poiſoned	VIII	473
4080	2773	226	The conſuls *M Pomponius Matho* and *C Papirius Maſo* finiſhed the conqueſt of *Sardinia* and *Corſica*, and reduced them to a *Roman* province. *Papyrius* being refuſed a triumph, marched at the head of his victorious army, crowned with myrtle inſtead of laurel, to the temple of *Jupiter Latialis*, on the hill of *Alba*, in a triumphant manner, which method was afterwards followed by many others	XII	65
4081	2774	225	*Teuta*, queen of *Illyricum*, having commiſſioned her ſubjects to pirate upon all ſhips that came upon her coaſts; the *Romans* ſend ambaſſadors to her to demand ſatiſ-		

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			faction for themſelves and allies; the queen anſwers haughtily, they reply, and ſhe orders them to be put to death; which being done, the *Romans* order a fleet and army to go and revenge the affront; upon which the queen ſubmits, denies the fact, and offers to deliver up the murderers; but in the mean time her fleet having got an advantage over the *Achæans*, and taken *Corſica*, &c. ſhe forgets to perform her promiſe	XII	65
4082	2775	224	The *Romans* equip a fleet of 100 gallies, and raiſe an army of 20,000 foot, beſides a body of horſe, and ſend them under the command of the conſuls *Cn Fulvius Centumalus*, and *P. Poſthumius Albinus*: Upon *Fulvius*'s coming with his fleet to *Corcyra*, *Demetrius* of *Pharos*, governor for queen *Teuta*, puts the city and iſland into his hands, and perſuades the inhabitants of *Appollonia* to drive out the *Illyrian* gariſon, and ſubmit to the *Romans*. Upon this *Poſthumius* penetrates into the heart of the queen's dominions, while the fleet cruis'd along the coaſt, and the *Andyæans*, *Parthini*, and *Atintanes* ſubmit to the *Romans*; after which, *Poſthumius* takes *Nutria*, a place of great ſtrength, though with great loſs, and 40 *Illyrian* veſſels laden with booty in their return home	XII	66
4082	2775	224	Upon the death of *Seleucus* king of *Syria*, the army and ſeveral provinces offer the crown of *Syria* to *Achæus*, but he generouſly refuſes it for *Antiochus*, the brother of *Seleucus*, a youth of 15 years of age, who for his illuſtrious actions, was ſurnamed *the Great*	VIII	474
4083	2776	223	*Molo* and *Alexander* (two brothers, governors of *Media* and *Perſia*) revolt, and ſet up for themſelves. They firſt defeat *Zeno* and *Theodotus*, *Antiochus*'s generals, and afterwards in a ſecond engagement cut off *Xenetus* and his whole army, and thereby acquire the province of *Babylonia* and all *Meſopotamia* without oppoſition	VIII	474
4083	2776	223	*Epigenes*, general of *Antiochus*, is treacherouſly accuſed, and falſly put to death, by *Hermias* the king's prime miniſter	VIII	477
4083	2776	223	Queen *Teuta* ſues for peace, but the *Romans* refuſe to treat with her; but make peace		

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			with the young king upon ſevere terms. She lays down the regency, and *Demetrius* ſucceeds her in it	XII	67
4083	2776	223	*Rome* growing jealous of her rival *Carthage*, upon account of her great acquiſitions in *Spain* by *Aſdrubal* their general, and his building the famous city of new *Carthage*, to ſecure his conqueſts; they agree, that *Carthage* ſhould not extend her conqueſts beyond the river *Iberus*, and that *Saguntum* (a colony of *Zacynthians*) ſhould remain free	XII	68
4083	2776	223	*Cleomenes*, king of *Sparta*, invades *Achæa*, takes *Pellene* by ſurprize, then maſters *Phenæon* and *Penteleon*, and *Argos*, and by this means raiſes *Sparta* to greater power than it ever had	VI	416
4084	2777	222	*Cleomenes*, king of *Sparta*, engages *Antigonus* king of *Macedon*, &c. at *Sellaſia*, where, thro' the ſuperiority of the enemies troops and the treachery of *Damoteles*, he is defeated, with a vaſt ſlaughter of his mercenaries, and almoſt all his own troops, having but 200 left out of 6000; after which he retires to *Egypt*, where *Ptolemy Euergetes* entertains him kindly; in him ended the *Herculean* race of *Spartan* kings, and *Sparta* fell under the government of *Antigonus*	VI	418
4084	2777	222	*Antiochus*, king of *Syria*, goes againſt the rebel *Molo*, governor of *Media*, overcomes his army, and purſues him; *Molo* for fear of falling into the king's hands kills himſelf as do alſo ſeveral of his attendants: *Neolaus*, or *Nicholas* his brother, eſcaping, fled to his other brother *Alexander*, the rebel governor of *Perſia*, who, upon hearing of the defeat, &c. of his brother *Molo*, they firſt killed their mother, afterwards their wives and children, and then diſpatched themſelves. The rebel provinces returned to their duty, and the king was eſtabliſhed in his authority	VIII	479
4085	2778	221	Two *Greeks*, a man and a woman, and two *Gauls*, a man and a woman, are buried alive at the *Ox market* in *Rome*, by command of the conſuls, to appeaſe the ſuperſtition of the commonalty	XII	63
4085	2778	221	*Aſdrubal*, the famous *Carthaginian* general, after having done his country the greateſt		

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			services for eight years successively with extraordinary success, was publicly murdered by a *Gaul*, whose master he had put to death; and *Hannibal* succeeded him as general of the *Carthaginian* army in spain, with universal applause	XVII	125
4085	2778	221	*Antigonus*, king of *Macedon*, having engaged the *Illyrians*, &c. who had in his absence invaded *Macedon*, behaved with so much wisdom and valour as gained him a complete victory; but overstraining himself in the fight, died soon after of a spitting of blood	VIII	371
4085	2778	221	*Philip* son of *Antigonus* succeeds his uncle in the kingdom of *Macedon*, where he reigned more than 30 years; but behaving disagreeably at last fell into the hatred of his people, and a slave to *Rome*, who obliged him to send his son *Demetrius* a hostage, to deliver up his ships of war, pay 1000 talents, and suffer many provinces to be clipped from his kingdom	VIII	371
4086	2779	220	*Hannibal* conquers the *Olcades*, a people near the *Iberus*, and taking *Altea* their capital, the rest submit: *Hannibal* divides the spoil among his soldiers, and pays them all their arrears, which fixed him immoveably in their affections	XVII	125
4086	2779	220	The *Romans* having raised an army of 274,000 *Romans*, and 526,000 auxiliaries, the consul *Attilius Regulus* was sent with a part of it into *Sardinia*, and the other consul *L. Æmilius Papus* against the *Gauls*, who invaded the *Roman* territories with an army of 200,000 men, commanded by the two kings *Concolitanus* and *Aneroestus*, who harrassed the country terribly in their passage, and took great spoil; and then engaging an army commanded by a *Roman* prætor, killed 6000 of his men, aad obliged the rest to fly in confusion to a neighbouring hill, which the *Gauls* invested, and reduce them to great straits. The consul *Attilius* engaging the enemy was killed, and his head was carried through the enemies files stuck upon a lance; but at last the *Gauls* were defeated, with the slaughter of 40,000 and 10,000 taken prisoners, among whom was *Concolitanus*:		

Aneroestus

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			Aneroeſtus eſcaped to a neighbouring village, where he killed himſelf, and moſt of his officers did the ſame: Then *Æmilius* plundered the country of the *Boii*, and when his ſoldiers were loaded with plunder, he marched to *Rome*, where his triumph was as pompous as his victory was great	XII	69
4086	2779	220	*Achæus* being falſely accuſed of entertaining treacherous deſigns againſt king *Antiochus*, after he had taken from *Attalus* king of *Pergamus* what he had wreſted from *Syria*, in his own defence proclaims himſelf king of *Aſia*, &c. where he was governor	VIII	483
4086	2779	220	*Antiochus* beſieges and takes *Seleucia* from *Ptolemy* king of *Egypt*, reſtores the inhabitants to their antient privileges, and uſes them with great humanity	VIII	484
4087	2780	219	*Theodotus*, general for *Ptolemy*, having been ill uſed, out of revenge delivers up the cities of *Tyre* and *Ptolemais*, the magazines, and 40 ſail of ſhips to *Antiochus*	VIII	485
4087	2780	219	*Cleomenes* king of *Sparta* is ſhut up in priſon at *Alexandria*, and failing in an attempt to get his liberty, &c. himſelf and friends kill one another; upon which *Ptolemy* ordered his body to be flead, and hung up on a croſs, and ſentences his mother *Gratiſclea*, his children, &c. to death	IX	86
4087	2780	219	The *Spartans* revolt from the *Macedonians*; but upon the arrival of an army under *Philip* the ſon of *Antigonus*, they ſubmit	VI	422
4087	2780	219	The *Roman* conſuls are hindered from paſſing the *Po*, and following the *Gauls* into their own country, by a great plague that raged in *Rome* and in the army	XII	72
4087	2780	219	*Hannibal* beſieges and takes *Salmantica*, and after a very reſolute defence *Arbucala*: The *Olcades* and *Carpetani*, to the number of 10,000 endeavour to fall upon him; but he croſſing the *Tagus* in the night, they purſue him irregularly, and are moſt of them deſtroyed in the water, &c. Then *Hannibal* lays the country of the *Carpetani* waſte, upon which they all ſubmit	XVII	126
4087	2780	219	The *Carthaginians* beſiege *Saguntum*, with 150,000 foot and 20,000 horſe, which the inhabitants defend with incredible bravery, by frequent ſallies, and drive the *Carthaginians* away with prodigious ſlaughter, when they attempted the place by ſtorm;		

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			but a ſmall time after they take the city by ſtorm, and put moſt of the inhabitants to the ſword, &c.	XVII	136
4088	2781	218	The *Ephori* murdered by the *Spartans*, who chuſe *Ageſipolis* and *Lycurgus* to be their kings: *Lycurgus* drives out *Ageſipolis*; *Chilo* conſpires againſt him, murders the *Ephori*, and forces *Lycurgus* to fly; but *Chilo* not being beloved, was obliged to retire to *Macedon*, and *Lycurgus* returned and reigned many years	VI	422
4088	2781	218	*Antiochus* defeats *Nicholaus* the *Egyptian* general, takes many cities, and ſome provinces, and then winters in *Ptolemais* with his army	VIII	488
4089	2782	217	*Theodotus* the *Ætolian* going in the night into *Ptolemy*'s camp, went to his tent and killed his phyſician, thinking it was the king, but *Ptolemy* that night lay elſewhere, and ſo eſcaped	VIII	489
4089	2782	217	*Antiochus* and *Ptolemy* come to an engagement, wherein *Antiochus* is defeated, with the loſs of 10,000 killed and 4000 taken priſoners; upon which he is forced to withdraw to *Antioch*, and quit all his conqueſts	VIII	489
4089	2782	217	*Ptolemy* being addreſſed and congratulated by all the cities of *Cœle Syria*, that through force had ſubmitted to *Antiochus*, goes a progreſs through them, reſtoring all to their former privileges, comes to *Jeruſalem*, offers ſacrifice to the God of *Iſrael*, and beſtows great gifts upon the temple, but attempts to enter the holy of holies, and is ſtruck with a ſort of madneſs and terror, upon which he reſents it highly, and uſes the *Jews* ill, &c.	VIII	490
4089	2782	217	The *Romans* deny peace to the *Inſubres*, croſs the *Po*, and beſiege *Acerræ*, whereupon the *Gauls* croſs the *Po*, and with an army of 90,000 men inveſt *Claſtidium*; upon which *Marcellus* the conſul comes with a detachment to relieve the place; they offer to attack him; both armies are ready, when *Viridomarus*, the *Gauliſh* king, challenges *Marcellus* to a ſingle combat, which he accepts, and kills him, and afterwards routs the whole army. While this was doing, *Scipio* the other conſul took *Acerræ*, *Mediolanum*, &c. and ſo all *Italy* from the *Alps* to the *Ionian* ſea be-		

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			came *Roman* provinces. *Marcellus* is decreed an extraordinary triumph at his return to *Rome*, and carries the rich armour and ſpoils of *Viridomarus*, and dedicated the 3d and laſt *Opima Spolia* to *Jupiter Feretrius*; a gold cup was ſent to *Apollo* at *Delphos*, and great preſents to *Hiero* king of *Syracuſe*	XII	74
4089	2782	217	The *Romans* having croſſed the *Po*, engage the *Gauls*, kill 9000, and take 17000 priſoners, and thereby obtain a compleat victory	XII	73
4089	2782	217	*Ptolemy Philopator* ſucceeds his father *Euergetes* in the kingdom of *Egypt*, murders his brother *Magos*, and then gives himſelf up to all manner of vicious living, *&c.*	IX	83
4089	2782	217	*Antiochus* king of *Syria* beſieges and carries by aſſault the city of *Seleucia*, (then held by the *Egyptians*) treats the inhabitants with the utmoſt humanity, and reſtored them to their antient privileges	VIII	484
4090	2783	216	*Antiochus* cedes *Cæle Syria* to *Ptolemy*, and concludes a peace with him	VIII	490
4090	2783	216	The *Iſtrians* having taken ſome *Roman* ſhips, the conſuls *M. Minucius Rufus* and *P. Cornelius Scipio Aſina* go againſt them, and reduce all *Iſtria*, but with the loſs of much blood on both ſides	XII	76
4091	2784	215	A cenſus being taken at *Rome*, the number of *Roman* citizens fit to bear arms are found to be 272,213	XII	76
4091	2784	215	*Demetrius* of *Pharos*, whom the *Romans* had appointed governor of *Illyricum*, acts againſt their orders, and ſets up for himſelf, perſuading the *Atintanes* alſo to revolt, and alſo ſent 50 ſhips of war to pillage the *Cyclades*. The *Romans* ſend an army againſt him, who take *Dimalum*, a city he imagined impregnable, in ſeven days: They then go to *Pharos* with a large fleet, which they take, plunder, and raze, and *Demetrius* eſcapes to *Macedon*. The conſuls at their return to *Rome* are accuſed of keeping the ſpoil for their own uſe, *&c.* *L. Æmilius Paulus* is acquitted; but *M. Livius Salinator* is condemned: upon which he retires to his country houſe, and lives private	XII	77
4091	2784	215	This year the art of ſurgery was introduced into *Rome* by one *Archagathus* a *Peloponneſian*	XII	78

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4092	2785	214	The ſecond punic or *Carthaginian* war breaks out. The *Roman* and *Syracuſan* fleet engage the *Crthaginian* fleet, and defeat them; take ſeven ſhips, kill abundance of men, and take 1700 priſoners, with a very ſmall loſs	XII	79
4092	2785	214	*Hannibal*, marching from *Spain* to *Italy*, went about 1000 *Engliſh* miles in five months and a half, and loſt by ſickneſs, deſertion, fatigue, and various engagements 30,000 foot, and 3000 horſe, having upon a review in the fruitful plains of *Inſubria*, no more than 26,000 effective men. The *Taurini* refuſing to conclude a treaty with him, he enters their territories, and takes their capital by ſtorm, and puts all to the ſword that made any reſiſtance; upon which all the *Gauls* ſurrender at diſcretion. Soon after *Hannibal* and *Scipio* engage, and after a very ſtubborn fight the *Romans* are routed, the conſul being wounded, and the greateſt part of the army cut off; the reſt fly precipitately. Upon this the *Gauls* join *Hannibal*, recruit his army, and give him all manner of neceſſaries	XII	89
4092	2785	214	The *Romans* and *Carthaginians* engage on the banks of the *Trebia*, where the *Romans* are beaten with great ſlaughter, &c. A ſmall time after *Hannibal* takes a ſmall city of *Inſubria*, called *Victumviæ*, and commits moſt monſtrous cruelties upon the gariſon and inhabitants	XII	96
4092	2785	214	*Hannibal* marches his army through marſhy ground, where for the ſpace of four days and nights they were in mud and water up to the thighs, during which time many of his men and moſt of his horſes d e wi-h cold, and himſelf loſes one of his eyes, but at laſt gets into *Hetruria*	XII	100
4092	2785	214	*Cneius Scipio*, brother to the conſul *P. Cornelius Scipio*, goes into *Spain* with an army of *Romans*, &c. and reduces all the country from the *Pyrenees* to the *Iberus*, then engages and entirely routs the *Carthaginians* under the command of *Hanno*, whom he takes priſoner, together with *Indibilis*, a *Spaniſh* prince intirely devoted to the *Carthaginians*; their camp was forced, [illegible] ſlain, and [illegible] taken pri-		

ſoners;

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			foners; all the heavy baggage was taken, and many of the *Spaniſh* nations conclude an offenſive and defenſive alliance with *Scipio*		
4092	2785	214	*Achæus*, after having ſuſtained the ſiege of *Antiochus* and *Attalus* king of *Pergamus*, above a year in *Sardis*, was betrayed into the hands of *Antiochus*, by the treachery of two *Cretans*. *Achæus* is put to death, and all *Aſia* ſubmits to *Antiochus*	XVII	167
4092	2785	214	*Antiochus* drives *Arſaces* out of *Media*, which he had taken from *Antiochus* while he was employed in *Egypt*	VIII	494
4092	2785	214	*Philip* king of *Macedon* forces the *Ætolians* to make peace upon very diſadvantageous terms	VIII	494
4093	2786	213	*Antiochus* gains great advantages over *Arſaces* in *Parthia* and *Hyrcania*, but at laſt peace is made between them, upon condition that *Arſaces* ſhall aſſiſt *Antiochus* in reducing all the revolted provinces, except *Parthia* and *Hyrcania*	VI	558
4093	2786	213	The *Romans*, under the raſh conduct of the conſul *Flaminius*, are drawn into an ambuſh, where 15,000 are killed, and *Flaminius* himſelf, and 6000 taken priſoners; and of thoſe that eſcaped moſt of them died of their wounds	VIII	495
4093	2786	213	*Hannibal* ſends *Adherbal* after 6000 *Romans* that had eſcaped from the late defeat, who ſurrender upon condition of giving them their lives and liberty; but *Hannibal* orders all the *Romans* to be put in chains, and ſets the auxiliaries at liberty, declaring he fought only againſt *Rome*. The conſul *Servilius* having ſent a detachment of 4000 *Romans* to reinforce his colleague, they come too late, and 2000 being killed the reſt ſurrender	XII	102
4093	2786	213	The *Romans* raiſe *Fabius Maximus* (ſurnamed *Verrucoſus*) to the power of dictator, but call him pro dictator, as not being choſe in the ordinary way; and alſo named *Minucius Ruſus* for his general of the horſe *Fabius* conſulting the *Sybiline* books, is told the preſent calamities are for the non performance of a vow of *Aulus Cornelius* to *Mars*, to ſacrifice all the pigs, lambs, kids, and calves that ſhould be brought forth in one ſpring, *viz.* from 11th *March* to 11th *May*, called *Ver Sacrum*:	XII	103

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			This vow being renewed, and others made, he goes to head the army *Servilius* had commanded, to which he added two new legions, and appoints the city of *Tybur* for the rendezvous, from whence he ſent orders to the country people to burn their houſes, *&c.* He only watched and followed *Hannibal*, harraſſed his rear, and took all advantages. The ſenate call him home, and make his general of the horſe his equal, who venturing upon a battle, is defeated and ſurrounded by *Hannibal*; *Fabius* ſaves him from being cut to pieces, and drives away the enemy with great ſlaughter	XII	104
4093	2786	213	The *Ilergetes* in *Spain*, notwithſtanding they had given *Scipio* hoſtages for their fidelity, declare for the *Carthaginians*. *Scipio* inveſts their capital city *Athanagia*, and takes it, pardons the people, and takes freſh hoſtages, after exacting a good ſum of money from them. While this was doing he cut off 12,000 *Auſetanians*, who came to their aſſiſtance: Soon after the *Roman* and *Carthaginian* fleets engage; the *Romans* forced the *Carthaginians* in the mouth of the *Iberus*, killed abundance of ſeamen and marines, and carried off 35 gallies	XVII	179
4093	2786	213	After the naval defeat, *Scipio* advancing to *Honoſca* took it by ſtorm, and razed it; then makes a deſcent into *Africa*, ravages all about *Carthage*, burning houſes up to the walls and haven, and returned loaded with ſpoil; then landed in the iſland *Ebuſus*, now *Yvica*, plundered it, and burnt ſome ſtreets in the capital city; upon this 120 different cantons of the *Spaniards* ſubmit to *Rome*, who afterwards overthrow *Aſdrubal* twice, kill him 15,000 men and take 4000 priſoners, and three fortreſſes by aſſault	XVII	180
4093	2786	213	*Philip* king of *Macedon* beſieges and takes *Thebes*, or *Phthiotis*, and after having plundered the town, and ſold the inhabitants, repeopled it with a colony of *Macedonians*, changing its name into *Philippopolis*	VI	474
4094	2787	212	*Hannibal* having fixed a price upon his priſoners, which the *Romans* refuſing to pay, part he ſent to *Carthage*, and the remainder he made gladiators of, forcing even		

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			relations to fight together for the diverſion of his army. *Capua* ſurrenders to *Hannibal*; they kill the *Roman* gariſon, &c.	XII	120
4094	2787	212	*Hannibal* ſends his brother *Mago* to acquaint the ſenate at *Carthage*, that in ſix pitched battles he had killed 200,000 *Romans*, and taken 50,000 priſoners; and that *Apulia*, *Brutia*, *Lucania*, and *Campania* had ſubmitted to *Carthage*, and preſented them with three buſhels of rings taken from the *Roman* knights	XII	122
4094	2787	212	The two *Scipios* in *Spain* engage and entirely defeat *Aſdrubal*, and thereby prevent the *Carthaginians* in *Spain* joining *Hannibal* in *Italy*	XII	133
4094	2787	212	The dictator *Marcellus* ſallies out upon *Hannibal*, now beſieging *Nola*, and cuts off 5000 of his men, and drives all away in confuſion	XII	125
4094	2787	212	*Hannibal* after a long ſiege takes *Caſilinum*, and obliges each freeman to pay ſeven ounces of gold for his redemption, and then takes *Petilia*, after an obſtinate defence	XII	127
4094	2787	212	*M. Fabius Buteo* is made dictator at *Rome*, to name new ſenators to ſupply the place of thoſe killed, &c. and names 177 to the people's ſatisfaction, and then lays down his dictatorſhip	XII	127
4094	2787	212	The *Romans* and *Carthaginians* engage at *Cannæ*, a ſmall city in *Apulia* on the banks of the *Aufidus*; the *Romans* are entirely routed, and the conſul *Æmilius*, the two proconſuls *Servilius* and *Attilius*, two military quæſtors, 29 legionary tribunes, 80 ſenators, and 45,000 ſoldiers are killed, and about 34,000 eſcaped in the night to *Canuſium*. *Hannibal* is ſaid to loſe but 4000 *Gauls*, 1500 *Africans* and *Spaniards*, and 2000 horſe	XII	112
4094	2787	212	*Aratus* the *Achæan* prætor is poiſoned by order of *Philip* king of *Macedon*	VI	479
4094	2787	212	*Ptolemy Philopator*, king of *Egypt*, reverſes the former decrees that gave great privileges to the *Jews* at *Alexandria*, and uſes them cruelly, putting many to death, and expoſing a great number of them to be deſtroyed by 500 elephants, from which they are miraculouſly preſerved, which ſo		

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			affected *Ptolemy*, that he ordered all in chains and priſon to be releaſed, and reſtored them to all their former privileges, and reverſed all his ſevere decrees	IX	88
4095	2738	211	The conſul *Poſthumius Albinus* and all his army are cut off by the *Boii*, in a vaſt foreſt through which he was obliged to paſs	XII	128
4095	2788	211	The conſul *Sempronius* engages the revolted *Campanians*, kills their general *Alfius* with 2000 ſoldiers, and puts the reſt to flight, and then retires to *Cumæ*, where *Hannibal* beſieges him, but after loſing 1300 men, is forced to raiſe the ſiege. The other conſul *Marcellus* engages *Hannibal*, kills him 5000 men, takes 600 priſoners, 19 ſtandards, and two elephants. Upon this 1270 horſe revolt from *Hannibal* to *Marcellus*	XII	129
4095	2788	211	The *Roman* prætor *Manlius Torquatus* defeats the *Sardinians*, who had revolted, and a *Carthaginian* army under *Aſdrubal*, killed 12,000, took *Aſdrubal*, *Hanno*, and *Mugo*, his chief officers, priſoners, with many ſoldiers	XII	132
4095	2788	211	The *Romans* and *Ætolians* ſign a peace which was concluded two years before	VI	558
4095	2788	211	*Philip* king of *Macedon* twice defeats the *Ætolians*, under the command of *Pyrrhus*, in conjunction with *Attalus* king of *Pergamus*	VI	482
4095	2789	210	*Sempronius* with an army of *Volones* (or ſlaves) engages *Hanno* the *Carthaginian*, overthrows him, and out of 18,200 horſe and foot, only 2200 eſcaped; and *Marcellus* defeated *Hannibal*, killing him 2000 men with the loſs of only 400 *Romans*. Then *Marcellus* beſieges and takes *Caſilinum*, and puts all to the ſword that made any reſiſtance: Then *Fabius* lays waſte great part of *Campania*, and killed and took 25000 men	XII	134
4096	2789	210	*Hiero* king of *Syracuſe* by will bequeaths the kingdom to his grandſon *Hieronymus*, who being but 15 years old, he appointed him 15 guardians; and now, being 90 years old, he dies in the 54th year of his reign, exceedingly bewailed and beloved by all his ſubjects, who honoured him with a pompous funeral	VII	253

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4096	2789	210	*Hieronymus* king of *Syracuſe* becomes vain, debauched, cruel, and exceedingly vicious, joins the *Carthaginians*, and breaks from the *Romans*: His ſubjects hate him, conſpire againſt and kill him in the ſtreet, where they leave his mangled carcaſs to rot; and ſoon after all the royal race were alſo diſpatched	VII	255
4096	2789	210	*Marcellus* the *Roman* conſul goes againſt the revolted *Leontines*, and takes the city by aſſault, and puts 2000 *Roman* deſerters to death, but reſtores the inhabitants both their goods and their liberty	VII	270
4096	2789	210	*Hippocrates* and *Epicydes* (two *Carthaginian* generals) ingratiate themſelves into the *Syracuſan* mercenaries, get into *Syracuſe*, put the ſenators to the ſword, and reign arbitrarily	VII	271
4096	2789	210	*Marcellus* the *Roman* conſul beſieges *Syracuſe* (a city in *Sicily* 22 miles in circumference) which is defended by the engines contrived by the famous mathematician *Archimedes* 3 years, againſt the whole art, courage, and induſtry of *Rome*, with ſuch deſtructive methods and engines as were never heard of before	VII	274
4096	2789	210	*Himilco* coming from *Carthage* into *Syracuſe*, with 20,000 foot and 3000 horſe, and 12 elephants, takes many cities that had ſubmitted to *Marcellus*. *Hippocrates* breaks out of *Syracuſe* with 10,000 foot and 1500 horſe to join *Himilco*; *Marcellus* meets, engages, and kills 8000 of them, and then returns to the ſiege of *Syracuſe*	VII	279
4097	2790	209	The conſuls having laid the country round *Capua* waſte, *Hanno* goes to their relief, and is intirely routed by the *Romans* under *Fulvius*, who killed him 6000 men, and took 7000 priſoners, with an exceeding great booty of corn, forage, waggons, horſes, *Hanno's* baggage, *&c.* *Hanno* himſelf eſcaping to *Brutium*, attended only with a ſmall body of horſe	XII	139
4097	2790	209	The proconſul *Sempronius* is deceived by one *Fulvius* a *Capuan*, ſurrounded and killed with moſt of his men. *Hannibal* pays his corpſe all the military honours due to a great commander	XII	140

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4097	2790	209	The *Romans* in *Spain* having hired 30,000 *Celtiberians* into their ſervice, *Aſdrubal* the *Carthaginian* bribes them, and they deſert. *Scipio* is engaged by a conjunct army of *Numidians*, *Carthaginians*, and *Spaniards*, is killed, and his army almoſt cut to pieces: Soon after his brother *Cneius* was likewiſe killed, and moſt of his men; thoſe who eſcaped retired under *T. Fonteius* into a neighbouring tower, where they all periſhed by fire	XII	141
4097	2790	209	*Marcius*, a young *Roman* nobleman, collected the ſcattered troops of the *Romans* in *Spain* together, *&c.* and being attacked by *Aſdrubal*, repulſed him, and the next night ſet *Aſdrubal's* camp on fire, and killed him 37,000 men, and took 1830 priſoners	XII	143
4097	2790	209	*Hannibal* takes *Metapontum*, and the inhabitants put all the *Romans* to the ſword; *Heraclea* did the ſame, and ſubmitted to the *Carthaginians*; and *Thurium* treacherouſly ſhut the gates, and denied the *Romans* entrance at their retreat from a ſally, whereby they were all cut to pieces by *Hanno*, except *Atinus* the commandant, and a few with him	XVII	231
4098	2791	208	The *Romans*, now at war with the *Carthaginians*, ſend ambaſſadors to *Egypt* to deſire a renewal of their old alliance of friendſhip, with great preſents	IX	89
4098	2791	208	As the *Romans* were irregularly ſtraggling about *Capua*, and ravaging the country, *Mago* overtakes them, and kills 1500 of them, and recovers all the booty, takes many priſoners, and diſperſes the reſt. Soon after *Hannibal* meets with *M. Centenius Penula* with 16,000 men, and cuts off *Centenius* and 15,000 of his men: Quickly after *Hannibal* engages *Cn. Fulvius* the prætor with 18,000 men, cuts off 16,000, ſo that only the prætor and 2000 eſcaped	XVII	233
4098	2791	208	The *Romans* and *Ætolians* join, and lay waſte the fertile country between *Sicyon* and *Corinth*; but upon *Philip* king of *Macedon's* coming againſt them, they retire with great precipitation	VI	557
4098	2791	208	*Hannibal* attempts the relief of *Capua*, and the garriſon ſallies out at the ſame time;		

but

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			but both are defeated, *Hannibal* having 8000 men killed, and the *Capuans* 3000; 15 colours taken from the firſt, and 18 from the laſt	XII	145
4098	2791	208	*Hannibal* marches up to the gates of *Rome*. but durſt not attempt to ſtorm it, or run the hazard of a battle, but ſuddenly marches back to *Capua*, and fell upon *Appius*'s camp, and kills a great many of his men, and then marches off: Soon after *Capua* ſubmitted, the *Carthaginian* gariſon were made priſoners of war, but the ſenators were tried by the proconſuls, out of whom 25 were ſent to *Calo*, and 28 to *Teanum*, to be confined till their fate ſhould be determined; but *Fulvius* went and put them all to death. *Rome* kept the fruitful plains as its own property, and tranſplanted freed men thither to manure the land, and annually ſent a præfect for their governor	XII	145
4098	2791	208	*Philip* king of *Macedon* and the *Achæans* beſiege *Elis*, into which the *Romans* had flung 4000 men under *Sulpitius*: A bloody conflict happens, *Philip* is unhorſed and near being taken, but eſcapes, and after much bloodſhed is obliged to retire, but next day takes a ſtrong-hold of the *Eleans*, with 20,000 head of cattle, and 4000 *Eleans*, whom he ſold for ſlaves	VI	482
4099	2792	207	*Scipio*, the ſon of the deceaſed proconſul, beſieges and takes *New Carthage*, where he kills abundance of *Carthaginians*, &c. and takes 10,000 freemen, and a prodigious number of women, children, and ſlaves, priſoners, 120 great and 281 leſſer *Catapultas*, 23 large and 52 ſmaller *Baliſtæ*, 74 enſigns, an immenſe quantity of gold and ſilver, both in money and plate, &c.	XVII	242
4099	2792	207	The plague rages extravagantly in and about *Syracuſe*, of which *Hamilcar*, *Hippocrates*, and almoſt all the *Carthaginian* army die. The ſenate ſends *Bomilcar* with 130 gallies, 7000 tranſports, and a large army into *Sicily*, againſt *Marcellus*, who goes with the *Roman* fleet againſt him, upon which *Bomilcar* runs home, and *Syracuſe* ſubmits to *Marcellus*, after a ſiege of three years		

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4099	2792	207	*Marcellus* takes *Salapia* in *Apulia*, and cuts off all the *Carthaginian* garison but fifty who surrender themselves: Then he goes into *Samnium*, takes upwards of 3000 *Carthaginians* prisoners, and reduces abundance of towns to the obedience of *Rome*	XII	151
4099	2792	207	The *Tarentine* fleet intirely defeat a *Roman* squadron of ships that were coming to supply the citadel with provisions: and *Hannibal* surprizes and kills the proconsul *Fulvius Centumalus*, and cuts off 11 legionary tribunes, with 13,000 men, upon which *Marcellus* comes up and gives him battle; but the loss on both sides was nearly equal, and the night obliged them to part	XII	152
4099	2792	207	After the taking of *Syracuse*, *Marcellus* engages *Epicydes* and *Hanno*, who puts them to flight at the first onset, and pursues them to *Agrigentum*, killing many thousands, and takes eight elephants, and then goes to *Rome*	VII	299
4099	2792	207	*Sulpitius* the *Roman* general, and *Attalus* king of *Pergamus* first sail to *Lemnos*, and then go to *Oreum*, a chief city in *Eubœa*, which *Plator* the *Macedonian* commander treacherously delivers up to them	VI	483
4099	2792	207	*Attalus* king of *Pergamus* besieges and takes the city of *Opus* in *Achaia*; *Philip*, king of *Macedon*, presently after comes to its relief, upon whose approach *Attalus* quits it, and retires with precipitation to his ships	VI	483
4100	2793	206	*Marcellus* being chose consul at *Rome*, gets the *Syracusans* an edict of the senate to reinstate them in their antient laws and liberties; in return for which the *Syracusan* senate make a decree, that whenever *Marcellus*, or any of his posterity, should come to *Sicily*, the people should walk before him crowned with garlands, and celebrate the day with sacrifices	VII	301
4100	2793	206	The consul *Levinus*, with an army of *Romans* coming into *Sicily*, is invited by *Mutines* to *Agrigentum*, whither *Hanno*, *Epicydes*, and the *Carthaginians* were retired, takes it, and puts all the *Carthaginians* to the sword; the chiefs of the *Agrigentines* he first beat with rods, and		

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			then beheaded, and the common people were made ſlaves and ſold; and all *Sicily* was reduced to the ſubjection of *Rome*, and became one of its provinces	VII	303
4101	2794	205	*Lævinus* being ordered to name a dictator refuſes it; upon which the tribunes of the people take upon them that office, and named *Fulvius Flaccus* the proconſul. *Lælius* arriving at *Rome* from *Spain*, with *Mago*, the ſenators of *New Carthage*, and the rich booty taken there, *Scipio* is continued proconſul, not as uſual for one year, but till an order ſhould be made for recalling him	XII	155
4101	2794	205	*Hannibal* engages *Marcellus*, and routs him, and kills 2700 of his men on the ſpot, four centurions, two military tribunes, and takes ſix ſtandards. The next day they engage again, when *Hannibal* is defeated, with the loſs of 8000 of his beſt troops; but *Marcellus* having 3000 of his legionaries killed, and almoſt all wounded, could not purſue him. *Fulvius* recovers *Lucania*, *Hirpinia*, and great part of *Bruttium*, without loſs of blood	XII	156
4101	2794	205	*Fabius* takes *Tarentum*, out of which the quæſtors are ſaid to have received for the public treaſury 87,000 *l.* of gold, and 3000 talents of ſilver, 30,000 inhabitants that eſcaped the maſſacre were ſold for ſlaves, *&c.*	XII	157
4101	2794	205	*Scipio* engages *Aſdrubal*, kills him 8000 men, and takes 10,000 foot and 2000 horſe, gives the *Carthaginian* camp to the *Roman* ſoldiers to plunder, releaſed all the *Spaniſh* priſoners without ranſom, but ſells the *Carthaginians* for ſlaves	XVII	248
4102	2795	204	*Marcellus* (now a fifth time conſul) projects the taking of *Locri* a ſtrong city in the intereſt of *Hannibal*; the troops encamped before *Tarentum* go to beſiege it; *Hannibal* falls upon them, kills 2000, and takes 1200 priſoners. Soon after *Marcellus* falls into an ambuſh, as he was viewing an eminence with his collegue, and is killed; *Hannibal* firſt takes his ring off his finger, then burns the body, puts the aſhes into a ſilver urn, and puts a crown of gold and a crown of laurel on it, and ſo ſent it to his		

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			ſon, honoured with the higheſt marks of reſpect: *Quinctius* alſo, the other conſul, was mortally wounded	XII	159
4102	2795	204	*Hannibal*, now maſter of *Marcellus*'s ring, ſends a feigned letter to *Apuleia* ſealed therewith by a *Roman* deſerter, ſignifying that he would be with them as on the morrow, when he ſent a detachment to ſurprize the town, moſt of them *Roman* deſerters; the *Salapians* admit about 600 of them within the gates, draw up the bridge, fall on and kill them, and from the walls diſperſe the reſt, *Quinctius* having ſent them and the country round word of the death of *Marcellus*, for fear of ſuch accidents, and ſo they eſcaped being ſurprized	XII	161
4102	2795	204	*Lævinus* the *Roman* admiral makes a deſcent on *Africa* with 100 ſail of ſhips, and brings away immenſe booty, after having defeated the *Carthaginian* fleet, conſiſting of 83 ſail, and taking 18 of them. About the ſame time the *Romans* having beſieged *Locri*, *Hannibal* marches to its aſſiſtance, upon whoſe arrival *Mago* ſallies out, ſo that the *Romans* were forced to raiſe the ſiege, and leave all the military engines, *&c.* behind them	XII	162
4102	2795	204	The *Ætolians* conclude a very diſadvantageous peace with the *Macedonians* and *Achæans*	VI	487
4102	2795	204	*Ptolemy Philopater* dying, is ſucceeded by his ſon *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, a child between four and five years old; upon which *Antiochus* the great king of *Syria*, and *Philip* king of *Macedon* join, in order to take and divide his kingdom: The *Jews* ſide with *Antiochus*, who obliged them in every thing they requeſted, and preſented them with 20,000 pieces of ſilver, 1400 meaſures of fine wheat, and 375 meaſures of ſalt, *&c.*	IX	91
4103	2796	203	*Claudius Nero*, being conſul with *M. Livius Salinator*, engages *Hannibal*, defeats him, kills 8000 of his men, and takes 7000 priſoners; then purſues him, in his retreat; they engage again near *Venuſia*, and he kills 2000 more, when *Hannibal* makes the beſt of his way to *Metapontus* to join *Hanno*	XII	162

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4103	2796	203	*Asdrubal* having paſſed the *Alps* in order to join *Hannibal*, is met by the two conſuls, and forced to fight in *Umbria* upon the banks of the *Metaurus*, where he has 56,000 men killed, and himſelf and abundance of priſoners are taken: *Nero* cuts off his head, and carries it with him to his camp at *Camuſium*, from whence he ſent ſome of the *Carthaginian* priſoners in chains to *Hannibal*'s camp, to inform him of the matter. Afterwards *Hanno* and *Mago* joining their forces, many of which being new-raiſed troops, were attacked by the *Romans* and diſperſed; and *Hanno* and *Mago*, coming to their aſſiſtance, were likewiſe defeated and *Hanno* taken priſoner	XVII	255
4103	2796	203	The *Rhodians* join *Attalus*, king of *Pergamus*, and declare war againſt *Philip* king of *Macedon*, who gains ſome advantages over them	VII	339
4104	2797	202	*Philip* king of *Macedon* engages *Attalus* and the *Rhodians* at ſea, over againſt *Chios*, but is defeated, with the loſs of 300 *Macedonians* and 600 allies, and 2700 taken priſoners, while the *Rhodians* loſe but 60 and *Attalus* 70 men	VII	340
4104	2797	202	*Machanidas* having ſome how got the ſovereignty, was called the tyrant of *Sparta*, who with a great army went to *Mantinæa* in *Achaia*, where he was engaged by *Philopœmen*, who intirely routed his army and killed himſelf: To perpetuate the memory of this victory, the *Achæans* caſt a brazen ſtatue of *Philopœmen*, in the ſame attitude he killed *Machanidas*, and ſet it up in the temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*	VI	485
4104	2797	202	*Scipio* engages the united force of *Carthage* in *Spain* under the command of *Mago*, *Asdrubal* the ſon of *Gisco*, and *Maſiniſſa* king of *Numidia*, and entirely deſtroys their army, conſiſting of 70,000 foot and 4500 horſe, ſcarce 6000 eſcaping	XII	134
4105	2798	201	*Scipio* engages *Syphax* king of the *Maſæſyli* to abandon the *Carthaginians*, and enter into an alliance with *Rome*; took *Illiturgi* by ſtorm, that had revolted, and leveled it with the ground, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword. *Caſtulo* is ſurrendered, and a *Carthaginian* gariſon made		

priſoners

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			prisoners of war, &c. *Ataspa* being besieged by *Marcius*, the inhabitants sally out, and all die fighting except 50, who were left in the city to guard their wives, children, and effects, who upon hearing what had happened, set fire to a great pile, upon which they had put the women and children and most valuable effects, and then jumped into the flames themselves, and so all perished, and left the *Romans* an empty city	XVII	263
4105	2798	201	*Scipio* being taken very ill, a report was spread that he was dead; upon which *Indibilis* and *Mandonius* (two petty *Spanish* kings that had come over to the *Romans*) revolted, and raised an army of 20,000 foot and 2500 horse; and 8000 legionary troops also revolt, and choose themselves commanders: *Scipio* soon recovering, gets the two chiefs of his own men that had rebelled, and cuts off their heads, upon which the rest submit. He goes against the princes, engages them, and obtains a complete victory by killing 17,000. Soon after he took *Gades*, and so became master of all *Spain*	XII	166
4106	2799	200	*Scipio* is recalled from *Spain* to *Rome*, where with *P. Licinius Crassus* he is chose consul, and sent to *Sicily*, from whence he sent *Lælius* to *Africa*, where he greatly incommoded the *Carthaginians*, and returned to *Sicily*, and *Scipio* took *Locri* by surprize	XII	167
4106	2799	200	*Scipio* being recalled from *Spain*, *Mandonius* and *Indibilis* revolt; the proconsuls go against them, kill 17,000, and *Indibilis*, and take 8000 prisoners. Soon after the *Spaniards* take and surrender *Mandonius* to obtain their own pardon. In *Italy* the plague made dreadful havock in both armies	XII	169
4107	2800	199	*Hannibal* attacks the consul *Sempronius*, kills 1200 *Romans*, and obliges the rest to retire in disorder; A few days after they engage again, when 4000 *Carthaginians* are slain, and 500 taken prisoners, with 11 standards, and then *Sempronius* returned to *Rome* to erect a temple to *Fortune*, which he had vowed before the last battle	XII	171

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4107	2800	199	*Scipio* lands in *Africa*, where he first encounters *Hanno*, a young *Carthaginian* nobleman, and cuts him off, with moſt of the troops under his command, and lays waſte the country to the very gates of *Carthage*, and took an opulent city in its neighbourhood, which he pillaged, and made 8000 inhabitants priſoners: then defeats another *Hanno* with a body of 4000 men, and kills and takes 3000 of them	XVII	270
4108	2801	198	*Scipio* in the night time ſets fire to the barracks of the armies under *Syphax* king of *Numidia*, and *Aſdrubal*, by which means he deſtroyed men, beaſts of burthen, and elephants, by the fire and by the ſword, to the number of 40,000, and took 5000 priſoners; but *Syphax* and *Aſdrubal* eſcaped with 2000 foot and 500 horſe, who ſoon after recruited to the number of 30,000 men, whom *Scipio* again engages and intirely overthrows; *Lælius* and *Maſiniſſa* purſue *Syphax* into the heart of *Numidia*, where they engage him alone, defeat his army, and take himſelf and his ſon *Vermina* priſoners; upon which *Cyrtha* his capital city ſurrenders, where his queen *Sophonisba* is taken priſoner, and *Maſiniſſa* marries her, but ſhe is poiſoned by order of *Scipio*, who honours *Maſiniſſa* with the title of king and robes of royalty	XII	174
4109	2802	197	The *Romans* and *Carthaginians* engage, and after a very obſtinate battle, *Mago* being mortally wounded, the *Romans* became maſters of the field, killed 5000, and took 18 ſtandards. *Mago* embarked his troops for *Africa*, but died of his wounds on the coaſt of *Sardinia*	XVII	280
4110	2803	196	*Hannibal*, being recalled to *Carthage*, has an interview with *Scipio* about a peace; but differing about the conditions, they come to a battle at *Zama*, where the *Carthaginians* were entirely routed, 20,000 being killed, and as many taken priſoners, among whom were many *Macedonians*, and *Soſipater* their commander. *Hannibal* eſcaped with a few attendants, and agrees with *Scipio* to conclude a peace, which was confirmed by both ſenates on the		

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			following terms, *viz.* 1. The *Carthaginians* ſhall live according to their own laws, and enjoy all the cities and provinces which they had in *Africa* before the war; but the *Romans* ſhould hold *Spain*, with all the iſlands in the *Mediterranean*. 2d. The *Carthaginians* ſhall deliver up all the *Roman* deſerters, fugitive ſlaves, priſoners of war, and all the *Italians Hannibal* forced to follow him. 3. That they ſhould deliver to *Scipio* all their ſhips of war, except 10 triremes (which being done, *Scipio* burnt to the number of 500) and all their tamed elephants, and tame no more; (theſe *Scipio* ſent part to *Rome*, and gave part to king *Maſiniſſa*) 4. *Carthage* ſhould enter into no war without the conſent of *Rome* 5. That they ſhould reſtore to *Maſiniſſa* all they had taken from him or his anceſtors, and enter into an alliance with him. 6. That they ſhould ſupply the *Romans* with corn, and pay their auxiliaries, till their ambaſſadors returned from *Rome*. 7. That they ſhould pay the *Romans* 200 talents a year for 50 years. 8. That they ſhould deliver up 100 ſuch hoſtages as *Scipio* ſhould chooſe, the youngeſt not under 14, and the oldeſt not more than 30 years of age. 9. Neither the peace nor the truce ſhould take place, 'till the *Carthaginians* had reſtored the ſhips and effects they had taken from the *Romans* at their breaking the laſt truce (for which they paid 25,000 pounds weight of ſilver.) 10. That the *Roman* army ſhould leave *Africa* within 50 days after the concluſion of the treaty. *Scipio* treated the *Latin* and *Roman* deſerters with extreme ſeverity, beheading the former and crucifying the latter. Thus in the 18th year ended the ſecond punic war, one of the moſt remarkable in hiſtory for its wonderful viciſſitudes and prodigious expence of blood and treaſure	XVII	280
4110	2803	196	Upon *Scipio*'s return to *Rome*, he brought into the public treaſury 120,000 pounds weight of ſilver; his triumph was the moſt magnificent that had ever yet been at		

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			Rome; the ſenate offered him the perpetual dictatorſhip, but he refuſed it, contenting himſelf with the glorious name of *Africanus*	XII	186
4110	2803	196	The conſul *Ælius Petus* ſends *Oppius* againſt the *Boii*, who ſurprized him, and killed 7000 of his men: But the conſul forces the *Ingauni* to make an alliance with *Rome*; and the ſenate ſends *Lævinus* with a fleet into *Macedon*, &c.	XII	188
4110	2803	196	*Nabis* ſucceeds *Machanidas* im the government of *Sparta*, in which he behaved ſo monſtrouſly cruel, as no tyrant ever before him had done	VI	425
4111	2804	195	The *Boii*, &c. ſpirited up by *Hamilcar*, a *Carthaginian* captain, make a ſudden irruption, and ſeize *Placentia*, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword; the *Romans* under the prætor *Furius Purpureo* march againſt them, and at *Cremona* engage and entirely defeat them, by killing *Hamilcar* and 30,000 of them on the ſpot, for which at his return to *Rome* he is honoured with a triumph	XII	189
4111	2804	195	*Maſiniſſa* makes himſelf maſter of part of the *Carthaginian* territories in *Africa*, which the *Romans* oblige them to cede to him, and to enter into an alliance with him by the 5th article of the peace	XVII	289
4111	2804	195	*Simon* II. high-prieſt of the *Jews* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Onias* III. a perſon of great piety and clemency	IX	592
4112	2805	194	The *Carthaginians* ſending 50 *Euboic* talents to pay their annual fine, upon examination they are found too light by one fourth part, which the embaſſadors are forced to borrow and make up the full ſum	XVII	290
4112	2805	194	*Hannibal* has the command of the *Carthaginian* forces taken from him, and is made prætor, in which office he reformed abundance of abuſes that had crept into the ſtate, and got a law paſſed, that the civil judges ſhould be choſe annually, who before had thoſe places for life, and acted very cruelly and unjuſtly. Theſe reformations drew the hatred of the nobility upon him, ſo that he was forced to fly to *Epheſus* to king *Antiochus*, who received him very graciouſly	XVII	291

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4113	2806	193	The *Achæans* join the *Romans* and *Attalus* king of *Pergamus* againſt *Philip* king of *Macedon* in the ſiege of *Corinth*, but are forced to raiſe the ſiege	VI	490
4113	2806	193	The *Ætolians* join the *Romans* againſt the *Macedonians*, and with king *Aminander* make an irruption into *Macedon* and *Theſſaly*, committing great ravages: but lying careleſly without encamping, are ſurprized by king *Philip*, who cuts moſt of them to pieces	VI	560
4114	2807	192	*Philocles* the *Macedonian* general, joined by *Nabis* tyrant of *Sparta*, marches into the heart of *Achaia*, and takes *Argos*, which being ceded by *Philip* to *Nabis*, he plundered it of all its wealth, and then obliged the ſenate to paſs two decrees, 1. That all old debts ſhould be cancelled; 2. That there ſhould be an equal diſtribution of lands, *&c.*	VI	490
4114	2807	192	The *Ætolians* enter *Theſſaly*, take and plunder many cities, deſtroying in the flames what they could not carry away, and kill many of the inhabitants, and ſell the reſt for ſlaves	VI	561
4114	2807	192	The *Achæans* attack *Androſthenes*, *Philip*'s general over 6000 men, in his camp, after he had detached a good part of them into the country to ravage it, overthrew him, and kill the greateſt part of the moroders, and thereby delivered *Achaia* from all fear of *Macedon*	VI	493
4114	2807	192	*Flaminius* the *Roman* conſul engages *Philip* king of *Macedon* in *Theſſaly*, upon the plains of *Cynocephalæ*, and entirely defeats him, killing 8000 of his men, and taking 5000 priſoners: Upon this a peace is concluded between *Rome* and *Macedon*, obliging *Philip* to evacuate all the places he poſſeſſed in *Greece*, and withdraw his gariſons before the celebration of the *Iſthmian* games. Upon commencement of the games freedom was declared to all *Greece*, by the public herald, for which the *Achæans* voluntarily purchaſed the redemption of all the *Roman* ſlaves that had been ſold by *Hannibal*, to the number of 12,000, for 100 talents, and preſented them to the *Roman* proconſul *Flaminius*,		

who

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			who upon his return to *Rome* was honoured with a triumph that laſted three days	VI	494
4114	2807	192	*Cethegus* the *Roman* conſul engages the revolted *Gauls* in *Italy*, and gains a complete victory over them on the banks of the *Mincius*, and kills 30,000 on the ſpot, and takes 5700 priſoners: And *Minucius* the other conſul over-run the country of the *Ligures* and *Boii*, and laid it waſte; the ſenate orders public thankſgivings for theſe ſucceſſes in all the temples at *Rome* for four days, and increaſe the number of prætors to ſix, appointed two for *Spain*, having divided it into two provinces, *Hither Spain* and *Further Spain*. The *Spaniards* revolt, and cut off *Sempronius*, prætor of *Hither Spain*, with moſt of his troops, and almoſt a total defection prevails in *Further Spain*	XII	191
4115	2808	191	The *Roman* conſuls deſtroy two *Gauliſh* armies in *Italy*, plunder their country, and return to *Rome* loaded with booty. A new ſacerdotal college is erected at *Rome*, called *Epulones*, whoſe office was only about religious feaſts	XII	192
4115	2808	191	*Nabis* tyrant of *Sparta* beſieges *Gythium*, a ſea port now belonging to the *Achæans*; *Philopæmen* the *Achæan* prætor raiſes an army, and fits out a fleet to relieve it; *Nabis* defeats him by ſea, at the firſt onſet taking ſome of his ſhips and ſinking others, eſcaping with great difficulty himſelf; but ſoon after he ſets upon *Nabis*, in the night time, fires his camp, and deſtroys all his forces then at *Pleiæ*; nevertheleſs *Nabis* took *Gythium*, upon which *Philopæmen* goes towards *Lacedæmon*; *Nabis* purſues him, a battle follows, and *Nabis* is intirely defeated; and almoſt all his troops cut off; the *Ætolians* ſend him a reinforcement, who, inſtead of aſſiſting, murdered him, and the *Spartans* cut off all the *Ætolians*, and join themſelves to the *Achæans*	VI	428
4116	2809	190	The *Oppian* law, whereby the *Roman* women were forbid wearing more than half an ounce of gold in their cloaths, or about their perſons, *&c.* repealed	XII	193
4116	2809	190	The conſul *M. Portius Cato* engages the revolted *Spaniards*, and drives them out of the field; upon which all the neighbour-		

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			ing cities ſend their ſubmiſſions. He orders all the fortifications of *Hither Spain* to be demoliſhed, and then goes into *Further Spain*, taking ſeveral towns and prodigious booty in his paſſage; he beſtows a pound weight of ſilver on each ſoldier, then returns to *Rome*, and is honoured with a triumph, and then retired to a private life, ſpending his time in ſtudy, and writing the origin of the cities in *Italy*, and ſeveral books of agriculture	XII	194
4117	2810	189	The conſul *Tib. Sempronius Longus* engages the *Ciſalpine Gauls*, and gains a victory over them, killing 11,000 at the expence of 5000 *Romans*	XII	195
4117	2810	189	The *Lacedæmonians* endeavour to revolt from the *Achæans*, but are diſcovered, and ſeverely puniſhed, and have their walls demoliſhed, their mercenaries diſbanded, *&c.*	VI	503
4118	2811	188	Three embaſſadors come to *Rome* from *Antiochus* king of *Syria*, to propoſe an alliance; but the ſenate requiring his renunciation to *Thrace*, *Æolis*, and *Ionia*, they return diſſatisfied	XII	195
4118	2811	188	*P. Cornelius Scipio* (ſurnamed *Naſica*) gained a conſiderable victory over the *Luſitanians*, (now called *Portugal*) and *Fulvius* defeated the united forces of the *Vaccæi*, *Vectones*, and *Celtiberians*, (in *Further Spain*) and took *Hilermus*, one of their kings, priſoner. In *Hither Spain Flaminius* took *Illucia*, a ſtrong town, and cleared the country of banditti. In *Ciſalpine Gaul* the conſul *Merula* defeated the *Boii* near *Mutina*, killed 14,000 upon the ſpot, took 2000 priſoners, three generals, 212 colours, and 36 *Gallic* carts loaded with baggage	XII	195
4119	2819	187	The *Ligurians* are engaged by the proconſul *Thermus*, and defeated with the loſs of 9000 men, and their camp taken and plundered	XII	196
4112	2819	187	*Ptolemy* king of *Egypt* preſents the *Achæans* with 6000 ſhields and 200 talents, and renews an alliance with them. *Eumenes* king of *Pergamus* offers 120 talents to them for an alliance, but they refuſed him; and *Seleucus* king of *Syria* offers them to		

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			ſhips of war completely equipped, which they accept	VI	506
4119	2812	187	*Antiochus* king of *Syria* goes into *Greece* with 10,000 foot, 500 horſe, and ſix elephants, having firſt ſacrificed to *Minerva* at *Ilium*, takes *Chalcis* and winters there, where he married the daughter of *Cleoptolemus*, a beautiful woman about twenty years old, in whoſe houſe he lodged	VIII	519
4119	2812	187	The *Romans* coming into *Greece*, engage *Antiochus* at *Thermopylæ*, and entirely defeat him there with a great ſlaughter, *Antiochus* himſelf eſcaping with great difficulty to *Epheſus*	VIII	520
4119	2812	187	The *Syrian* and *Roman* fleets engage near *Cyſſus*, where the *Romans* are conquerors, ſinking ten and taking thirty of *Antiochus*'s ſhips	VIII	521
4119	2812	187	*Scipio Naſica* having reduced the *Boii* abſolutely, their lands were divided among the *Roman* colonies ſent thither, and he honoured with a triumph, adorned with all ſorts of ſpoils, chariots made after the *Gallic* faſhion, ſtandards, vaſes of braſs, 1470 collars of gold, 1220 horſes, 2340 pounds weight of gold, aud many captives. At the ſame time *Fulvius* had an ovation for his victory in *Spain*, adorned with ſpoils of great value, 130,000 pieces of ſilver money, 1000 pounds of ſilver in bars, and 125 pounds of gold in ingots, *&c.*	XII	198
4120	2813	186	*Polyxenidas*, admiral of the *Syrian* fleet, deceives *Pauſiſtratus* admiral of the *Rhodian* fleet, kills him, and takes and deſtroys his fleet. *Antiochus* and his ſon *Seleucus* invade the kingdom of *Pergamus*, but are drove out again	VIII	522
4121	2814	185	*Scipio* the *Roman* conſul engages *Antiochus* king of *Syria* at *Magneſia*, totally overthrows him, kills 50,000 foot 4000 horſe, and takes 1500 priſoners, and 15 elephants; the ſpoil of the camp was inexpreſſible; the *Romans* loſt but 300 foot and 25 horſe: All the neighbouring country ſubmitted, and the conſul was ſurnamed *Aſiaticus*. *Antiochus* ſues for peace, which is granted upon the following conditions; 1. That he ſhould quit all pretenſions to *Europe*, and confine himſelf to *Aſia* beyond mount *Taurus*. pay 15,000		

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			Euboic talents, 500 down, 2500 upon the ſenate's confirming the articles, and 1000 a year for 12 years ſucceſſively. 2. That he ſhould ſatisfy *Eumenes* king of *Pergamus*, by paying 400 talents due to him, and that he ſhould deliver up *Hannibal* the *Carthaginian*, *Thoas* the *Ætolian*, *Nicholas* the *Acarnanian*, and *Philo* and *Eubulus*, (two *Caledonians*) and 20 hoſtages, ſuch as *Scipio* ſhould chooſe, his ſon *Seleucus* to be one. *Antiochus* ſends the hoſtages, ſtrangers, &c. to *Rome*, all but *Hannibal* and *Thoas*, who had retired: *Hannibal* poiſoned himſelf	VIII	536
4121	2814	185	*Antiochus* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Seleucus* in the kingdom of *Syria*, where he reigned upwards of 11 years, being extremely reduced by the annual ſum of 1000 talents he was forced to pay the *Romans*	VIII	547
4122	2815	184	The conſul *Cn. Manlius Vulſo* goes into *Aſia*, and attacks the *Gallo Grecians*, or *Galatians*, for their paſt ſervices to *Antiochus*: He firſt goes againſt the *Toliſtobii*, who had poſted themſelves upon mount *Olympus*, forced their intrenchments, killed great numbers, and took 40,000 priſoners; then went againſt the *Tectoſagi* and *Trocmi*, and had the like ſucceſs, and ſo forced the whole nation to ſue for peace upon his terms	XII	200
4123	2816	183	The *Meſſenians* having revolted from the *Achæans* by the inſtigation of one *Dinocrates*, *Philopœmen* marches againſt them, but is defeated, taken priſoner, and poiſoned. The *Achæans* to revenge his death ſend *Lycortas*, their moſt able general, againſt them; the people frighted, immediately ſubmit, and ſurrender up the ring-leaders of the rebellion, and thoſe concerned in *Philopœmen*'s death, bound in chains, who were afterwards carried to *Megalopolis* to be ſacrificed on the deceaſed hero's tomb; but *Dinocrates* became his own executioner. *Philopœmen* after being burnt as uſual, had his aſhes carried to *Megalopolis*, his native city, with all imaginable funeral pomp, attended by the whole army. Statues were erected for him in moſt of the *Grecian* cities, and the magiſtrates		

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			of *Megalopolis* passed a decree, ordering a bull to be yearly sacrificed at his tomb, when a panegyrick was pronounced and hymns sung by young children	VI	510
4124	2817	182	The *Roman* consuls go against and reduce the revolted *Ligurians*, and so made all quiet between *Hetruria* and the *Alps*	XII	201
4124	2817	182	The proconsul *L. Fulvius Nobilior* having reduced *Ætolia*, upon his return to *Rome* was honoured with a triumph, adorned with a great number of golden crowns, a vast quantity of gold in ingots, silver in bars, and immense sums of *Attic* and *Macedonian* money, *&c.* He exhibited public games, among which were the *Athletæ*, for the first time, and the hunting of lions and panthers	XII	205
4126	2819	180	Three commissioners are sent into *Greece*, to terminate the dispute of *Greece* and *Philip* king of *Macedon*; they appoint the vale of *Tempe* and *Cite*, cite the contending parties to appear there before them; the seats were so disposed that the judges sat uppermost, the accusers next, and the king lowest, as a criminal. After the pleadings of both sides were heard, the commissioners declared, *Our Will and Pleasure is, That the* Macedonian *Garisons immediately evacuate all the places in dispute, and that the kingdom of* Macedon *be reduced to its antient Limits.* Thus *Rome* began to determine the fate of monarchs, and treat them as vassals to their commonwealth	XII	205
4126	2819	180	The *Roman* prætors in *Spain*, *Quinctius* and *Calpurnius*, engage the *Lusitanians*, and are defeated with the loss of 5000 men; but soon after engaging again, they obtained a complete victory, killing and taking 30,000 of the enemy, which quieted the country for some time	XII	206
4126	2819	180	The two consuls going against the revolted *Ligurians*, *Sempronius* attacks the *Apuans* in the east of *Liguria*, ravaging the fields, pillaging the villages, and burning the woods, and thereby opens a way into the heart of the country, while *Calpurnius* fights several successful battles with the *Ingauni*, takes six of their cities, makes many prisoners, and puts 43 of the principal ringleaders to death	XII	206

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4127	2820	179	The *Roman* cenſors, *Cato* and *Valerius Flaccus*, degrade ſeven ſenators; *Quinctius*, for killing with his own hands a *Boian* nobleman; *Manlius*, or *Manilius* for having ſaluted his wife in the preſence of his daughters; and five others. Then fine moveables, jewels, &c. were greatly taxed	XII	206
4127	2820	179	*Callicrates*, *Lyſiades*, and *Aratus*, being ſent ambaſſadors from the *Achæans* to *Rome*, *Callicrates* having betrayed his country by ſubtle ſpeeches, brought back an anſwer, that the *Achæans* ſhould reſtore the *Lacedæmonian* exiles, and ſubmit abſolutely to the ſenate's orders, &c.	VI	515
4127	2820	179	*Heliodorus* is ſent by *Seleucus* king of *Syria* to fetch away all the treaſure that was in the temple at *Jeruſalem*; the high-prieſt and people oppoſe his entry, upon which the gates were ordered to be thrown down, &c.	IX	594
4127	2820	179	*Philip* king of *Macedon* dies with grief, for having credulouſly conſented to put his ſon *Demetrius* to death, and by other great misfortunes ſubjecting himſelf to the *Romans*, and is ſucceeded by his natural ſon *Perſes*, notwithſtanding he had recommended his couſin *Antigonus* to the *Macedonians*, who ſent an embaſſy to *Rome*, to deſire their acknowledgement of his title, and to renew the alliance they had made with his father, for which he promiſed to be their faithful ally, to let his neighbours live in peace, and to make no war without their permiſſion; and at home ſtrove to ingratiate himſelf by all manner of popular artifices, by which means *Antigonus* was rejected, and *Perſes* eſtabliſhed	VIII	380
4127	2820	179	*Orcius*, a tribune of the people, got the *Roman* ſenate to make a law, that no man ſhould ſpend more than 100 aſſes of braſs, or 6*l*. 5*d*. at one feaſt	XII	208
4130	2820	176	*Seleucus* is poiſoned by *Heliodorus*, his treaſurer, who places the crown upon his own head, but is engaged by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, brother to the deceaſed *Seleucus*, overthrown and drove out of the kingdom, and *Antiochus* crowned in his ſtead, who conquered *Egypt*, and twice ravaged		

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			Jeruſalem, murdering the people by thouſands, and ſelling as many for ſlaves, profaned the temple, *&c.*		
4130	2823	176	*Jaſon* the brother of *Onias* the high-prieſt of the *Jews*, taking advantage of king *Antiochus*'s neceſſity, goes to *Antioch*, and buys the high-prieſthood of him for 350 talents, with an order that *Onias* ſhould be ſent to and confined in *Antioch*; he likewiſe purchaſes, for 150 talents more, liberty to build at *Jeruſalem* a *Gymnaſium*, to train and exerciſe the *Jewiſh* youth in the *Grecian* manner, and to make them free of *Antioch*; which doing, the *Jewiſh* religion and cuſtoms were ſet aſide by theſe heatheniſh practices	VIII	554
4131	2824	175	The proconſul *Paulus Æmilius* defeats the revolted *Ligurians*, and reduces the whole country to obedience: And *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, prætor of *Hither Spain*, engages the *Celtiberians*, and kills 25,000, makes 4800 priſoners, and takes alſo 500 horſes and 98 ſtandards: *Gentius*, one of the *Illyrian* kings, having committed piracies in the *Adriatick*, ſubmits and is pardoned	IX XII	526 208
4131	2824	175	*Jaſon* the apoſtate *Jewiſh* high-prieſt ſends a great number of his partizans to *Antioch*, whom he had made free to aſſiſt at the *Olympic* games, with a great ſum of money to be ſpent in ſacrifices to the *Tyrian Hercules*. *Antigonus* going againſt *Ptolemy* king of *Egypt*, calls at *Jeruſalem* in his way, and is magnificently treated by *Jaſon*	IX	597
4132	2825	174	*Vilius Tappulus* got the famous plebiſcitum paſſed, whereby it was enacted, that no man ſhould be quæſtor, before he was 31 years of age, curule edile under 37, prætor under 40, conſul under 43; which law continued in force till the fall of the republic	XII	208
4133	2826	173	*Jaſon* the *Jewiſh* high prieſt ſending his brother *Menelaus* to *Antioch*, to negotiate ſomething with king *Antiochus*, he, inſtead of doing his brother's buſineſs, offers the king 300 talents more, and was by him granted the high-prieſthood; upon which each ſide ſtruggle with their friends to keep the poſt; but *Menelaus* having promiſed to renounce *Judaiſm*,		

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			is assisted by *Antiochus*, and drives *Jason* away	IX	598
4134	2827	172	*Menelaus*, high-priest of the *Jews*, being sent for to *Antioch* upon account of not paying the money he had promised the king, orders his brother *Lysimachus* to strip the temple of *Jerusalem* of its golden vessels, &c. with which he raises money, both to pay his arrears and to bribe the courtiers into his favour: but *Onias* making a great outcry against him, flies to *Daphne*, an asylum near *Antioch*; *Menelaus* having bribed *Andronicus* the king's lieutenant, he went and murdered *Onias*, notwithstanding he solemnly swore the contrary	IX	599
4134	2827	172	The *Egyptians* demand *Cœle-Syria* and *Palestine* of *Antiochus* king of *Syria*, upon which, the request not being comply'd with, war was proclaimed between the two nations, and carried on very vigorously	VIII	557
4134	2827	172	*Claudius* the consul, by taking *Nesſatium*, *Mutila*, and *Faveria*, and the losses they had met with in the preceding years, brought all the *Istrian* nation under the *Roman* subjection: *Sempronius* took and killed 20,000 of the *Corsican* and *Sardinian* rebels, for which at his return to *Rome* he was honoured with a triumph. The consul *Claudius* going against the *Ligurians*, kills and takes 15,000 of them	XII	209
4135	2828	171	*Antiochus* being returned from the reduction of *Cilicia* to *Antioch*, great complaints were exhibited against *Andronicus* the governor, upon hearing whereof the king ordered him to be carried to the place where he had murdered *Onias*, and to be put to death for so flagrant a villainy	IX	600
4136	2829	170	The *Jews*, enraged at the great oppression and wicked apostacy of *Menelaus* and his brother *Lysimachus*, mutiny and kill *Lysimachus*, and great part of the 3000 men he had for his guard. *Menelaus* corrupts *Antiochus*'s courtiers with such large bribes, that the three *Jewish* deputies are condemned and executed	IX	600
4136	2829	170	The consul *Petilius*, attempting to force the *Ligurian* camp, was killed by a javelin's being run through him, notwithstanding		

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			which the *Romans* gained a conſiderable victory, and killed above 5000 of the enemy	XII	210
4137	2830	169	*Antiochus* enraged againſt the *Jews*, takes *Jeruſalem* after a ſtout defence, kills 40,000 of them, and carries away as many of them priſoners. He ſtripped the temple of all its golden veſſels, *&c.* and 1800 talents of gold and ſilver	IX	602
4137	2830	169	The *Achæans* declare war againſt *Perſes*, in conjunction with the *Romans*, by the perſuaſion of *Arcon* their prætor	VI	519
4138	2831	168	*Antiochus* king of *Syria* iſſued out a decree, that all nations ſubject to him ſhould forſake their old religion and gods, and worſhip the kings, under the ſevereſt penalties: This was principally levelled againſt the *Jews*, now under a moſt violent perſecution	IX	606
4138	2831	168	The ſtreets of *Rome* are paved for the firſt time, having not been ſo yet ſince the building the city	XII	210
4139	2832	167	*M Popilius Lænas* the conſul goes againſt the *Stelliates* (a people in *Liguria*, bordering on the river *Tenarus*) kills 10,000, and takes 7000 priſoners, and 82 ſtandards, with the loſs of 3000 *Romans* killed, and a vaſt number wounded; upon which the *Stelliates* ſurrender at diſcretion: *Popilius* takes away their arms, diſmantles their cities, and ſells the people for ſlaves; but the ſenate, thinking this procedure too ſevere, decrees them to be redeemed, returns their effects, and allows them money to purchaſe new arms, cloſing their decree with ſaying, *Victory is glorious when confined to the ſubduing an untractable enemy, but ſhameful when uſed to oppreſs the unfortunate*	XII	210
4139	2832	167	The *Samaritans* diſown all right to the *Jewiſh* religion, and deſire *Antiochus* to let them dedicate their temple to *Jupiter*, which is granted them	IX	607
4139	2832	167	*Atheneas* perſecutes the *Jews* moſt cruelly, all over *Judea*, and dedicates the temple at *Jeruſalem* to *Jupiter Olympius*, and ſets up his ſtatue upon the altar of burnt offerings, *&c.* all who were known any way to favour or practiſe any of the *Jewiſh* rites, were cruelly tortured and put to death,		

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			death, unleſs they immediately became heathens, and ſacrificed to their idols, &c	IX	608
4139	2832	167	*Mattathias* (an old *Jewiſh* prieſt, father of the *Maccabees*) reſolutely denies to obey the king's command by refuſing to ſacrifice to idols, draws a large number to him, eſpecially the ſect called the *Aſſideans*, and retires into the deſarts of *Judea*, where they come to a reſolution to act offenſively or defenſively, as well on the *Sabbath* as any other day, having heretofore ſuffered themſelves to be killed on that day, &c. In theſe deſarts the people practiſed the pure worſhip of God according to the law of *Moſes*. But ſoon becoming very numerous, he marched out from city to city, overturned the idolatrous altars, opened the *Jewiſh* ſynagogues, collected the ſacred books, &c. all which he effected in one year's time, and then died	IX	612
4139	2832	167	*Perſes* engages *Paulus Æmilius* the *Roman* general, is ſo totally overthrown that al- *Macedonia* ſubmits to *Rome*, upon which *Æmilius* turns the kingdom into a commonwealth, &c.	VIII	400
4139	2832	167	The *Romans* having defeated *Perſes*, they appoint a commiſſion, and order the chiefs of all the *Greek* cities to appear, and condemn to death and confiſcation all thoſe who had in any capacity whatever aſſiſted *Perſes*; in conſequence whereof a thouſand *Achæans* were impriſoned, &c.	VI	521
4139	2832	167	*Antiochus* king of *Syria* goes into *Egypt* with his army, and engages *Ptolem.*'s troops between mount *Caſius* and *Peluſium*, on the frontiers of *Egypt*, and routs them at the firſt onſet	VIII	561
4140	2833	166	*Judas Maccabeus* ſucceeded his father *Mattathias* in the command of the *Jews*, and with an army of but 6000 drove their enemies out of their cities, towns, villages, &c. *Apollonius*, governor of *Jeruſalem* for *Antiochus*, raiſes a great army, and goes againſt *Judas*, who encreaſed daily; they engage, *Apollonius* is killed, and abundance of his men, and *Judas* takes a rich ſpoil, after having routed the whole army. *Antiochus* ſwore the intire deſtruction of all the		

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			Jews, and *Simon* (deputy governor of *Cœle-Syria*) marches againſt them, is killed, with 800 of his men, &c. *Lyſias* ſends 40,000 men to the governor to ſee the king's commands fulfilled; and to raiſe money he publiſhes that he would ſell 90 *Jewiſh* captives for a talent. *Gorgias* coming with a detachment of 5000 men to ſurprize *Judas*'s camp, *Judas* falls on him, kills 3000, and diſperſes the reſt, then burns *Gorgias*'s camp, takes his baggage, &c. which ſo diſpirited his men, that they fled, and *Judas* in the purſuit killed 6000 more of them. Soon after *Timotheus*, governor beyond *Jordan*, and *Bacchides* come againſt *Judas*, who by this time was grown numerous; they engage, *Judas* entirely overthrows them, and kills 20,000, gets much ſpoil, takes ſeveral ſtrong fortreſſes, which he manned and armed, &c.	X	1
4140	2833	166	Two plebeians, for the firſt time, are advanced to the conſulate, *viz P. Acilinus Ligus* and *C. Popilius Lænas*, though afterwards it was common	XII	211
4140	2833	166	*Perſes* king of *Macedon* hires ruffians to murder *Eumenes* king of *Pergamus*, (for being in alliance with *Rome*) as he was going to *Delphos*	XII	211
4140	2833	166	The commiſſioners ſent from the *Roman* ſenate into *Achaia*, to enquire who had favoured *Perſes* king of *Macedon*, cite more than a 1000 great men to *Rome* to anſwer the information given againſt them by *Callicrates*: Upon their arrival at *Rome*, they were all baniſhed into different cities of *Italy*, and there kept cloſe priſoners	VI	521
4140	2833	166	*Antiochus* goes again into *Egypt*, engages and routs the *Egyptians* with great ſlaughter: to prevent an utter extirpation he rode about from place to place to forbid the ſlaughter, and ſo gained the love of the *Egyptians*; and takes *Peluſium*, and leads his army into the very heart of the kingdom, when all ſubmitted to him; ſo that he was maſter of *Memphis* and all *Egypt*, except *Alexandria*: He got *Ptolemy Philopator* into his hands, and pretended to act as his friend and guardian;		

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			but *Antiochus* seized all that was valuable for himself, pillaging the cities, and causing unheard-of desolations and cruelties to be committed, inriching himself and soldiers with the spoil	VIII	562
4140	2833	166	The *Alexandrians* proclaim the brother of *Ptolemy Philometor* king of *Egypt*, who took the name of *Ptolemy Euergetes the Second*, which was afterwards changed into *Physcon* (or the great bellied;) but *Antiochus* a while after sets up *Ptolemy Philometor* against him, but by the mediation of *Cleopatra* their sister, and the *Roman* deputies, 'twas agreed they should reign jointly	IX	98
4140	2833	166	*Physcon* having drove his brother *Philometor* out of *Egypt*, *Philometor* goes on foot to *Rome*, in a very mean garb and small attendance; but the senate ordered him lodgings, &c. suitable to his condition, and the quæstor to allow him every thing he wanted at the public expence: Appearing before the senate, he made his ill usage appear in such a light to them, that they decreed him his crown, and sent *Quinctius* and *Canuleius*, two of their own members, to attend him to *Alexandria*, to see their decree put in execution, so great was the power of *Rome* now become According y, upon their arrival an accommodation was brought about, and *Physcon* was put in possession of *Lybia* and *Cyrene*, and *Philometor* of all *Egypt* and the island of *Cyprus*, and each prince was declared independent of the other	IX	99
4141	2834	165	*Lysias* came from *Antioch* into *Judea*, with an army of 60,000 foot and 500 horse, *Judas* meets and engages him at *Bethzura*, with only 10,000 men, defeats him, and kills 5000. *Lysias* returns home, and *Judas* goes to *Jerusalem*, cleanses and purifies the temple and city, and having made new altars, vessels, and vestments, out of the spoils taken from the *Syrians*, he began the divine worship with the dedication of the new altar, utensils, &c. on the 25th of *Casleu*, having lain three years polluted and demolished, &c. This feast lasted eight days with great joy and de-		

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			votion, and was annually obſerved by the name of the feaſt of dedication by the whole nation, till the deſtruction of the temple by the *Romans*	X	5
4141	2834	165	*Antiochus Epiphanes*, being greatly bruiſed by a fall from his chariot as it was driving furiouſly along, mortified and bred ſuch a large number of worms that made the ſtench intolerable, the pain whereof threw him into a frenzy, in which condition he died, but before his departure ſends for *Philip*, his chief favourite, and appoints him guardian of his ſon, regent of the *Syrian* empire, during his ſon *Antiochus*'s minority, and delivers him the ſeal of the empire, and the other enſigns of royalty; but this office was ſeized upon and uſurped by *Lyſias*, who had proclaimed the young *Antiochus Eupator*; the ſenate of *Rome*, thought fit to ſend three perſons into *Syria* to perform that office, with the cruel inſtructions, that as ſoon as they ſhould be in poſſeſſion of the guardianſhip, to burn all the ſhips with decks, that the king of *Syria* had, to hamſtring all his elephants, and to weaken by all means poſſible the ſtrength of that powerful kingdom	VIII	577
4141	2834	165	*Phyſcon*, diſſatisfied with his ſhare, petitions the ſenate to add *Cyprus* to his part, which they do, but *Philometor* refuſes to comply. The *Cyrenians*, diſliking *Phyſcon*'s government, revolt; he goes againſt them and is defeated. *Phyſcon* ſends ambaſſadors to *Rome*; the ſenate confirms their former decree, orders *Philometor*'s ambaſſadors to be gone in five days, and renounces all friendſhip and alliance with him: *Phyſcon* receiving this news, and having quelled the rebellion, behaved ſo diſagreeably to the *Cyrenians*, that they ſet upon and wounded him in ſeveral places, leaving him for dead; but recovering, he goes to *Rome*, ſhews his ſcars, and charges his brother with the aſſaſſination: The ſenate angry with *Philometor* for not ſubmitting to their decree about *Cyprus*, refuſe to hear his ambaſſadors, and ſend five ambaſſadors along with *Phyſcon* to ſettle him in *Cyprus*, re-		

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			quiring all their allies in thoſe parts to furniſh him with forces for that purpoſe. *Philometor* comes againſt him in perſon, engages and routs his forces: *Phyſcon* ſhuts himſelf up in *Lanitho* a city in *Cyprus*, where he is beſieged, taken, and delivered to *Philometor*, who forgave him, reſtored *Lybia* and *Cyrene* to him, and gave him his daughter in marriage, and other lands in lieu of *Cyprus*, and ſo ended the war between the two brothers	IX	102
4141	2834	165	The ſenate makes two laws, *viz.* That all under 46 years of age ſhould appear in order to be incorporated in the legions: and, That all come from *Macedon* within three years laſt paſt ſhould return to their duty	XII	213
4142	2835	164	*Judas* the *Jewiſh* captain falls on the *Idumeans*, &c. at *Acrabatene*, and kills 20,000, then drove the children of *Bean* into their two ſtrong towers, where he beſieged them; but ſome of the officers having received 70,000 drachms to let part of them eſcape, he put them to death for it, and took the fortreſſes by aſſault, put both gariſons (conſiſting of 20,000) to death, and burnt the towers to the ground	X	15
4142	2835	164	*Timotheus* the *Syrian* general comes into *Judea* with a great army; *Judas* meets him, kills 30,500 foot, and 600 horſe, and forced him to retreat to *Gazara*, whither he follows and beſieges him, takes the place, and ſlays him, his brother, and *Apollophanes* another *Syrian* general. The ſucceſſes of *Judas* made the *Jews* every where hated and perſecuted, to relieve whom *Judas* firſt fell on the city *Baſſora*, took it, deſtroyed all the males, delivered his brethren, and ſet fire to the city; then engages another *Syrian* general, named *Timotheus*, ſlew 8000 of his men, and diſperſed the reſt; then went to the other *Gileaditiſh* cities, and ſerved them as he had done *Baſſora*, and then returned to *Jeruſalem* loaden with ſpoil and a vaſt number of delivered *Jews*. *Simon*, *Judas*'s bro her, was as ſucceisful in *Galilee*; but *Joſeph* and his brother going againſt *Jamnia*, were defeated by *Gorgias*, hav		

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			ing 2000 men killed. *Judas* goes againſt *Hebron*, the metropolis of *Idumea*, takes and demoliſhes it, with all the neighbouring towns, from whence he carried off great plunder; he then went through the land of the *Philiſtines*, deſtroyed their fortreſſes, and all their altars and groves dedicated to idolatry	X	21
4143	2836	163	*Perſes* is intirely routed at *Pydna* by the *Roman* conſul *Paulus Æmilius*, who killed 20,000 of his troops, *&c.* then ſhips himſelf and money (amounting to 2000 talents) for *Samo-Thrace*; *Æmilius* gives the plunder of the camp to the infantry, and of the adjacent country to the horſe, but would not ſuffer the city to be meddled with; and all the royal treaſure he carried to *Rome*. In two days all *Macedon*, except *Pydna*, ſubmitted to *Rome*. *Perſes* is taken priſoner by the *Roman* admiral. *Æmilius* at *Amphipolis* changes the *Macedonian* government into a number of republics, then ſtript the kingdom of its wealth, and returned to *Italy* with the two kings, *Perſeus* and *Gentius*, priſoners, who graced the conſul's triumph	VIII	402
4143	2836	163	*Demetrius*, ſon of *Seleucus Philopator*, who was kept as a hoſtage at *Rome*, making his eſcape from thence, upon his arrival in *Syria*, is univerſally acknowledged king; and *Lyſias* and his ward *Antiochus Eupator* being delivered to him, he orders them both to be put to death. He is honoured by the *Babylonians* with the ſurname of *Soter*, and is alſo acknowledged king by the ſenate of *Rome*	VIII	591
4143	2836	163	*Demetrius* ſets up and ſupports one *Holofernes*, a pretended child of the queen of *Cappadocia*, in oppoſition to *Ariarathes*, the true heir	VIII	595
4143	2836	163	*Lyſias* the *Syrian*, who had uſurped the regency, comes into *Judea* with an army of 80,000 men, all the cavalry of the kingdom, and 80 elephants, and beſieged *Bethſura*; but being defeated by *Judas*, with the loſs of 11,000 foot and 1600 horſe, ſtrikes up a peace with him, by which the *Jews* were allowed the free		

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			exercise of their religion every where; but the other neighbouring countries, being dissatisfied with it, enter *Judea* with 120,000 foot and 5000 horse, under the command of *Timotheus*, and put all to fire and sword: but *Judas* attacked him, and killed 30,000 of them, and pursuing them comes up with them again at the city of *Carnion*; many of them taking sanctuary in the temple of *Atargatis*, he consumed it and them with fire, and put all in the town to the sword, to the number of 25,000, and razed the city to the ground; after which he made himself master of *Idumea*, and the *Philistines* country, and took *Azotus*, or *Ashdod*; then returning to *Jerusalem*, he besieged the *Syrian* garison in the fortress there, to whose relief came 100,000 foot, 20,000 horse, 32 elephants, and 300 chariots of war, the the king in person, with *Lysias* the regent. They first besieged *Bethsura*, where *Judas* attacks them in the night, kills 4000, and puts the whole in confusion, and retires without the loss of one man; but after another engagement, *Judas* having but a small army, was obliged to retire to *Jerusalem*, and *Bethsura* forced to surrender, from whence *Antiochus* marches to *Jerusalem*. In the mean time *Philip*, whom the late king had appointed regent and guardian of his son, raised a great army, and seized *Antioch*, the capital of *Syria*, and took upon him the government of the kingdom; upon this *Lysias* makes peace with the *Jews*, and goes against *Philip*	VIII	584
4143	2836	163	*Ariarathes*, king of *Cappadocia*, offers the *Roman* ambassadors an army to protect their persons, and to support them in their pretended regencies, but they refuse it, and go unarmed in the senate's name to *Laodicea* (a sea port town) and caused the *Syrian* ships to be burnt, and the elephants disabled, for which *Octavius* was killed in the gymnasium there by an *African*. *Demetrius*, now at *Rome*, petitions the senate a second time, but is		

refused;

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			refuſed; upon which the ſenate ſends three ambaſſadors into *Syria* to watch the event there. Upon *Demetrius*'s landing in *Tripolis*, he is acknowledged and proclaimed king; and he gave out that the *Roman* ſenate had ſent him, and that they would ſupport him; upon which all the army and officers came over to him; the city and ſtrong holds ſtrive who ſhall firſt ſubmit; ſo that in a few days the whole kingdom was his *Antioch* threw open her gates to him, and joyfully invited him to the palace of his anceſtors. *Lyſias* and *Eupator* are ſeized and delivered to him, and both put to death. *Demetrius* immediately delivers the *Babylonians* from the tyranny of *Timarchus* and *Heraclides*. by putting the firſt to death and baniſhing the laſt, for which he is called *Soter*	VIII	587
4143	2836	163	This year *Terence* the famous dramatic poet was in his higheſt reputation at *Rome*	XII	218
4143	2836	163	*Paulus Æmilius* being one of this year's cenſors, by the cenſus taken 337,552 citizens are found in *Rome* fit to bear arms. Soon after he died in a private ſtation, very poor, notwithſtanding the large ſums he had taken from the enemy and brought into the public treaſury	XII	219
4143	2836	163	The conſul *Tib. Sempronius Gracchus* goes with an army againſt the revolted *Liguarians*; and the conſul *M. Juventius Thalna* ſails into *Corſica*, to quell a rebellion there, both which were eaſily effected	XII	219
4144	2837	162	The *Rhodians* having taken *Calynda*, a famous city of *Caria*, ſend to offer it to the *Roman* ſenate, and ſo made up all differences between them	VII	359
4144	2837	162	The *Roman* ſenate, inſtead of making *Illyricum* and *Macedon* two *Roman* provinces, change them into two republics, and ſend ten commiſſioners to ſettle them. *Æmilius* plunders *Epirus*: When *Anicius*, *Octavius*, and *Æmilius*, returned to *Rome*, they were all honoured with triumphs, of which *Æmilius*'s was by much the fineſt that *Rome* had ever ſeen. *Rome* was ſo enriched by the ſpoils brought from *Macedon*, that ſhe had no occaſion to tax			

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			the people from this time to the time of *Auguſtus*	VIII	406
4144	2837	162	*Demetrius* (now king of *Syria*) ſends preſents to *Rome*, which are accepted, and gets himſelf acknowledged king of *Syria* by the ſenate	VIII	595
4145	2838	161	*Demetrius* king of *Syria* by the wicked miſrepreſentations of the *Jewiſh* high-prieſt, who went to *Antioch* on purpoſe to make *Demetrius* large preſents, and to complain of *Nicanor* the *Syrian* general, who had concluded a peace with the *Jews*, ſends poſitive commands for his general *Nicanor* to break the peace he had concluded with *Judas*, and not to ſheath his ſword till he had killed him	X	31
4146	2839	160	*Nicanor* marches into the neighbourhood of *Bethoron* with an army of 35,000 men to attack *Judas*, where they engage; *Nicanor* is kil'ed, and his army routed, and the *Jews* kill them all in their flight, ſo that not one returned to *Antioch*: This victory was obtained on the 13th day of *Adar (February)* which is kept as a feſtival annually ever ſince by the name of *the Day of Nicanor*		
4146	2839	160	*Alcimus*, a *Jewiſh* apoſtate, being general of the *Syrian* army and governor of *Jeruſalem*, was ſtruck with the dead palſy, and died immediately, after he had blaſphemed the *Jewiſh* religion, and ordered the wall of the temple to be demoliſhed	X	38
4146	2839	160	*Judas*, general of the *Jews* in *Judea*, ſends *Eupolemus* ſon of *John*, and *Jaſon* the ſon of *Eleazar* to *Rome*, with propoſals of an alliance, *&c.* which being accepted, the ſenate made a decree, and ſent it engraven upon copper to *Jeruſalem*, importing, that the *Jews* were thenceforth acknowledged as friends and allies of the *Romans*, that both nations ſhould ſuccour each other, and their allies, *&c* and they ſent a letter to *Demetrius* king of *Syria* enjoining him to forbear hoſtilities againſt the *Jews*, threatening him with an invaſion by land and ſea if he did not comply with their orders	X	36

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4146	2839	160	*Demetrius* ſends *Bacchides* and *Alcimus* into *Galilee*, with an army of 20,000 foot, and 2000 horſe, and kills a great many *Jews*; then goes to *Eleaſa*, where *Judas* had only 3000 men, who all deſerted him but 800, with which he was forced to engage *Bacchides*, but being overcome with numbers he was ſlain, in the 6th year of his generalſhip and the 3d year of his high prieſthood, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Jonathan* (ſurnamed *Apphus*) but the people thro' fear and famine ſubmitted to *Bacchides* as their governor, upon which broke out a terrible perſecution			
4147	2840	159	*Demetrius* king of *Syria* having offered his ſiſter *Laodice* to *Ariarathes* king of *Cappadocia* for his wife, which he not accepting, *Demetrius* ſets up one *Holofernes* as the right heir to the crown of *Cappadocia*: He goes with his army and drives *Ariarathes* out of *Cappadocia*, and ſet *Holofernes* on the throne; notwithſtanding he was aſſiſted by *Eumenes* king of *Pergamus* by expreſs order of the ſenate. *Ariarathes* flew to *Rome* for ſafety, whither *Holofernes* having ſent preſents and ambaſſadors, they are ordered to reign jointly; but *Attalus* aſſiſting *Ariarathes*, drives *Holofernes* out of the kingdom, and *Ariarathes* reigns alone, and *Holofernes* retires to *Antioch* to his patron *Demetrius*	X	38
4148	2841	158	*Jonathan* the *Jewiſh* general diſcovers a plot laid againſt him and his friends, to ſeize and deliver them into the hands of *Bacchides*; he gets the chief of the conſpirators and puts 50 of them to death. *Bacchides* beſieges him in *Bethbaſi*, with a very numerous army; *Jonathan* and his brother *Simon* by frequent ſallies cut off great part of it, and at laſt routed him. *Bacchides* puts many of thoſe to death who had invited him out of *Syria*. Upon this a peace is concluded, and *Bacchides* returns to *Antioch*, and *Jonathan* is appointed governor of *Judea*, and ſettled in *Mickmaſh*, and made very ſevere examples of the apoſtate *Jews*	IX	321
				X	43

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4149	2842	157	The *Dalmatians* bordering upon *Illyricum* made incurſions, and committed great robberies there, though tributary to *Rome*: *Fannius* being ſent ambaſſador from the ſenate, they would ſcarce give him audience	XII	221
4149	2842	157	*Maſiniſſa* having invaded *Tyſca*, a rich province of *Carthage*, ten commiſſioners are ſent by the ſenate to ſettle the diſpute; but the *Carthaginians* appealing to the ſettlement formerly made, *Cato* becomes their enemy, and always prompted the ſenate to a war	XII	221
4150	2843	156	The conſul *C. Marcius Figulus* having influenced the ſenate to proclaim war againſt the *Dalmatians*, goes againſt them, and is defeated	XII	221
4151	2844	155	The conſul *Scipio Naſica* beſieges and takes *Delminium*, the metropolis of *Dalmatia*, and then brought the whole country under ſubjection, all in one campaign	XII	222
4152	2845	154	The conſul *L. Poſthumius Albinus* goes into *Ciſalpine Gaul*, to aſſiſt the inhabitants of *Marſeilles* againſt the *Ligurians*, defeats them and the *Deceatæ*, and reduces their whole country, comprehending the preſent territory of *Antibes* and *Graſſæ*. This was the firſt *Roman* conqueſt beyond the *Alps*	XII	222
4153	2846	153	*Demetrius* having given himſelf up to pleaſure, particularly drunkenneſs, neglects the government, and gains the ill-will of his people; upon which one *Alexander Balas* is ſet up by the *Romans*, *Egyptians*, &c. to be the ſon of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, who lays claim to the crown at the head of a great army, upon which *Demetrius* engages him, is overcome, and loſes his life and kingdom	VIII	597
4153	2846	153	*Q. Fulvius Nobilior* and *T. Annius Luſcus* being choſe conſuls, the exigencies of ſtate requiring it, they enter upon their office the firſt of *January*, which from this time forward was obſerved inſtead of the 15th of *March*, which uſed to be the day. *Fulvius* was ſent into *Spain*, where all things were in an uproar, where being arrived, he marched againſt the *Segedani* and *Oravace*; their general *Caras*		

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			with 25,000 men lay in ambuſh for the conſul in a wood, ſurprized him, and killed 6000 legionaries; but purſuing them too eagerly, the *Roman* horſe attacked him and killed him, and killed 6000 of his men. The *Spaniards* having choſe two new generals, are again attacked near *Numantia*, and overthrown by the elephants ſent by *Maſiniſſa*; the conſul endeavoured to ſcale the walls, but one of the elephants being wounded, made ſuch a hideous noiſe, that the reſt turned upon the *Roman* army, and put them in diſorder; the *Numantians* ſally out at the ſame time, and defeat the conſul's troops, and kill 4000 of them. After this defeat great numbers of his men periſhed with cold, want, and fatigue, he keeping them encamped all the winter	XII	222
4153	2846	153	The *Roman* prætor *Mummius* engaging the *Luſitanians*, puts them to the rout; but purſuing them diſorderly they rally, kill 9000 of his men, and take and plunder his camp: Being now reduced to 5000, the *Romans* wait in an advantageous poſt to retrieve their honour, from whence they cut off a *Luſitanian* detachment, and recover the *Roman* ſtandards	XII	223
4153	2846	153	*Demetrius* king of *Perſia*, to prevent *Jonathan* the *Jewiſh* general's ſiding with *Alexander Balas* againſt him, offers him by letter great preſents to accept him as his friend and ally, to give the *Jews* liberty all over his dominions to exerciſe their own religion unmoleſted, to ſet free what hoſtages and captives he had, *&c.* upon which *Jonathan* repairs to *Jeruſalem*, repairs both the city and temple, *&c.* *Balas* writes to him, offers him the high-prieſthood, and ſends him a purple robe and golden crown, which he accepted, and joined him	X	44
4154	2847	152	*Andriſcus*, a native of *Adramytium*, pretends to be *Philip*, one of the late *Perſes*'s ſons, ſets up, and is acknowledged king of *Macedon*; but after various battles and ſucceſſes, is at laſt led captive to *Rome*, where he was a principal trophy in *Metellus* the conſul's triumph	VIII	416

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4154	2847	152	*M. Claudius Marcellus* goes into *Spain* with 8000 foot and 500 horſe, was attacked, but put the *Spaniards* to flight, and made dreadful havock of the fugitives, &c. They ſue for peace, which he grants, but the ſenate refuſes to confirm it	XII	223
4154	2847	152	A war breaks out in *Africa* between *Maſſiniſſa* and the *Carthaginians*, and *Archobarzanes*, king of part of *Numidia*, joins the *Carthaginians*. The *Roman* ſenate ſend *Scipio Naſica* to compoſe the differences, which he does, and *Maſiniſſa* was ordered to reſtore the lands that occaſioned the quarrel; but *Guiſco*, a *Carthaginian* ſenator, ſtirs up the multitude, ſo that *Naſica* was forced to fly to *Rome*, and 40 *Carthaginian* ſenators that approved the peace were put to death	XII	224
4155	2848	151	The tribunes of the people of *Rome* went ſo far as to impriſon the two conſuls *L. Licinius Lucullus* and *A. Poſthumius Albinus*, for forcing ſome *Roman* youths to ſerve in the army deſigned for *Spain*: but *Scipio Æmilianus*, ſon of *Paulus Æmilius*, offering his ſervice, the reſt followed; But both the conſuls in their ſeveral provinces acted moſt ſhamefully, covetous, mercenary, and vile	XII	225
4156	2849	150	*Alexander Balas* (now king of *Syria*) invites *Jonathan* the *Jewiſh* chief to his marriage, where he was received with great reſpect at *Ptolemais*, when the king cloathed him in purple, ſet him by him, and declared him generaliſſimo of *Judea*, confirmed his former grants, &c. The *Jews* now had reſpite every where, and in *Egypt Onias* and *Doſitheus* were the king's chief favourites, ſo that *Onias* built a temple, and was high-prieſt thereof, &c.	X	47
4156	2849	150	A bloody war breaks out between *Maſiniſſa* and the *Carthaginians*; a battle is fought, wherein the *Carthaginians* loſe 50,000 men, &c.	XII	226
4156	2849	150	*P. Juventius Thalna* and *C. Cælius* are ſent by the *Roman* ſenate againſt the new king of *Macedon*; they engage, and the *Romans* are entirely routed, and *Juventius* and *Cælius* ſlain; and thus *Macedon* was		

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			again freed, and a paſſage opened into *Theſſaly*, which he united to *Macedon*	VIII	422
4156	2849	150	Three hundred of the exiles of *Achaia* return home from *Rome*, out of a thouſand, after ſeventeen years impriſonment	VI	526
4157	2850	149	The *Carthaginians* careſs *Philip*, now king of *Macedon*, and deſire his aſſiſtance againſt the *Romans*, which he promiſes, but neglects to perform it, and gives himſelf up to cruelty and vice, plundering his people, and murdering all that diſliked him or that he diſliked	VIII	423
4157	2850	149	The *Romans* take the advantage of the *Carthaginians* diſtreſs, and declare war againſt them: *Utica*, the ſecond city in *Africa* ſubmits; the conſuls *M. Manilius Nepos* and *L. Marcius Cenſorinus* go againſt them with 80,000 foot, 4000 horſe, and a fleet of 50 quinqueremes, *&c.*	XVII	312
4157	2850	149	The *Carthaginians* ſend ambaſſadors to make their ſubmiſſion to *Rome*, who firſt require 300 young noblemen for hoſtages, which being delivered to the conſuls at *Lilybæum*, were told when they came to *Utica* they ſhould know what was further required of them; accordingly, when they came there, the *Romans* demanded, 1. A ſupply of corn for their troops. 2 To ſurrender all their triremes, and military machines, and bring in all their arms to the *Roman* camp which were all comply'd with; and then *Cenſorinus* ordered them to demoliſh their city, but they reſolved rather to die than yield to this. *Manilius* attacks *Carthage* by land, and *Marcius* by ſea, but *Aſdrubal* with an army of 20,000 men, annoyed *Manilius* very much, ſo that the ſiege went on ſlowly; but *Manilius* took the ſtrong city of *Tezaga*, killed 12,000, and took 6000 priſoners	XVII	313
4157	2850	149	*Maſiniſſa* approaching his end, deſires *Æmilianus* to aſſiſt his three ſons, *Micipſa*, *Guluſſa*, and *Maſtanabal*, with his advice, and to divide his dominions among them, which he performed in the moſt prudent and equitable manner	XVII	367
4157	2850	149	*Æmilianus* by his addreſs gained *Phameas* the general of the *Carthaginian* horſe, to		

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			come over to the *Romans*, with 2200 horſe under his command	XVII	320
4157	2850	149	The *Achæans* quarrelling with the *Lacedæmonians*, ſend *Democritus*, their prætor, againſt them, who defeats them, and kills 1000 of their men	VI	530
4158	2851	148	*Apollonius*, governor of *Cæle-Syria* and *Paleſtine*, revolts to *Demetrius*, ſon of the late king of *Syria*, in oppoſition to *Alexander Balas*, now king: *Jonathan* the *Jewiſh* chief goes againſt him; but *Joppa* ſhutting its gates againſt him, he took it in ſight of the enemy: He then engaged the army and routed it; the foot fled to *Azotus*, and took ſanctuary in the temple of *Dagon*; the *Jews* purſue them, take the town, and deſtroy it and the temple by fire. Thus he killed 8000	X	49
4158	2851	148	*Metellus* is ſent by the ſenate againſt *Philip* king of *Macedon*; they engage ſeveral times with various ſucceſs, but at laſt *Metellus* routed him, and he flies to the *Thracians*, where he raiſes another army and engages *Metellus* again, and is again overthrown with great ſlaughter, then he flew to *Byzas*, a *Thracian* prince, who delivered him up to *Metellus*, who was honoured with a triumph at his return to *Rome*, at which *Philip* was led. *Metellus* appointed new magiſtrates, and wholly changed the *Macedonian* government	VIII	424
4158	2851	148	Soon after the taking *Philip* priſoner, one *Alexander* ſets himſelf up, pretending to be another of *Perſes*'s ſons, but is quickly defeated, and *Macedonia* declared a *Roman* province	VIII	425
4158	2851	148	*Diæus* the *Achæan* prætor at the requeſt of *Metellus*, makes a truce with the *Lacedæmonians*, which *Menalcidas* their general breaks; the *Spartans* would have puniſhed him for it, but he killed himſelf to prevent it	VI	530
4158	2851	148	The *Roman* deputies or commiſſioners landing at *Corinth*, order *Corinth*, *Lacedæmon*, *Argos*, *Heraclea*, and *Orchomenus* to be ſeparated from the general or *Achæan* league, and to be governed by their own laws independently of the confederacy. The populace enraged, fall upon all the *Lacedæmonians* they could find, and either		

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			ſtript them or put them to death; thoſe who flew to the commiſſioners for refuge were dragged out from thence, though the deputies threatened them with the higheſt reſentment of *Rome*. Upon their return they did all they could to inſtigate the ſenate againſt them, who thought fit only to ſend three new deputies for the preſent	VI	531
4158	2851	148	The conſul *Calpurnius Piſo* inveſts *Clupea*, but is obliged to abandon it with ſhame and diſgrace, the inhabitants by frequent ſallies having killed great numbers of his men. He then went to *Neapolis*, which, though a neutral town, and even under the protection of *Rome*, he plundered, &c.	XII	237
4159	2852	147	*Metellus* ſends deputies to *Corinth*, to prevail with the *Achæans* to be quiet with *Lacedæmon*, who are ill treated and drove away with all manner of affronts, and *Critolaus* their prætor declares open war with the *Lacedæmonians*, and conſequently with *Rome*, under whoſe protection they are. *Metellus* engages *Critolaus*, kills him and many others, takes 1000 priſoners, and diſperſes the reſt, then cuts 1000 *Arcadians* to pieces. *Diæus* the prætor ſucceeding *Critolaus*, orders 12,000 ſlaves to be freed and armed, all the jewels, and gold and ſilver ornaments to be brought in to raiſe money, &c.	VI	538
4159	2852	147	The *Roman* prætor *Metellus* coming to *Thebes*, found *Pythias* the governor and moſt of the inhabitants were fled, ſo that he entered without oppoſition, uſed the people with great clemency, and ſaved the temples and houſes from deſtruction The people of *Megara* opened their gates to him, and put him in full poſſeſſion of *Achaia*. *Metellus* ſends three deputies to *Corinth* to treat of peace, but *Diæus* impriſoned them and condemned them to die	VI	537
4159	2852	147	The conſul *Scipio Æmilianus* takes *Megalia*, a part of *Carthage*, which ſo enraged *Aſdrubal* the governor, that he cauſed all the *Roman* priſoners which he had to be thrown headlong from the ramparts, in the ſight of the *Roman* army, after having		

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			cut off their hands and feet, and pulled out their eyes and tongues	XII	238
4159	2852	147	*Lælius*, lieutenant of *Æmilianus*, engages *Diogenes* the *Carthaginian* general at *Nepherus*, overcomes, kills and takes 80,000 of his men: Upon this the *Africans* revolt to the *Romans*, who take the city of *Nepherus*, and soon after *Carthage* was taken by storm. *Asdrubal* and many others submitted to the *Romans*, but his wife and 900 deserters committed themselves to the flames, and thereby destroyed themselves, the citadel, and the famous temple of *Æsculapius*: The plunder and spoil was past all belief	XVII	324
4159	2852	147	A new pretended *Philip* sets up for the throne of *Macedon*, and makes a great progress, many of the people and cities joining him. *Junius Tremelius* is sent against him with a great *Roman* army: they engage, and *Philip* is defeated and slain, and *Macedonia* made a *Roman* province, which *D. Junius Syllanus* governing with great severity and injustice, the *Macedonians* accuse him to the senate, who cite him to appear; but *Titus Manlius Torquatus* his father got the matter to be referred to him, and to be heard at his own house; the deputies appear, and the father condemns the son, who soon after hanged himself	VIII	426
4160	2853	146	*Ptolemy Philometor* gives his daughter *Cleopatra* to wife to *Demetrius*, the son of *Demetrius Soter*, and goes against *Balas* near *Antioch*; they engage, where *Balas* is intirely overthrown, and escaping with only 500 horse, goes into *Arabia*, where he is murdered by *Zabdiel*. *Ptolemy* died of his wounds, and *Demetrius* ascended the throne of *Syria*, and called himself *Nicanor*, or the conqueror. *Jonathan* the *Jewish* chief, being cited by *Demetrius* to *Ptolemais*, went, and there so answered the complaints exhibited against him, that the king annexed to *Judea* the three governments of *Apherama*, *Lydda*, and *Ramatha*, and freed the country from all future taxes for 300 talents ready money	VIII	611
4160	2853	146	The consul *Mummius* comes before *Corinth* with a *Roman* army, consisting of 23,000		

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			foot and 3500 horſe, beſides a large number of *Cretan* archers. *Diæus* comes out, is coaxed into a ſnare, and is entirely defeated; upon which he runs full ſpeed to his houſe in *Megalopolis*, ſets it on fire, throws his wife and children into the flames, and poiſons himſelf; the inhabitants fly out of the city, the *Romans* enter it, put what men they find in it to the ſword, and ſell the women and children for ſlaves; then the city was ranſacked by the ſoldiers, and fire being put to all the corners of the city at the ſame time, reduced it all to aſhes, and afterwards the walls were demoliſhed. Thus *Corinth* was deſtroyed 950 years after its foundation by *Aletes* the ſon of *Hippotes*. Soon after commiſſioners came from *Rome*, who abo liſhed popular government in all the cities of *Greece*, and appointed governors under the *Roman* prætor, who was ſent annually. Thus *Greece* was reduced to a *Roman* province. *Mummius* at his return to *Rome* was honoured with a triumph, adorned with the fineſt paintings, ſtatues, *&c.* of *Greece*, to an immenſe value	VI	541
4161	2854	145	*Demetrius* king of *Syria*, being angry with the *Antiochians*, demanded their arms, upon which the inhabitants revolt, and beſiege the king in his palace with an army of 120,000 men. *Jonathan* comes with 3000 men to aſſiſt *Demetrius*; they ſally out, and kill 100,000, and ſet fire to the city; upon which the reſt ſubmit, and a pardon is granted them, notwithſtand ing which *Demetrius* put many to death, confiſcated their eſtates, and oppreſſed them with all manner of cruelty, and then breaks with *Jonathan*, demanding taxes, *&c.*	IX	3
4162	2855	144	*Viriathus* the *Luſitanian* general had gained great advantages for ſeven years together in *Spain*, over the ſeveral prætors, in 3 pitched battles and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes; but this year *Q. Fabius Æmilianus* gained two victories over him, but the ſenate did not grant him a triumph, it being cuſ tomary not to allow that honour unleſs the general had killed at leaſt 5000 of the enemy in one battle	XII	218

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4162	2855	144	*Tryphon* comes into *Syria*, with *Antiochus* the ſon of *Alexander Balas*, and claims the crown, ſtiling himſelf guardian and protector of the young king. *Demetrius* being hated is deſerted by many, and forced to come to a battle, is entirely routed, all his elephants taken, and he forced within the walls of *Seleucia* for ſhelter. *Antiochus* goes ſtrait to *Ancioch*, whoſe gates being opened to him, he mounts the throne of *Syria*, and has the ſurname of *Theos* given him	IX	4
4162	2855	144	*Antiochus Theos* king of *Syria* confirms to *Jonathan* the *Jewiſh* chief all the former grants of favour, and adds ſeveral others to them; he made *Simon* his brother general of all his forces, and governor of all the ſea coaſts. *Jonathan* and his brother croſſed the *Jordan* at the head of their troops, and defeated *Demetrius*'s forces, killing 3000, *&c.* They ſent an embaſſy to *Rome* to renew their alliance with the ſenate, ordering them at their return to do the ſame with *Lacedæmon* and all *Greece*	X	52
4163	2856	143	*Tryphon* prevails upon *Jonathan* to diſband his troops, and wheedled him to *Ptolemais* with only 1000 men, which being done, *Tryphon* murders all his retinue, and ſeizes him, demands a large ranſom for him and his two ſons hoſtages, upon the receipt whereof he murdered him and his ſons alſo. *Simon* his brother is declared commander and high prieſt of the *Jews* at *Jeruſalem*: Immediately he raiſed a conſiderable army, and finiſhed the walls of the city; then ſends to renew the alliance with *Rome*, *Lacedæmon*, and *Greece*, which was readily complied with; then ſends to *Demetrius*, offers to aſſiſt him in the recovery of his kingdom, and preſents him with a gold crown; *Demetrius* accepts the conditions, ratifies all his dignities, and ſtiled him prince and high-prieſt of the *Jews*, which the *Sanhedrin* alſo confirmed to him, and his children after him	X	56
4164	2857	142	The *Syrian* garriſon in the ſtrong fortreſs of *Acra*, after two years ſiege, capitulates		

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			and marches out; *Simon* and his men enter, with palms in their hands, trumpets and other inſtruments ſounding, accompanied wirh ſongs. &c. he firſt ordered it to be luſtrated and cleanſed from all idols, but afterwards he reſolved to demoliſh it, and the hill upon which it ſtood, which took up three years to compleat	X	61
4164	2857	142	*Metellus* gained ſo vaſt a reputation by his ſtrict adherence to military diſcipline and generoſity to captives, that many places ſubmit voluntarily to him; and he admits the *Nertobrigians* in *Hither Spain* into an alliance with *Rome*; but at the ſame time the conſul *Servilianus* was defeated in *Further Spain*, by *Viriathus*, with the loſs of 3000 men	XII	249
4164	2857	142	*Metellus* goes into *Further Spain*, in the winter, and recovers *Eſcadia*, *Gemella*, *Obolcula*, &c put ſome of the head revolters to death, and ſold 9000 for ſlaves; but hearing his ſucceſſor was near at hand, was ſo exaſperated with not having the command till the war was finiſhed, that he diſbanded the beſt part of his troops, exhauſted the magazines, let the elephants die, and broke and threw into the river the arrows deſigned for the *Cretan* archers	XII	251
4165	2858	141	The conſul *Pompeius Rufus*, ſucceeding *Metellus* in the command of the army, was offered very advantageous terms by the *Termantians* and *Numantines*; but he inſiſting upon their delivering up their arms, a new war was begun: He beſieges *Numantia*, but is forced to raiſe it, and then goes towards *Termantia*, where his ſucceſs is worſe, loſing abundance of his men. In *Further Spain Viriathus* overcame the conſul *Servilianus*, and concludes a peace with him	XII	251
4165	2858	141	Upon the death of *Ptolemy Philometor* king of *Egypt*, his brother *Ptolemy Phyſcon*, king of *Cyrene*, &c. marries *Cleopatra*, widow of the deceaſed, and immediately puts her ſon *Philometor* to death, in his mother's arms, on the marriage day, and continues murdering all thoſe who diſapproved of the fact, and ever after behaved		

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			in the moſt cruel and wicked manner of any of his predeceſſors	IX	106
4166	2859	140	*Simon* renews his alliance with *Rome*, and ſends a preſent of a golden ſhield weighing 1000 *Minæ*, (about 60,000 *l.* of our money;) the ſenate writes to the kings of *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Pergamus*, and *Cappadocia* in their favour, &c.	X	64
4166	2859	140	Q. *Servilius Cæpio* breaks the peace with *Viriathus*, and at firſt reduces him to extreme difficulties, and then influences with large promiſes *Audax*, *Ditalco*, and *Minur*, his favourites, to murder him; which they performing, he denies them their reward. One *Tantalus* ſucceeds him, who beſieging *Saguntum*, was ſurprized by *Cæpio*, defeated, and forced to ſurrender at diſcretion; which put an end to this troubleſome war, after it had continued 14 years	XII	254
4167	2860	139	The *Roman* ſenate unjuſtly breaks the peace that *Pompey* had made, notwithſtanding they had delivered up the deſerters, hoſtages, and money agreed upon; but *Popilius* who came with the *Roman* army againſt them, is ſo weakened by the defeat they give him, that he could not attempt any thing further this campaign	XII	255
4167	2860	139	*Cendebeus*, governor of all the coaſts of *Phœnicia* and *Paleſtine*, comes with a great army, commits depredations in *Judea*; but *John* and *Judas*, the ſons of *Simon*, going againſt him, engage and rout him with a great ſlaughter	X	65
4167	2860	139	*Cleopatra* brings forth a ſon while his father *Phyſcon* was performing certain religious *Egyptian* rites at *Memphis*, and he called his name *Memphitis* At his return to *Alexandria*, he gave his guards (conſiſting of *Greek* and *Aſiatic* mercenaries leave to plunder and murder the inhabitants of that city at their pleaſure, who accordingly uſed them with inexpreſſible cruelties; thoſe who eſcaped death fled away, ſo that the city was uninhabited; to ſupply it with people he invited ſtrangers from all parts to come and live there, and gave them the former citizens houſes to dwell in, and endowed them with large privileges: But ſoon after he		

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			used these new inhabitants as ill as he had done the former. He fell in love with his wife's daughter, named also *Cleopatra*, first debauched her, then divorced her mother and married her. Hated by all, the murmurs of the people made him dread an insurrection; to prevent which, as the young people were assembled in the gymnasium to see and perform the publick exercises, he caused it to be set on fire, and placed his mercenaries at the avenues, so that what escaped the fire fell by the sword. The inhabitants run to the palace, set it on fire, and reduced it to ashes; but *Physcon*, his young wife, and *Memphitis* his son, escaped to the island of *Cyprus*; and the *Alexandrians* set his divorced wife *Cleopatra* upon the throne. He sends for his son, who was governor of *Cyrene*, and when he came to *Cyprus* to him, he caused him to be assassinated; upon which the people pull down and dash to pieces all the statues that had been erected to him, and he in requital caused his young son to be killed, cut to pieces and put in a box, and so sent to *Alexandria* to his mother for a present on her birth day, which still greatly heightened the resentment of the people	IX	107
4168	2861	138	*Attalus Philometor*, son of *Eumenes*, succeeds his uncle *Attalus* in the kingdom of *Pergamus*, and gives himself up to all manner of cruelties, causing most of his relations and best friends to be murdered, *&c* He became melancholy, and shut himself up, and after a reign of five years died, and left the *Romans* heirs of all his goods, in consequence of which they seized his kingdom, *&c* and made it a province under the name of *Asia Propria*	IX	352
4168	2861	138	The rebellion of the slaves in *Sicily* breaks out, who choose one *Eunus* for their king (who took the name of *Antiochus*) under whom they commit extravagant cruelties, *&c.* and defeat *Manlius* the governor of *Sicily*, and take and plunder his camp. The like happened to *P. Cornelius Lentulus* and *Caius Calpurnius Piso* the two following years, by which means the re		

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			bels grew very ſtrong, and were reinforced by one *Cleon*, a native of *Cilicia*, with 5000 men, ſo that when the prætor *L. Plautius Hypſæus* landed in *Sicily*, he found 200,000 of them in arms, under ſundry leaders. *Hypſæus* no ſooner appeared in the field with his 8000 men, but he was attacked and defeated: and ſo they went on continually for many years, taking and ſubduing all before them	XII	275
4169	2862	137	*Brutus* paſſes the *Minius* in *Further Spain*, enters the country of the *Bracarini*, and though oppoſed with the utmoſt bravery, both by men and women, yet he at laſt conquers the whole country. But *Mancinus* the *Roman* conſul decamping from *Numantia*, is purſued but by 4000 *Numantians*, and has 20,000 men killed, his camp taken, and the reſt diſperſed. A peace is concluded, to which the conſul, quæſtor, and all the chief officers ſwear for the inviolable performance	XII	256
4170	2863	136	*Simon*, with his two ſons *John* and *Judas*, being invited to an entertainment by his ſon-in-law *Ptolemy*, (whom he had made governor of *Jericho*) the ſon of *Abadus*, they going, after eating and drinking very friendly and chearfully, are treacherouſly murdered by ſome ruffians *Ptolemy* had hired for that purpoſe: *Hyrcan*, another ſon of *Simon*'s, was immediately proclaimed prince and high prieſt of the *Jews*, who fortified the city, and raiſed a good army	X	67
4171	2864	135	*Antiochus* comes with a great army, and drives *Hyrcan* into the city of *Jeruſalem*, which he beſieged, and compelled the *Jews* to accept of a peace upon the conditions of ſurrendering up their arms, demoliſhing their city wall, paying a tribute for *Joppa*, &c. that the fortreſs of *Acra* ſhould be rebuilt, and that they ſhould receive a *Syrian* gariſon. To get off the laſt, *Hyrcan* paid 500 talents, 300 down, 200 ſome time after. Hoſtages are given for the due performance of this peace	X	70
4171	2864	135	*Brutus* makes great conqueſts in *Luſitania*, and penetrates into the country of the *Callaici*, engages an army of 60,000 *Spaniards*, kills 50,000, takes 6000 pri		

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			ſoners, and almoſt extirpates the whole nation. The *Vardæi*, a people of *Illyricum*, revolt, and refuſe all amicable meaſures; upon which the conſul *Flaccus* goes againſt and effectually reduces them, and has the honour of a triumph for his ſervices	XII	259
4172	2865	134	*Jugurtha* is ſent by *Micipſa* with an army of *Numidians* to the aſſiſtance of the conſul *Scipio* into *Spain*, where he contracts an intimacy with *Marius*	XII	260
4173	2866	133	*Scipio* beſieges *Numantia* (a city difficult of acceſs, ſituate on a hill, with large fields within its walls, and about three miles in compaſs) with 60,000 men. The *Numantines* ſue for peace; *Scipio* requires them to deliver up the city, themſelves and arms, at diſcretion; the *Lutians* would have come to their aſſiſtance, but *Scipio* being informed of it, demanded the ring-leaders, who to the number of 400 young men were delivered up, whoſe right hands he cut off: The city reduced by famine ſurrenders, and all *Spain* ſoon after ſubmits	XII	261
4173	2866	133	*Tib. Gracchus*, tribune of the people, endeavouring to put the *Licinian* law in execution, (which forbids any one holding more than 500 acres of land,) a great ſtruggle and riot being ſeveral times raiſed he was at laſt killed, and 300 of his friends, and their bodies thrown into the *Tiber*: *Caius Bilius* was ſhut up in a caſk with ſnakes and vipers, and ſo periſhed	XII	265
4173	2866	133	*L. Calpurnius Piſo* the *Roman* conſul goes againſt the rebel ſlaves in *Sicily*, and attacks them under the walls of *Meſſana*, which they had inveſted, put them to the rout, obliged them to raiſe the ſiege, and killed 5000 of them upon the ſpot	XII	278
4174	2867	132	The conſul *P. Rupilius* goes into *Sicily*, beſieges the ſlaves in *Tauromínium*, which being of a difficult acceſs on all ſides, he reduced it to ſuch ſtraits by famine, that they eat one another: At laſt, the city being betrayed by a *Syrian* ſlave, named *Serapion*, the conſul ordered the governor and all his gariſon to be thrown headlong from the top of the rock. From		

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			hence the conſul went to *Enna* where king *Eunus* was, which after an obſtinate defence was treacherouſly delivered up to the conſul, who put all the ſlaves to the ſword: In theſe two places 20,000 rebels were killed; *Eunus* eſcaping with 600 guards, being ſurrounded by the *Romans*, kill one another; but *Eunus* was taken alive, who ſoon after died of ſickneſs in priſon	XII	279
4174	2867	132	Upon the death of *Attalus Philometor*, *Ariſtonicus* the ſon of *Eumenes*, brother to the deceaſed king by an *Epheſian* courtezan) claims the crown of *Pergamus*, and with a great army ſettles himſelf in the kingdom		
4175	2868	131	*Rupilius* continuing in *Sicily* in the quality of proconſul, retook all the cities from the rebels, delivered up the ſlaves to their maſters, and drew up a new code of laws for the *Sicilians*, that were ever after obſerved. Thus having ſettled his province in peace, he returned to *Rome*	IX XII	355 280
4175	2868	131	*P. Licinius Craſſus*, who was *Pontifex Maximus*, and *Valerius Flaccus*, who was *Flamen Martialis*, (or the high-prieſt of *Mars*) two perſons devoted to religion, were for the firſt time choſe conſuls; and *Q. Cæcilius Metellus*, ſurnamed *Macedonicus*, and *Q. Pompeius*, both *Plebeians*, were alſo for the firſt time choſe cenſors, which for 220 years before, were one a patrician and the other a plebeian. They found 317,823 men in *Rome* able to bear arms. Theſe cenſors got a law paſſed obliging all *Romans* to marry at a certain age	XII	280
4175	2868	131	*Craſſus* the *Roman* conſul, with the united forces of *Pontus*, *Cappadocia*, *Bithynia*, and *Paphlagonia*, goes againſt *Ariſtonicus*, who had ſeized the crown of *Pergamus*, and having laid the country waſte, and taken immenſe ſpoil, was attacked by *Ariſtonicus*, defeated and entirely routed; *Ariarathes* king of *Cappadocia* was killed, and the conſul in his flight was taken and killed, and all the ſpoil recovered	IX	356
4176	2869	130	*M Perperna* being choſe conſul, comes againſt *Ariſtonicus*, defeats him, and afterwards beſieged him in *Stratonice*, where the gariſon and people, being reduced to great ſtraits, ſubmit to the conſul,		

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			and deliver up *Ariſtonicus*, who afterwards having graced his triumph, was murdered by order of the ſenate	IX	357
4176	2869	130	*Antiochus* king of *Syria* being killed, *Demetrius*, who had been nine years driven out, reaſſumes the crown, and reigns three years; but behaving diſagreeably to his ſubjects, was oppoſed by an impoſtor ſet up by *Ptolemy Phyſcon*, called *Alexander Zebina*, who engaging him at *Damaſcus*, intirely routed him; and he flying to *Ptolemais*, they ſhut the gates againſt him, from whence he went to *Tyre*, where he was murdered	IX	20
4176	2869	130	*Antiochus* being ſlain and his army defeated, *John (Hyrcan)* threw off the *Syrian* yoke, and the *Jews* continued free from it ever after, taking ſeveral cities ſuitable for him, and alſo takes *Shechem* and mount *Gerizim* from the *Samaritans*, and the temple built by *Sanballat*, and deſtroyed it, after it had ſtood 200 years	X	74
4177	2870	129	*John*, captain of the *Jews*, takes all *Idumea*, and makes proclamation that all ſhould depart, unleſs they ſubmitted to be circumciſed, which they doing, are incorporated into the *Jewiſh* commonwealth	X	74
4177	2870	129	*Scipio Africanus* (one of the greateſt men *Rome* ever bred) is found dead in his bed, ſuppoſed to be murdered by the treachery of his wife *Sempronia* and the *Triumvirs* appointed to divide the lands among the people	XII	283
4177	2870	129	The conſul *Tuditanus* goes againſt the revolted *Japidians*, whom he intirely reduced, and made all quiet, for which he was honoured with a triumph	XII	284
4177	2870	129	The conſul *Aquilius* having reduced all *Pergamus* to the ſubjection of *Rome*; the ſenate appoints ten commiſſioners, with *Aquilius* at their head, to ſettle *Pergamus* into a *Roman* province, and to make the proper ſubdiviſions, each to depend on the metropolis, where the *Roman* prætor reſided	IX	359
4177	2870	129	*Laodice*, wife of *Ariarathes* 6th king of *Cappadocia*, poiſons five of her ſix children;		

but

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			but the youngeſt eſcaping, ſhe is put to death by her ſubjects, who ſet up her ſon *Ariarathes* VII. who marries *Laodice*, the daughter of *Mithridates* the great king of *Pontus*, who got him poiſoned, and ſeized the kingdom under pretence of being guardian to his children; but having held the kingdom till the children were grown up, the *Cappadocians* drove him out, and ſet up *Ariarathes* VIII.	IX	323
4178	2871	128	*Hyrcan* governor of the *Jews* ſends an embaſſy to renew the alliance with *Rome*, with large preſents, which are accepted, and the ſenate gives him *Joppa* and *Gazara*	X	75
4178	2871	128	*Marſyas*, general for queen *Cleopatra*, engages *Phyſcon*'s army under *Hagelochus*, is entirely defeated and taken priſoner, moſt of their army being cut to pieces	IX	112
4179	2872	127	*Cleopatra* ſends to her ſon in-law *Demetrius*, now king of *Syria*, for help, and promiſes him the crown of *Egypt* for his reward: He comes with a great army and beſieges *Peluſium*, but being forced to raiſe the ſiege, and return into *Syria* to quell a rebellion there, *Cleopatra* put all her valuables aboard a ſhip, and flies to her daughter at *Ptolemais*, and ſo *Phyſcon* was reſettled in *Alexandria*, and reigned over all *Egypt*	IX	113
4179	2872	127	*Hyrcan* ſends another embaſſy with freſh preſents to the *Roman* ſenate, with thanks for their laſt favours, and to beg their ratification, which the ſenate grants	X	76
4180	2873	126	Upon the death of *Demetrius*, *Alexander Zebina* gets poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of the kingdom of *Syria*, and concludes an alliance with *Hyrcanus* prince of the *Jews*	IX	22
4181	2874	125	*Seleucus*, eldeſt ſon of the late *Demetrius*, ſets up for the kingdom of *Syria*, and goes by the title of king in thoſe parts his mother *Cleopatra* held; for which ſhe, having invited him to a feaſt, killed him with her own hands, after he had born that character one year	IX	23
4181	2874	125	*M. Fulvius Flaccus* the *Roman* conſul goes againſt the *Salyes*, who had ravaged the country of the *Maſſilians*; and during his abſence from *Italy*, *Fregellæ* (a city of the *Volſci*) revolts; but they being pre-		

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				vailed on to ſubmit, the ringleaders were put to death, and the city razed to the ground	XII	285
4181	2874	125		A great part of *Africa* being covered with locuſts, deſtroyed all the produce of the earth, *&c.* and being afterwards blown into the *African* ſea, were thrown upon the ſhore in prodigious quantities and bred a plague, which ſwept away an infinite number of men and all kind of animals, and in *Numidia* only 800,000 people periſhed, in *Africa Propria* 200,000, and 30,000 *Roman* ſoldiers about *Utica*, and in that city 1500 a day	XVII	370
4183	2876	123		*Gracchus*, being choſe a tribune of the people, ſtrives by all popular methods to gain the affections of the populace; he firſt ſet up ſtones or columns at every mile's end, and put ſtones along the roads to aſſiſt travellers to mount their horſes, got the law paſſed to give lands to the poor allies, *&c.* then got a law paſſed to build public granaries, and to fill them with corn at the public expence, and that monthly diſtributions of it ſhould be made to the poor at low rates; and other laws relating to the ſervice and cloathing of the troops, by which means, in ſpite of the ſenate, *&c.* he was choſe tribune a ſecond time	XII	289
4183	2876	123		The conſul *Metellus* landing in the *Balearic* iſlands, who had revolted, overthrew and ſlaughtered them ſo terribly, that out of 30,000 he ſcarce left 1000 alive: Then he built *Palma* (now *Majorca*) and *Pollentia*, and was forced to bring 3000 *Romans* from *Spain* to people them	XII	289
4183	2876	123		The proconſul *Sextius* gained a complete victory over the *Salyes*, took their capital, and ſold the inhabitants for ſlaves; then built a new city, and called it *Aquæ Sextiæ*, from the hot and cold ſprings in and about it (now called *Aix* in *Provence*); then returned to *Rome* and had a triumph	XII	289
4183	2876	123		*Gracchus* ſtudied all means poſſible to humble the patricians; he got a law paſſed to make 600 *Roman* knights (who were the moſt wealthy plebeians) ſenators; and another, that the judging of all private laws		

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			ſhould belong to the knights, excluſive of the ſenators	XII	290
4183	2876	123	*Cleopatra*, now queen of part of *Syria*, ſends to *Athens* for her ſon *Antiochus*, commonly called *Grypus*, who was gone thither for education, and proclaims him king, reſerving the power in her own hands; he, being under twenty years of age, ſubmitted to wear only the title for ſome time	IX	24
4184	2877	122	A civil war breaks out at *Rome* between the plebeians and patricians, the firſt headed by *Gracchus* and *Fulvius*, and the laſt by the conſul *Opimius*: A ſkirmiſh happens in *Rome*, wherein many are killed; upon which the conſul proclaims an amneſty for all, except *Gracchus* and *Fulvius*, for whom he offers their weight in gold; the mob diſperſe, *Fulvius* and his ſon are killed, and 3000 of his party; but *Gracchus* is ſaid to retire to a ſacred wood dedicated to the furies, and there orders his ſlave to kill him, who as ſoon as he had diſpatched his maſter killed himſelf. The head of *Gracchus* was carried to the conſul, who gave 17 pounds and a half of gold for it. The conſul puniſhed all concerned in the riot with great ſeverity; and ſo the patricians got again the ſuperiority they had before loſt	XII	299
4184	2877	122	*Domitius*, the *Roman* proconſul in *Spain*, overthrows the *Allobroges* at *Vindalia* upon the *Rhone*, and kills 20,000 *Gauls*, and takes 3000 priſoners	XII	306
4184	2877	122	C. *Gracchus*, tribune of the *Roman* people, conducts a colony of 6000 *Roman* citizens into *Africa* (being the firſt colony that was ever ſent out of *Italy*) and a large number of workmen, and begins to rebuild *Carthage* in *Africa*, calling it *Junonia*	XVII	628
4185	2878	121	The *Arverni*, under their king *Bitultick*, with 200,000 men come againſt the *Roman* proconſul Q. *Fabius Maximus*, who was encamped in the plains of *Cavari*: The *Gauls* are routed with the ſlaughter of 120,000 men, and their king taken priſoner by ſtratagem, and ſent to *Rome*; upon which peace was ſettled in the eaſtern part of *Gaul*. *Bitultick* was made a public		

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			ſhew at the conſul's triumph, and kept a priſoner all his life at *Alba*	XII	307
4186	2879	120	*Phyſcon*, king of *Egypt*, gives his daughter *Tryphæna* to *Grypus* king of *Syria* to wife, and demands of *Zebina* (whom he had made king of great part of *Syria*) homage, and an annual tribute for his dominions; which *Zebina* refuſing, he ſends a great army under *Grypus* againſt him; they engage, *Zebina* is routed, and flies to *Antioch*, where robbing the temples to pay his men, the inhabitants drive him out with great ſlaughter; and *Phyſcon*'s army coming againſt him, he flies into a ſhip, with intent to go to *Greece*, but is taken by a pirate, who delivers him up to *Grypus*, who puts him to death, and ſo ſettles himſelf upon the throne of *Syria*	IX	24
4187	2880	119	*Grypus* now acting as king, as well as bearing the name, his ambitious mother took it into her head to poiſon him; but he being advertiſed of her treachery, when ſhe offered him the cup he deſired her to drink firſt, which ſhe refuſing, he called in ſome lords of the court and charged her with it; they inſiſt upon her drinking the preparation, which ſhe doing dies in a few minutes. She had been the wife of 3 kings of *Syria*, and mother of four	IX	25
4187	2880	119	*Antiochus Cyzicenus*, half brother to *Antiochus Grypus*, ſets up for the throne of *Syria*, by the aſſiſtance of his wife *Cleopatra* (daughter of *Phyſcon* late king of *Egypt*) who had been divorced from her brother *Lathyrus*, the preſent king of *Egypt*: They engage, *Cyzicenus* is defeated, and flies to *Antioch* that had declared for him; *Grypus* takes *Antioch*, and in it *Cleopatra*, who, though own ſiſter to his wife *Tryphæna*, ſhe cauſed to be murdered in a temple where ſhe flew for ſanctuary. Soon after *Cyzicenus* engaged and overthrew *Grypus*, and took and ſacrificed *Tryphæna*, and drove *Grypus* out of the kingdom	IX	26
4187	2880	119	The conſul *L. Cæcilius Metellus* was ſent into *Illyricum* to reduce the *Segeſtani*, who had ſhaken off the *Roman* yoke He defeated them in the field, and made		

himſelf

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			himſelf maſter of their city and territory: and then he unjuſtly made war upon the *Dalmatians*, who were forced to ſubmit to his ſuperior ſtrength. At his return to *Rome* he took the ſurname of *Dalmaticus*, and was honoured with a triumph	XII	310
4137	2880	119	*L. Licinius Craſſus*, a young orator of twenty years of age, accuſed *Papirius Carbo* at the tribunal of the prætor *Q. Fabius Eburnus*, and pleaded ſo ſtrongly againſt him, that to avoid puniſhment he poiſoned himſelf. This oration was ſo highly valued, that it was put into the hands of all learners of oratory, as a copy for them to imitate; and *Cicero* called it the inimitable	XII	311
4187	2880	119	*Marius*, though of obſcure birth among the *Volſci*, began now to appear as a public perſon, (a man of extraordinary ſize, great ſtrength, uncommon underſtanding, courageous and enterprizing, and of a fine aſpect and ſavage manners) being tribune of the people, threatens the conſul *L. Aurelius Cotta* to ſend him to priſon for oppoſing a law he had propoſed about collecting the ſuffrages for curule magiſtrates, and ſo becomes the idol of the people	XII	312
4188	2881	118	The *Roman* conſul *Marcius*, ſurnamed *Rex*, opens a way from the *Alps* to the *Pyrenees* for the *Roman* army; and founds a city called *Narbo Marcius*, ſince *Narbonne* The people called the *Stoeni*, at the foot of the *Maritime Alps*, finding themſelves by this means ſurrounded by the *Roman* troops, and that they could not eſcape, ſet fire to their houſes, killed their wives and children, and then threw themſelves into the flames. *Marcius* was honoured with a triumph at his return to *Rome*	XII	313
4188	2881	118	*Grypus* returns, and overcomes *Cyzicenus*, and then they agree to part the kingdom, and *Cyzicenus* reigned at *Damaſcus* over *Cœle Syria* and *Phœnice*; and *Grypus* at *Antioch*, over all the other provinces. Peace being now eſtabliſhed, both brothers give themſelves up to all manner of debaucheries and luxurioufneſs, *&c.* they		

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			likewiſe continually quarrel between themſelves about the extent of their dominions, and neglect the due adminiſtration of juſtice, which gives opportunities to ſeveral cities revolt, and ſet up ſeignieuries in themſelves independent of the kingdom of *Syria*, *viz. Tyre*, *Sidon*, *Ptolemais*, *Gaza*, and *Theodorus* cauſed himſelf to be called ſovereign lord of *Gadara* and *Amathus*	IX	28
4189	2882	117	*C. Marius* choſe prætor by open bribery, for which he was tried, but came off	XII	314
4190	2883	116	*C. Marius* is appointed governor of *Further Spain*, where he behaved unblameably, and cleared the country of the banditti, and cured the people of their old way of living by rapine	XII	314
4191	2884	115	*Æmilius Scaurus* and *L. Cæcilius Metellus* being conſuls, *Scaurus* reforms *Rome* by proſcribing games of hazard, concerts of muſic, reſtraining luxury, *&c.* In his time a cenſus being made, 394,336 citizens were found able to bear arms in *Rome*. He ſubdued the *Gentiſci* and *Carni*, and made a fine road from *Rome* to the *Alps*, for which he is honoured with a triumph	XII	314
4192	2885	114	*C. Porcius Cato*, conſul, going into *Macedon* againſt the *Scordiſci*, a people of *Thrace* that had invaded that province, was by them drawn into narrow paſſes, *&c.* and all his army cut off to a man, *Porcius* ſaving himſelf alone by flight. Upon his return to *Rome* he was baniſhed to *Tarracon* in *Spain*, where he ſpent the remainder of his life	XII	315
4192	2885	114	Some veſtal virgins are detected with polluting themſelves; for which they are puniſhed by being buried alive, and their gallants are whipped to death	XII	315
4193	2886	113	The *Cimbri*, from the northern part of *Germany* near *Jutland*, attempt invading the *Roman* provinces, and defeat the conſul *Papirius*'s army; then they invade the *Helvetii*, and enter *Tranſalpine Gaul*, and commit great ravages	XII	317
4193	2886	113	*Jugurtha*, *Hiempſal*, and *Adherbal*, ſucceed *Micipſa* in the kingdom of *Numidia*: *Jugurtha* hires the chief officer of *Hiempſal*'s guards to murder him, and gets the		

kingdom

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			kingdom divided between himſelf and *Adherbal*	XVII	369
4194	2887	112	*Druſus* the conſul prevails with the *Scordiſci* to quit the country they now poſſeſſed, and repaſs the *Danube*, which river ever after was a barrier between them and the *Roman* provinces; for which *Druſus* at his return to *Rome* was honoured with a triumph	XII	318
4194	2887	112	*Jugurtha* makes war upon *Adherbal*, overcomes and diſperſes his army, and beſieges him in *Cirtha*, his capital; who appealing to *Rome*, they ſend commiſſioners, who return without doing any thing; whereupon *Adherbal* capitulates, but as ſoon as *Jugurtha* enters the city, he puts *Adherbal* to death with cruel torments, and kills the ſoldiers and inhabitants, *&c.*	XVII	374
4194	2887	112	Upon the death of *Phyſcon* king of *Egypt*, he bequeathed the kingdom of *Cyrene* to his natural ſon *Apion*, *Egypt* to his queen *Cleopatra* and one of her own ſons; ſhe prefers *Alexander* the youngeſt, but the people oblige her to take *Lathyrus*, the eldeſt, whom ſhe compels to divorce *Laodice* his eldeſt ſiſter, whom he had married, and to take *Selene*, his younger ſiſter; and after the death of her daughter *Cleopatra*, ſhe gave *Cyprus* to her youngeſt ſon *Alexander*	IX	114
4195	2888	111	The ſenate of *Rome* reſolve to make war upon *Jugurtha*, upon which *Jugurtha* ſends his ſon to *Rome* to ſolicit for him, who is ſent back without ſucceſs	XII	324
4195	2888	111	*Beſtia* and *Scaurus*, the *Roman* generals, clap up a peace with *Jugurtha*, upon very diſhonourable terms, for the ſake of large ſums paid themſelves	XVII	375
4196	2889	110	*Jugurtha*, ſummoned to appear at *Rome*, appears, but through bribery eſcapes, and gets *Maſſiva* (the natural ſon of *Guluſſa*, brother to *Micipſa*) murdered, to prevent his getting the crown from him. The ſenate diſannuls the peace, and ſends the conſul *Albinus* againſt *Jugurtha*, who does nothing conſiderable, *Jugurtha* delaying the time by amuſements	XVII	375
4196	2889	110	*Aulus* marches into a defile, where *Jugurtha* obliges him and the whole *Roman* army		

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			to pass under the yoke, and to quit *Numidia* in 10 days; from whence he went into *Africa Propria* to winter	XVII	376
4196	2889	110	*Hyrcan*, high-priest of the *Jews*, besieges and takes *Samaria*, defeats *Antiochus*, (who came with a great army to relieve it) and so made himself master of all *Palestine*, and the provinces of *Galilee* and *Samaria*	X	79
4197	2890	109	*Scaurus* at the head of the commission appointed to examine into *Jugurtha*'s affair, ended their enquiries, and banished several consular men and one pontifex, *&c*	XII	331
4197	2890	109	The *Cimbri* and *Teutones* defeat and rout the *Romans* under the consul *M. Junius Silenus*, in *Narbonne Gaul*, at the first onset	XII	332
4197	2890	109	The consul *Q. Cæcilius Metellus* reduces *Vacca* (a large opulent city, and the greatest mart in all *Numidia*) and defeats *Jugurtha*'s army in a pitch'd battle	XVII	377
4198	2891	108	*Jugurtha* is again several times defeated by *Marius*, lieutenant-general of the *Roman* army under *Metellus* the general and proconsul; upon which *Jugurtha* sends his submission to *Metellus*, who ordered him to send the *Romans* 200,000 pounds weight of silver, all his elephants, a number of horses and arms, and deliver up all the deserters, *&c.* which he performing, was ordered to go to *Tisidium*: Upon this he flies to arms again, and the *Numidians* massacre the *Romans* in a city called *Vacca*, which *Metellus* revenges very amply	XII	339
4199	2892	107	*Marius* becomes an enemy to *Metellus*, and uses all possible means, both just and unjust, to undermine and defame him; gets himself declared one of the consuls for this year, and is appointed general in *Numidia* instead of *Metellus* by the people, and behaves most audaciously impudent to all the nobility, *&c.* *L. Cassius Longinus* the other consul is defeated and killed, and the *Roman* army shamefully made to pass under the yoke in *Narbonne Gaul* by the *Tigurini*	XII	341
4199	2892	107	*Jugurtha* is defeated by *Metellus* before *Marius*'s arrival from *Rome* with his army, who also pursued *Jugurtha*, and besieged him in the city *Thala*, whither he had carried most of his treasure: He flies from thence, and when the garison found		

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			they muſt be priſoners, they take all the valuable effects they can find and put them into the king's palace, and burn it, the treaſure, and themſelves. Upon *Metellus*'s return to *Rome* he is honoured with a triumph, and the ſurname of *Numidicus*	XII	346
4199	2892	107	*Marius* marches to *Capſa* in the middle of the burning ſands of *Africa*, takes it, levels it, puts all the citizens able to bear arms to death, and ſells the reſt for ſlaves, &c. Then he took *Mulucha*, (ſituate on the ſummit of a rock, and the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the world) puts the inhabitants to the ſword, and ſeized the king's treaſure	XII	349
4199	2892	107	*Sylla* and *Marius* defeat *Jugurtha* and his confederates ſeveral times, and kill a prodigious number of people each time	XII	353
4199	2892	107	*Hyrcan* dying, his eldeſt ſon *Ariſtobulus* ſucceeded him in all his dignities, to which he added that of king, &c. At firſt he admitted his brother *Antigonus* a partner with him in his kingdom, but ſoon after put him to death, and kept his other three brothers priſoners during his reign, and murdered his mother, all in one year	X	84
4200	2893	106	*Bocchus* king of *Mauritania* having made a truce with *Marius*, which is confirmed by the ſenate, promiſes *Sylla* to deliver up his ally *Jugurtha*	XII	356
4200	2893	106	*Jugurtha* is treacherouſly delivered up to *Sylla* by *Bocchus*: *Jugurtha*, loaden with chains, is carried by *Sylla* under a ſtrong guard to *Marius*, who was then at *Cirtha*, from whence *Marius* ſent him to *Rome*, where he is impriſoned	XII	359
4200	2893	106	Q *Servilius Cæpio*, the *Roman* conſul, recovers *Toulouſe* from the *Cimbri*, and plunders the temple of *Apollo* of 100,000 pounds weight of gold, and 100,000 pounds weight of ſilver, &c.	XII	359
4200	2893	106	*Pompey the Great* born at *Rome*, and *Cicero* the orator in *Arpinum*, a city of the *Volſci*	XII	360
4200	2893	106	*Ariſtobulus* king of the *Jews* dies, and is ſucceeded by his brother *Jannæus*, who puts his brother to death for raiſing a commotion againſt him, then marches to *Ptolemais*, but is forced to raiſe the ſiege, and come back to oppoſe *Ptolemy Lathyrus*,		

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			who beſieged and took *Axochis* in *Galilee*, and carried off 10,000 priſoners	X	87
4201	2894	105	The *Cimbri*, &c. cut off all the *Roman* army under *M. Aurelius Scaurus*, and make him priſoner	XII	361
4201	2894	105	*Cæpio* the proconſul, and *Mallius*, having quarrelled and ſeparated, are engaged, and ſo entirely defeated by the *Gauls* and *Cimbri*, that out of the two *Roman* armies under their command but 10 men and two generals eſcaped, above 110,000 being ſlain, &c. The conquerors deſtroyed all the ſpoils they took, purſuant to a vow they had made before the battle; the gold and ſilver they threw into the *Rhone*; the horſes they had taken they drowned; and the priſoners they put to the ſword. The people frighted and enraged at *Rome*, depoſe *Cæpio*, and declare him for ever incapable of ſerving the ſtate	XII	362
4201	2894	105	The conſul *Rutilius* for the firſt time introduced fencing-maſters into *Rome*, and obliges all the inhabitants without diſtinction to take up arms	XII	364
4202	2895	104	*Marius*, upon the ſame day that he entered his ſecond conſulate, alſo had his triumph for his *Numidian* conqueſt. He was preceded by 3700 l. weight of gold in ingots, 5775 pounds weight of ſilver in bars, and 287,000 drachmæ in ſpecie, and by *Jugurtha* and his two ſons in chains, &c.	XII	365
4202	2895	104	*Vettius*, a young *Roman* knight, having ſpent his fortune in debaucheries, encourages all the ſlaves in and about *Capua* to make an inſurrection, and proclaimed himſelf their king. The prætor *Lucius Lucullus* goes againſt him, and is ſtrongly repulſed; but having gained one *Apollonius*, general under *Vettius*, he got the city; but *Vettius* to prevent his being puniſhed laid violent hands upon himſelf. Another inſurrection upon the like account happened in *Sicily*, where the prætor *Vicinius* cut off vaſt numbers of them; but others aſſembling, choſe one *Salvius* a flute-player for their king, who engaging, *Vicinius* killed 600, and took 4000 priſoners	XII	367

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4202	2895	104	*Jannæus* (or *Alexander*) king of *Jeruſalem*, and *Ptolemy Lathyrus*, king of *Egypt*, engage, wherein *Jannæus* loſes 30,000 men: *Cleopatra* comes to his aſſiſtance, and ſaves him from utter deſtruction	X	88
4204	2897	102	*Alexander* king of *Judea* goes to *Ptolemais* to wait upon *Cleopatra* queen of *Egypt*, to return her thanks and make her preſents for her aſſiſtance, and makes an alliance with her	X	88
4204	2897	102	The famous orator *M. Antonius* is ſent with a *Roman* fleet againſt the *Cicilian* pirates, who had carried his daughter into captivity: He ſoon cleared the ſeas of the robbers, and is honoured with a triumph	XII	372
4204	2897	102	*Marius* engages, defeats, and cuts off a vaſt number of *Cimbrones*; purſuing them, their wives arm and fight violently; but being overcome, offer to ſurrender upon aſſurance given them that their honour ſhould be ſafe; which being denied, they firſt killed their children and then themſelves. Three days afterwards the *Teutones* fall upon the *Romans*, even in their camp; but after a long diſpute they are intirely defeated. In theſe two battles more than 100,000 *Gauls* were killed, and their king *Teutobocchus* taken priſoner: Their camp was plundered, *&c.*. For this *Marius* was a fifth time elected conſul, and allowed a triumph	XII	375
4205	2898	101	*Publicius Malleolus* having killed his mother, (this was an unheard of crime, which the law had appointed no puniſhment for) the parricide was ordered to be ſewed up in a leathern ſack, and with a thouſand execrations caſt into the *Tiber*	XII	377
4205	2898	101	*Marius* and *Catulus* engage and gain a compleat victory over the *Cimbri*, kill 120,000, and take 60,000, with two of their kings or generals, who were all ſold for ſlaves: They alſo took 33 colours, and the brazen bull that they worſhipped, for which both the conſuls had a triumph upon their return to *Rome*	XII	380
4205	2898	101	*Athenio*, the captain of the revolted ſlaves in *Sicily*, attacks the *Roman* prætor, defeats him, routs his army, takes his camp, and then beſieges and takes *Hacella*. The ſenate ſends *Aquilius* the conſul with an		

army

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			army againſt him, who reduced him to great ſtraits for want of proviſions; and being continued proconſul the next year, he engaged him and put an end to the war by firſt killing *Athenio* in ſingle combat, and then a prodigious number of his men, only 10,000 eſcaping to their camp, where they killed one another rather than ſurrender: Being reduced to 1000, one *Satyrius* capitulated with the proconſul; he promiſed them their lives: but afterwards ſent them to *Rome* to fight the wild beaſts in the ſhews in the *Circus*; but they choſe rather to kill one another. Thus ended a rebellion that had laſted four years, at the expence of near 1,000,000 of ſlaves. For this *Aquilius* had only an ovation, the ſenate not allowing triumphs for the conquering of rebels		
4205	2898	101	*Cleopatra* wickedly and falſly accuſes her own ſon *Lathyrus* with offering violence to her perſon; for which the *Alexandrians* ſet on him with an intent to kill him; but he eſcapes into a ſhip, and flies; then *Cleopatra* proclaims *Alexander* her colleague in the crown of *Egypt*, and obliged *Lathyrus* to accept of *Cyprus*	XII IX	383 116
4206	2899	100	*Nonnius* being choſe tribune, his competitor *Apuleius* ſtabbed him, and got himſelf proclaimed tribune, which *Marius* (now a 6th time conſul) confirmed, and by treachery got the great *Metellus* baniſhed, and then they governed the ſtate juſt as they pleaſed	XII	384
4206	2899	100	*Theodotus*, the ſon of *Zeno* tyrant of *Philadelphia*, having laid up an immenſe treaſure in *Ammathus*, *Jannæus* king of the *Jews* (*Alexander*) beſieges it and takes all the treaſure; but the prince coming with a great army, ſuddenly falls upon him, kills him 10,000 men, routs the reſt, and recovers the plunder, with a very conſiderable addition made thereto by *Alexander*'s baggage, which he likewiſe took and carried off	X	89
4206	2899	100	*Julius Cæſar* born, in the ſixth conſulate of *Marius*, on the 12th day of the month		

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			Quintilis, which afterwards occaſioned that month to be called *July* in honour of him	XII	390
4207	2900	99	*Glaucia* being diſappointed of being choſe conſul, kills *Memmius*, who was nominated. Then he and *Apuleius* break into open rebellion: but after much miſchief done they ſubmit to their friend *Marius*, the then conſul, who, notwithſtanding the orders of the ſenate expreſly againſt it, he let march out of the capitol with great numbers of their adherents; but the people ſeized *Glaucia*, and cut off his head; and *Marius* ſhut up *Apuleius* and many of his followers, and placed a guard over them to preſerve them from the rage of the people, as if he intended to puniſh them; but the ſenate drives away the guards, and murders *Apuleius* and the heads of his gang. The new conſuls begin their year with purifying the city, polluted with much bloodſhed in the late troubles	XII	388
4207	2900	99	By the careful and diligent management of the conſul *Antonius*, the factious *Sextius Titius* is baniſhed, and the great *Metellus* with all poſſible marks of eſteem is recalled from baniſhment, which ſo enrages *Marius*, that he retires into *Aſia* to ſtir up diſturbances	XII	391
4207	2900	99	*Alexander* king of *Jeruſalem* after a year's ſiege takes *Gaza*, and murders the people moſt cruelly, and then razed the city	X	89
4208	2901	98	The conſul *Didius* overcomes the revolted *Spaniards* of *Nether Spain*, and cuts off 20,000 in a pitched battle; then treacherouſly invited a colony of *Spaniards*, that were ſettled five years before by a *Roman* general, into his camp, and ſeparating the men, women and children, into three companies, orders every one of them to be maſſacred, not one eſcaping	XII	393
4208	2901	98	*Mucius Scævola* in *Pergamus* puniſhed very exemplarily the publicans, or *Roman* knights, for miſapplying the public money, uſing extortions, *&c.*	XII	394
4210	2903	96	*Grypus* is aſſaſſinated by *Heracleon*, and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Seleucus*; but his uncle *Seleucus* having ſeized *Antioch*, *Seleucus* goes againſt him with an army,		

and

and defeats him and kills him, takes *Antioch*, and makes himself king over all *Syria*. But *Antiochus Eusebes* (the son of the deceased *Antiochus*) having escaped, fled to *Aradus*, and was proclaimed king of *Syria*, and goes against *Seleucus*, and having cut great part of his troops to pieces, *Seleucus* shut himself up in *Mopsuestia*, a city of *Cilicia*; but using the people ill, they invest his palace and set fire to it, and so destroy him and all his attendants. *Antiochus* and *Philip*, the twin sons of *Grypus*, to revenge the death of their brother *Seleucus*, raise an army and march against *Mopsuestia*, took it by assault, put all the inhabitants to death, and razed the city. Their cousin *Eusebes* engages them at their return, upon the banks of the *Orontes*; *Antiochus* was drowned, but *Philip* retreated and disputed the kingdom with *Eusebes* a long time. *Eusebes* married *Selene*, the widow of *Grypus*, which made *Lathyrus* king of *Egypt* (whose wife she had been) angry, so that he sent to *Cnidus* for *Demetrius* the 4th son of *Grypus*, and makes him king of *Damascus*. *Philip* at last conquered *Eusebes*, and forced him to fly to the *Parthians*; so that now all *Syria* was divided between *Philip* and *Demetrius*; but *Demetrius* striving to depose *Philip*, was conquered and driven out himself, and died a prisoner in *Parthia*. The *Syrians*, quite tired out with the continual wars between the princes of the *Seleucan* family, resolved to banish all of them, and chose *Tigranes* king of *Armenia* to be their king, who governed them 18 years with great peace and humanity IX 29

4211 | 2904 | 95 *Tigranes* at the death of his father was a hostage among the *Parthians*, who set him at liberty and let him succeed his father in the kingdom of *Armenia*, upon condition of yielding up to them a good part of his kingdom for his ransom. This done he enters into a league with *Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*, against the *Romans*, agreeing, that the conquered cities and countries should be *Mithridates*'s, and the captives and plunder *Tigranes*'s. Upon this

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			Tigranes marries *Cleopatra*, daughter of *Mithridates*, then marches into *Cappadocia*, and takes all the kingdom immediately, *Ariobarzanes* their king flying to *Rome*; upon which he proclaims *Ariarathes* (the son of *Mithridates*) his brother-in-law, king of *Cappadocia*, to the satisfaction of all the people, who was soon after dispossessed by the *Romans*, and *Ariobarzanes* restored	IX	194
4211	2904	95	The *Romans* declare *Cappadocia* and *Paphlagonia* free, upon which the *Cappadocians* affirm they can't live without a king, and chuse *Ariobarzanes*, whom the *Romans* acknowledge and confirm. He was three times driven out of his kingdom, and as often restored to it by the *Romans*	IX	325
4211	2904	95	*Alexander* being both high-priest and king of the *Jews*, and having quarrelled with the sect of *Pharisees*, as he was performing his office at the great altar, was pelted and ignominiously used by that sect; which so enraged the pontiff, that ceasing from his office he was then about, he orders his soldiers to fall upon the mob, who by his command killed 6000 of them, and dispersed the rest; a while after these commotions broke out into a civil war that lasted 6 years, in which time he killed 50,000 of the rebels, and lost abundance of men himself: However, pitying the people, he promised to grant any thing reasonable that they would ask, for the sake of peace; but the *Pharisees* required him to cut his own throat: They join *Demetrius*, surnamed *Eucbærus*, who comes against *Alexander* with an army of 3000 horse, and 40,000 foot; *Alexander* is defeated, and forced to fly into the mountains with a few attendants	X	90
4213	2906	93	*Tigranes* invades *Armenia Minor*, kills king *Artanes*, routs his army, and conquers his whole kingdom in one campaign. From hence he marches among the *Asiatic Greeks*, and obliged all to acknowledge him for their sovereign where-ever he came, inriching himself with vast booties and great spoils; and then invades *Cappadocia* a second time, and plunders the country, and carries off 300,000 cap-		

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			tives; with these and other prisoners he builds and peoples a new and large city called *Tigranocerta*	IX	195
4213	2906	93	*Bocchus* king of *Mauritania* sent *Sylla* a present of 100 lions, and some *Mauritanian* hunters to fight them in the *Roman* circus; this sight vastly pleased the *Romans*, and contributed much to *Sylla*'s promotion	XII	396
4214	2907	92	*Arbaces* king of *Parthia* sends an embassy to *Sylla* as he was returning from *Cappadocia*, where he had resettled *Ariobarzanes* in his kingdom, desiring to make an alliance with the *Romans*	XII	397
4214	2907	92	*Apion* king of *Cyrene* bequeaths his kingdom (consisting of *Cyrene*, *Berenice*, *Arsinoe*, *Ptolemais* and *Apollonia*) to the *Roman* republic	IX	121
4215	2908	91	*Drusus* the tribune with great difficulty got a law passed, that a sufficient quantity of bread should be given to the poor citizens in *Rome gratis*; alledging the public treasury could afford it, being then loaded with 1,620,829 pounds weight of gold: Shortly after he was murdered	XII	399
4216	2909	90	The *Marsi*, *Peligni*, *Samnites*, *Campanians* and *Lucanians* revolt at once, and erect themselves into a separate republic, chusing consuls, prætors, and 500 senators to govern them *Corfinium* (a great and strong town of the *Peligni*) is made their capital. The proconsul *Q. Servilius*, governor of the province of *Picenum*, is cut off, his lieutenant and all the *Romans*, by the revolters. *Cn. Pompeius* comes with an army from *Rome* against them; but they put them to flight with great slaughter. The consul *Rutilius* and the *Marsi* engage, and after a long obstinate battle the *Romans* fly with the loss of 4000 men. A few days after they have another engagement, wherein the *Romans* lose 8000 men, the consul and many officers of distinction. A small time after *Pompedius Silo* (chief commander of the *Italians*) deludes *Q. Cepio* the *Roman* general, draws him into narrow defiles, and then kills him and the greatest part of his army. The confederate revolters		

had

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			had great ſucceſſes in other places: The conſul *L. Julius Cæſar*, uncle to the emperor *Julius Cæſar*, at firſt was defeated at *Samnium*, by *Vettius Cato*, which with the revolt of many of his men, ſo imboldened *Acinius*, that he braved the *Romans* at the gates of their camp, who ſallying ſuddenly, put him to the rout and killed him 6000 men, which occaſioned ſuch joy, that the ſoldiers ſaluted *Cæſar* by the name of *Imperator*, which the ſenate confirmed. *Marius* likewiſe defeated the *Maracini* under *Herrius Acinius*, and forced him to fly into the ſtrong holds, where *Sylla* attacked them, killed their general, and cut off moſt of their troops, and ſo completed the victory. *Servius Sulpicius* alſo defeated the *Peligni* in a pitched battle, and reduced their whole country; then marched to the relief of *Pompey*, who was beſieged in *Firmum* by *Afranius*, whom he killed, and the greateſt part of his men: But *Marius* was overcome by the *Marſi*, upon which he retired to *Rome*, and laid down his command. The *Umbrians* and *Hetrurians* revolt, and are defeated	XII	400
4216	2909	90	*Selene* having prevailed with many of the *Syrian* cities to join her againſt *Tigranes*, he goes againſt her with an army of 50,000 men, beſieges her in *Ptolemais*, takes it, and carries her to *Seleucia* in *Meſopotamia*, where ſhe was put to death	IX	37
4216	2909	90	*Mithridates* king of *Pontus* invades *Bithynia*, and drives out *Nicomedes*, the natural ſon of the late king juſt now deceaſed, and ſeizes the kingdom, but is driven out again by the *Roman* legates, and *Nicomedes* reinſtated, who enters *Pontus*, laying waſte whole provinces, and deſtroys all with fire and ſword. *Mithridates* complains firſt to the legates, and then to the ſenate, but without redreſs. All ſides arm, and as *Nicomedes* was going to take poſſeſſion of an advantageous poſt, *Mithridates* engages and defeats him, by cutting off almoſt his whole army, and forcing the reſt to fly; he takes all their money, baggage,		

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			proviſions, &c. He then attacks the *Roman* general *Aquilius*, kills 10,000 of his men, takes 300, and diſperſes the reſt: Soon after his admirals take the greateſt part of the 300 ſhips that guarded the paſſage of the *Euxine* ſea at *Byzantium*: The *Romans* retiring, he over-run all *Aſia* to *Ionia*, the people readily ſubmitting to him, calling him their deliverer, their god, &c.	IX	251
4216	2909	90	The conſul *Julius Cæſar* got a law paſſed, *That all the Nations of* Italy, *whoſe Alliance with* Rome *was indiſputable, ſhould enjoy the Rights of* Roman *Citizens*. (This ever after was called the *Julian* law.) As war was begun for refuſing this priviledge, it cauſed many to remain friends that would have deſerted, and ſome to return who had	XII	405
4217	2910	89	The conſul *Cn. Pompeius Strabo* (father of *Pompey the Great*) went to carry on the ſiege of *Aſculum*, and deſtroyed the whole army of *Marſi* that came to relieve it, with their general *Francus*. The tribunes got the *Julian* law amended, ordaining, *That all the Citizens of the allied Cities that were in* Italy *at the Promulgation of this law, ſhould be deemed Citizens of* Rome *if they regiſtered their Names with any of the three Prætors in* 60 *Days*. This brought great numbers, and the cenſors incorporated them into new tribes. This likewiſe took the authority from the *Roman* knights, who had moſt ſhamefully abuſed it, and ordered each tribe to chooſe 15 of their own members to adminiſter juſtice in civil matters. The conſul *Pompeius* defeated *Vettius Cato*, and put an end to the war of the *Veſtini*. The conſul *Porcius Cato*, attempting to force the camp of the *Marſi*, was killed, and the whole *Roman* army routed with great ſlaughter. But the proconſul *Coſconius* defeated and killed the famous *Samnite*, *Marius Egnatius*, and his ſucceſſor *Trebatius*, killing him 15,000 men, and reduced the countries of the *Larinates*, *Venuſians*, and *Pediculi*, to obedience	XII	405

Syria

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4217	2910	89	*Sylla* took *Stabiæ* in *Campania* by assault, then incorporates the *Roman* army that had killed their general *Postbumius* into his legions, and besieges *Pompeii*; *Cluentius*, general of the allies, coming to relieve it, he repulsed him with great loss; but soon after coming with a great reinforcement of *Gauls*, *Sylla* cut off 30,000 of them, and took *Pompeii*: He then went after *Cluentius* to *Nola*, and fought him under the walls, killed him and 20,000 *Samnites*, plundered his camp, and went into *Hirpinia*, and reduced the capital *Asculana* and the whole country; then passed into *Samnium*, where he was reduced to great distress by *Aponius*, but got away by night and conquered the enemy, and took *Bovianum* by storm. The consul *Pompeius* reduced the city of *Asculum*, punished the inhabitants with the utmost severity for the murder of a *Roman* prætor, and saved only a few chiefs to grace his triumph, and confiscated all the lands	XII	407
4217	2910	89	Q. *Oppius*, governor of *Pamphylia* is delivered into the hands of *Mithridates* by the people of *Laodicea* upon the *Lycus*: The *Lesbians* also send him *Marius Aquilius* in chains with many other *Romans* of distinction, whom, upon his arrival at *Pergamus*, he orders first to be whipt, and then hot liquid gold to be poured down his throat. All places wherever he came submitted to him, so that his wealth was so great as to keep his vast army five years without taxing his subjects	IX	254
4218	2911	88	The rebels are generally reduced, but a civil war breaks out in *Rome*, between *Sulpicius* and *Marius* against *Sylla*, now consul. *Sylla* comes from the siege of *Nola*, enters *Rome*, and kills abundance of *Marius*'s partizans, then proposes the following laws: 1. That no law should be brought before the people till it was approved of by the senate. 2. That the *Comitia* should be held by centuries, and not by tribes. 3. That no citizen who had been tribune of the people should be capable of any other magistracy. 4. That *Sulpicius*'s laws should be void; which were all agreed to. Im-		

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			peachments were drawn up againſt *Marius*, his ſon, *Sulpicius*, and many others; they were all proſecuted, declared enemies to *Rome*, and a reward ſet upon their heads. *Sulpicius* was taken and beheaded; but *Marius* being taken and carried to *Minturnæ*, the citizens help him to eſcape		
4218	2911	88	*Mithridates* king of *Pontus* beſieges *Rhodes* with a vaſt fleet and a great land army, which by the aſſiſtance of the *Romans* were defeated and the ſiege raiſed	XII	412
4218	2911	88	*Mithridates* orders all the *Italians*, men, women and children, all over *Aſia*, to be murdered, promiſing great rewards to them that did it; upon which 150,000 ſuffered death. He then went to *Rhodes*, whither the *Romans* that eſcaped fled, but was twice defeated: But *Archelaus* his general goes to *Athens*, takes it, puts all the *Romans* and their friends to death; and ſo went on, till *Mithridates* was maſter of all *Aſia*, *Greece*, and the adjacent iſlands, except *Rhodes*	VII	360
4219	2912	87	*Cinna* (one of the preſent *Roman* conſuls) cites *Sylla* the late conſul to anſwer for his conduct: *Sylla* retires to the eaſt; *Cinna* orders the new citizens to come armed into the forum; *Octavius* the other conſul orders the old citizens to do the like; a battle enſues; and much blood is ſpilt; at laſt the new citizens are drove out of the city, and the conſul *Cinna* and ſix tribunes. The ſenate depoſe *Cinna*, and chooſe *L. Cornelius Merula* in his room. *Cinna* raiſes a great army, and the revolted *Italians* join him in vaſt numbers. He ſends for *Marius*, to whom abundance of ſlaves, *&c.* reſort: They beſiege *Rome*; *Marius* takes all the maritime places; *Oſtia* he took by treachery, pillaged it, put moſt of the people to the ſword, built a bridge over the *Tiber*, and cut off the city's communication with the ſea, and blocked up *Rome* on the ſide of the *Janiculum*	IX	255
4219	2912	87	*Athens* ſides with *Mithridates* againſt the *Romans*, is beſieged, and holds out long, but at laſt is taken by ſtorm, by *Sylla* the *Roman* general, when the ſlaughter	XII	413

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			was ſo mercileſs, that the very chanels of the ſtreets ran down with blood, &c.	VII	11
4219	2912	87	*Rome* by its inteſtine diſturbances is brought to a moſt deplorable condition, the plague deſtroying great numbers, famine more, but the ſword moſt; for when the gates were opened to let *Cinna* and *Marius* in, all manner of butcheries and cruelties were committed, particularly by a band of ſlaves that conſtantly attended *Marius*, which he called *Bardi.ans*; but *Cinna* in the night-time ordered them all to be cut off. *Cinna*, *Marius*, and *Sertorius* conclude to murder all the ſenators, &c. who had oppoſed them, which for five days they executed, killing moſt of them and ſticking their heads upon poles, and, their mangled bodies being dragged into the forum, were left there to be devoured by dogs	XII	429
4220	2913	86	*Cinna*, without the choice of the people, declares himſelf and *Marius* a ſeventh time conſuls for the year enſuing. *Sylla* writes to *Rome*, acquaints the ſenate of his victories, &c. and threatens to be revenged of the conſuls and their adherents, for the perſonal injuries done him, his wife and family; upon which *Marius* gave himſelf up to exceſſive drinking, and ſo killed himſelf: *Cinna* aſſociated with him in the government young *Marius*, (but not in the conſulſhip) who put all the ſenators he could find to the ſword. *Valerius Flaccus* (one of their creatures) was nominated to the conſulſhip, who to ingratiate himſelf to the people, publiſhed a law declaring all debtors free from their debts upon paying a crown in the pound	XII	434
4220	2913	86	*Alexander* king and high-prieſt of the *Jews* engages the rebellious *Jews*, and defeats them with great ſlaughter; the remainder fly to *Bethome*, which he beſieges, and after a year's time takes and treats the people with all manner of cruelties, crucifying 800 in one day, and cauſing their wives and children to be butchered before their faces as they hung upon the croſſes; after this he continued		

victorious,

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			victorious, and took many places and cities, and vaſt ſpoils	X	94
4220	2913	86	*Sylla* with an army but of 1500 horſe and 15,000 foot, engages *Mithridates* king of *Pontus* at *Chæronea*, with 120,000 men, and kills him 110,000, with the loſs only of 12 men. Soon after *Dorylaus*, chief favourite of *Mithridates*, engages *Sylla* again, who in two engagements intirely overthrew *Dorylaus*, and a mighty army cut to pieces	IX	260
4221	2914	85	*Fimbria*, lieutenant to the conſul *Flaccus*, revolts from him, and draws the greateſt part of the army along with him; then beſieges him in *Nicomedia*, takes it by ſtorm, and puts *Flaccus* to death, and makes himſelf commander in chief, and commits all manner of cruelties. *Mithridates* ſends a great army againſt him, which he engages and entirely routs, and purſues young *Mithridates* and the other generals to *Pergamus*; he enters it ſword in hand, but the king being fled to *Pritane*, he purſues and beſieges him there, from whence he eſcapes to *Mitylene*: *Fimbria* took *Pritane* by ſtorm, and reduced moſt part of *Aſia*, ſetting large fines on them; then beſieges and takes *Old Troy* in 11 days, and puts moſt of the people to the ſword, and burns the temple of *Minerva*, with many of the inhabitants who had fled thither for ſanctuary, levelled the walls, and reduced the city to a heap of aſhes; then racked and murdered the remainder of the people he met with	IX	262
4221	2914	85	*Sylla* and *Mithridates* have an interview, and conclude a peace, by which it was ſtipulated, that *Mithridates* ſhould relinquiſh all his conqueſts, and content himſelf with *Pontus*; that he ſhould releaſe all the priſoners and captives he had taken ſince the war, without ranſom, and pay the *Romans* 2000 talents: Thus in three years time *Sylla* drove him out of *Greece*, *Macedon*, *Ionia*, and the province of *Aſia*, and killed above 160,000 of his beſt troops, without loſing 1000 of his own. After this *Sylla* rebuilt *Troy*, and declared the *Chians*, *Rhodians*, *Lycians*, *Magneſians*,		

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			and *Trojans*, free people and the friends of *Rome*; but all the other cities he fined heavily, condemning them to pay 20,000 talents in one year, and quartering his soldiers upon them	IX	266
4221	2914	85	*Cinna* declares himself a third time consul, and chose *Papirius Carbo* for his collegue; all the other offices were filled with their creatures, and the whole government of *Rome* subverted. All the friends of *Sylla* were murdered, and their estates confiscated; which occasioned most of the men of honour and fortune to fly from *Rome* to *Sylla* for protection	XII	437
4221	2914	85	*Sylla* and *Mithridates* having concluded a peace, *Sylla* goes against *Fimbria*, the lieutenant under the late consul *Flaccus*, and summons him at *Thyatira* in *Lydia* to surrender up his troops, upon which many revolt from *Fimbria* to *Sylla*: *Fimbria* hires a slave to murder *Sylla*, which is discovered. *Sylla* marches his troops against *Fimbria*, who retires into *Pergamus* and stabs himself	XII	438
4222	2915	84	*Cinna* and *Papirius Carbo* declare themselves consuls again: *Cinna* marries his daughter *Cornelia* to the famous *Julius Cæsar*. *Sylla* marches towards *Rome* with great threatnings; *Cinna* goes against him; the soldiers mutiny and kill him. *Carbo* now reigned alone, and raised 200,000 men to keep *Sylla* out of *Italy*. *Sylla* harangues his army, who take a new oath to him, and promise to commit no devastations in *Italy*: They are first met and joined by *Metellus Pius* and his men. *Sylla* sends offers of peace to the consul *Narbo*, who uses his messengers ill; upon which a battle ensues, wherein *Narbo* has 6000 killed, and then abundance desert the consul and join *Sylla*. *Pompey* raises an army and does the same. *Scipio* the other consul coming against *Sylla*, *Sylla* desires peace; a truce is agreed on, during which *Sylla* draws off his men, then takes the consul and his son prisoners, but sets them at liberty, with a guard to escort them safe to their friends. The consul *Scipio* raises a new army and goes against *Pompey*, but		

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			is a second time deserted, and his men go over to *Pompey*, who joined *Sylla*	XII	439
4222	2915	84	*Ptolemy Alexander* tired with his mother *Cleopatra*'s usage, retires from *Alexandria* to live privately: She coaxes him to return, with a design to murder him; but he being informed of it, murders her; and the *Alexandrians* expel him; whereupon *Lathyrus* comes from *Cyprus*, and becomes king over the whole dominions of *Egypt* by himself	IX	120
4223	2916	83	The temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* at *Rome* burnt, and with it the *Sibyline* books, which two years afterwards *Sylla* ordered, to be restored, by collecting the fragments and copies, *&c.* and thereout to make new books, which was the work of the quindecemvirs, five members being added to the former ten	XII	458
4224	2917	82	The consul *Narbo* and *C. Marius* rob all the temples at *Rome* of their gold and ornaments, to raise money to pay their troops. *Carinas* for the consuls engages *Metellus Pius*, and is defeated with great loss: This so exasperates young *Marius*, one of this year's consuls, that he sends orders to *Junius Brutus* the prætor in *Rome* to murder all the friends of *Sylla*, which was immediately executed, among whom was *Carbo* the consul's brother, *Pompey*'s father in-law, and *Mucius Scævola* pontifex maximus; upon which *Sylla* advancing towards *Rome*, is met by the consul *Marius* at *Setia* upon the banks of the *Liris*, where they engage a long time, but at last *Marius* being deserted by seven cohorts at once, is intirely overthrown and routed with a dreadful slaughter, *Sylla* then marches to *Rome*, which opens its gates to him. His generals gained continual victories over the consular armies, which by slaughter and desertion was greatly decreased. *Telesinus* a noble *Samnite*, raises a great army and joins all the scattered forces of the consuls, and marches to *Rome* with an intent to massacre all the inhabitants and raze the		

city

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			city; *Sylla* goes and engages him, but is defeated with great loſs: But *Craſſus*, another *Roman* general, defeated the *Samnites*, and killed *Teleſinus*, and took *Carinas*, *Brutus*, and *Cenſorinus*, (who were ſoon after beheaded) and routed the reſt; 3000 of them come to *Sylla* to beg for their lives; he orders them to kill of their countrymen ſo many as refuſed to join them; they kill vaſt numbers, and then 6000 of them he carries to *Rome*, puts them into the circus, and while he was haranguing the ſenate, orders all to be killed there. *Marius* kills himſelf, and all the *Samnites* and *Præneſtines* able to bear arms are put to the ſword that were in the city of *Præneſte*, and the city plundered: This ſo terrified the inhabitants of *Norba*, that they ſet fire to their houſes, and periſhed in the flames. The civil war now ended, *Sylla* put governours into all the *Italian* provinces, and kept ſmall armies in ſeveral places to keep them in awe: Then he aſſembled the *Comitium* at *Rome*, and told them that he would put every perſon to the ſword that had bore arms againſt him, proſcribed 40 ſenators and 1600 knights, with ſevere penalties againſt any that concealed or aſſiſted them: *Catiline* was the executioner of his vengeance, who ſlew a great many even before they knew they were proſcribed. All ranks and degrees were murdered in vaſt numbers in *Rome*, and in the adjacent parts; ſome cities were diſmantled, others exceſſively taxed, ſome demoliſhed, and all the citizens proſcribed, *&c.* Thus he became maſter of *Rome*, and all its provinces except *Spain*; after which he got himſelf proclaimed continual dictator	XII	443
4224	2917	82	*Muræna* the *Roman* general having broke the peace with *Mithridates*, and taken many towns, *&c.* *Mithridates* engages him, overthrows him, and drives him into *Phrygia*: But *Sylla* being now dictator, orders *Muræna* to return home, and ſent *M. Thermas* to be prætor in *Aſia*, and *Gabinius* to ſettle all things with *Mithridates*	IX	270

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4224	2917	82	*Alexander*, late king of *Egypt*, after divers defeats, dies, and leaves a ſon named alſo *Alexander*	IX	121
4224	2917	82	*Thebes* (a great city in the *Upper Egypt*) refuſing to ſubmit to *Lathyrus*, he beſieged it, and after three years took it, and gave it to be plundered by the ſoldiers, who ſo deſtroyed it that it never after was famous	IX	124
4225	2918	81	*Sylla* makes great changes in the laws of *Rome*, and reſtores the patrician power very much, and gives the right of citizenſhip to 10,000 ſlaves, and calls them *Cornelians*; and gave his legionaries the lands of the *Municipia*, and colonies that had declared againſt him, and then orders himſelf a triumph for his conqueſts in *Aſia*, *Greece*, and *Pontus*, which laſted two days; on the firſt, 15,000 pounds weight of gold, and 115,000 of ſilver, brought from *Greece* and *Aſia*, were carried before him; and on the ſecond, 13,000 of gold and 7000 of ſilver, which young *Marius* had ſaved out of the fire of the capitol, *&c.*	XII	460
4225	2918	81	*Sylla* ſends *Pompey* (who had reduced all *Sicily*) againſt *Domitius*, who had ſtirred up *Hiarbas* (king of part of *Numidia*) againſt *Sylla* in *Aſia*: they come to an engagement; *Domitius* has 17,000 men killed on the ſpot; *Pompey* purſues him to his camp, which he forces, kills *Domitius*, and takes *Hiarbas* priſoner, and thereby recovered all the revolted cities of *Africa* *Sylla* orders *Pompey* to diſband his troops and come to *Rome*, which he does, and is received with the higheſt honour, and ſurnamed *the Great*	XII	461
4226	2919	80	*Sylla* (though dictator) names himſelf and *Q Cecilius Metellus* for conſuls, and are choſe, upon which he treats all the city of *Rome* for many days with great profuſion. *Pompey* requires a triumph, and after much oppoſition from *Sylla*, has it. *Sylla* reduces *Nola* in *Campania*, and *Volaterræ* in *Hetruria*, the two only cities that held out againſt him	XII	462
4227	2920	79	*Cicero* pleads for the firſt time in favour of *Roſcius*, and having uſed too much freedom againſt *Sylla*, retires to *Athens* to compleat his ſtudies	XII	463

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4227	2920	79	*Alexander*, king and high-prieſt of the *Jews*, dies in his camp before *Ragaba*, which he was then beſieging, and left the kingdom to his queen *Alexandra*, and upon her death to which of his two ſons ſhe ſhould chooſe	X	95
4227	2920	79	*Sylla*, after having deſtroyed above 100,000 *Roman* citizens, 90 ſenators, and proſcribed or murdered 2600 *Roman* knights, and buried numberleſs multitudes of the allies in the ruins of their cities, aſſembles the people, mounts the roſtra, and making a ſpeech to them, concludes with, Romans, *I reſign my Office, diveſt myſelf of the unlimited Power you have conferred upon me, and am ready to anſwer in a private Capacity whatever can be alledged againſt me*; then diſmiſſed his lictors, came down from the roſtra, and went to his own houſe in the rank of a private man, and ſo continued to his death	XII	465
4228	2921	78	The quarrels between the conſuls threatening *Rome* with another civil war, *Sylla* retires to his country houſe, and gives himſelf up to all manner of debaucheries, which threw him into a violent diſeaſe, that bred an impoſthume in his bowels, which produced vaſt quantities of vermin, that in a ſmall time determined his life: His burial was honoured with all the pomp and public reſpect poſſible	XII	467
4228	2921	78	Towards the end of the conſular year, *Lepidus* comes with a great army againſt *Rome* to force them to chuſe him a ſecond time, but is repulſed by his collegue and *Pompey*, and obliged to ſave himſelf by a ſhameful flight into *Hetruria*: *M. Junius Brutus* eſpouſing his cauſe, *Pompey* marches againſt him into *Ciſalpine Gaul*, beſieges and takes *Mutina*, forcing him and all his army to ſurrender at diſcretion: *Pompey* ordered *Brutus* to be beheaded, but uſed the troops with great humanity. *Lepidus* having recruited his army, went a ſecond time to *Rome*, but was again forced to retire, firſt into *Hetruria*, and then into *Sardinia*, where he ſoon died, and his rebellion with him	XII	470
4229	2922	77	*Alexandra* (queen of the *Jews* having reſtored the *Phariſees* to that power from		

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			which her husband had reduced them, they used it so exorbitantly as to compel her to reverse all the former decrees made against them, and to persecute the *Sadducees* with great cruelty	X	97
4230	2923	76	*Julius Cæsar* appears for the first time at the bar, and impeaches *Cn. Cornelius Dolabella*, formerly prætor of *Macedonia*, by which he gained great reputation, tho' the accused was excused	XII	480
4230	2923	76	*Ptolemy Lathyrus* king of *Egypt* dies, and is succeeded by his only legitimate child, *Cleopatra Berenice*. *Sylla* being now perpetual dictator of *Rome*, sends *Alexander*, the son of *Ptolemy Alexander* late king of *Egypt*, to take possession of the crown of *Egypt*: The *Alexandrians* persuade him to marry *Cleopatra*, that now reigned, which he does, but orders her to be murdered 19 days afterwards; then reigned very cruelly for 15 years, at the end of which time the *Alexandrians* expel him the kingdom; upon which he went to *Tyre*, and died a few months after	IX	125
4231	2924	75	The consul *Aurelius Cotta* consents to abolish one of *Sylla*'s laws, and to admit the tribunes to be advanced to superior offices	XII	485
4231	2924	75	*Sertorius* having for many years supported the *Marian* faction in *Spain*, and advanced *Lusitania* into a commonwealth, and continually harrassed and defeated *Metellus*, *Hirtuleius*, one of his lieutenants, is attacked by *Metellus*, who defeats and kills him 20,000 men. *Sertorius* engages and defeats *Pompey*; a small time after he defeated him again, and killed 6000 of his men, and soon after reduced both *Pompey* and *Metellus* to the utmost straits. *Mithridates* king of *Pontus* sends *Sertorius* 5000 talents, and 40 ships completely armed; and *Sertorius* sends him a body of troops, under the command of *Marcus Marius*	XII	485
4231	2924	75	*Mithridates* and his son-in-law *Tigranes* join; *Tigranes* besieges *Cappadocia*, and *Mithridates Paphlagonia*, with 120,000 foot, 16,000 horse, and 100 chariots armed with scythes. *Paphlagonia* submits; then he goes into *Bithynia*	IX	271

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4232	2925	74	*M. Antonius* the *Roman* admiral going againſt the *Cretan* pirates, is defeated, and ſees many of his ſhips taken, and his men hung upon the enemies maſts: which ſo affects him, that he dies of grief ſoon after	XII	490
4232	2925	74	*Mithridates* advances with two large armies, and a fleet of 400 ſhips of 30 oars, and abundance of ſmaller veſſels: the one under *Diophantus Matharus* marches into *Cappadocia*; the other, conſiſting of 150,000 foot, 12000 hôrſe, and 100 armed chariots, *Mithridates* commanded in perſon; and a third army commanded by *Marius* and *Eumachus*, near *Heraclea* in *Pontus*; *Lucullus* commanded *Cotta* to keep the fleet in the harbour of *Chalcedon*; *Cotta* ſends his legate *Rutilius* to watch *Mithridates*'s motions, whom *Marius* and *Eumachus* meet, who ſlew him, and cut his army in pieces; *Mithridates* ſerves ſeveral other officers in the ſame manner, and orders his admiral to ſail into the harbour of *Chalcedon*, where he burnt ſome and ſunk others, and took the remainder of the *Roman* fleet without oppoſition; 8000 ſailors are killed, and 4500 taken priſoners, and 5300 land forces, all *Italians*. *Lucullus* following *Mithridates* to the ſiege of *Cyzicum*, kills 10,000 of his men, and takes 13,000; *Lucullus* a while after cuts off a large detachment of *Pontines*, and got the maſtery of a mountain, whereby he cut off all communication by land from *Mithridates*; this cauſed both a famine and a plague in his army. They endeavoured to break up the ſiege and retire; but *Lucullus* falls upon them as they were paſſing the river *Rhyndacus*, took 600 horſe, and all the beaſts of burthen, 15,000 men, and put the reſt to the ſword He alſo took *Ariſtonicus*, the king's admiral, and a large ſum of money. The king breaks up the ſiege, and embarks in the night. *Marius* goes by land with 30,000 men for *Lampſacus*; *Lucullus* follows, engages, and kills him 20,000 men. Upon *Lucullus*'s return to *Cyzicum*, the people pay him the higheſt honours, and inſtitute		

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			ſports, and call them *Lucullea*; he declared the city free, and the ſenate gave them the ſame privileges with *Rome*. *Mithridates* is ſaid to loſe 300,000 men by this ſiege. *Lucullus* comes up with the king's fleet of 50 ſhips, and 10,000 land forces on board, and takes 32, and puts moſt of the land forces to the ſword: The next day *Marius*, *Alexander*, and *Dionyſius*, three generals, are taken in a cave, and carried to *Lucullus*; *Marius* he ordered to be put to death. The king encamps near to *Lucullus*: but his detachments being ſeveral times defeated, at laſt his whole army run away without being attacked, and leaves only a ſmall guard to go with the king to his ſon-in-law *Tigranes*. In his paſſage he ſends *Bacchides* to *Pharnacia*, to put his ſiſters, wives, and concubines to death which was done accordingly. All the governors of towns, *&c.* in *Pontus* ſubmit to *Lucullus*. *Heraclea*, a chief city of *Pontus*, having vigorouſly ſtood a two years ſiege, was at laſt betrayed by their governor *Conacorix*, who delivered up one of the gates in the night: The *Romans* under *Cotta* and *Triarius* murder moſt of the people, and plunder the town, with its temple, *&c.* and then reduced it to aſhes. Thus was all *Pontus* ſubdued, and made a *Roman* province. Then *Lucullus* went againſt *Armenia Minor*, who all ſubmit	IX	272
4232	2925	74	*Perperna* cabals againſt *Sertorius* in *Spain*, and ſtrives by all means to bring him into diſgrace with the people, and at laſt treacherouſly murdered him. *Perperna* commands the army of *Sertorius*, is defeated and taken priſoner by *Pompey*, and by him put to death, which put an end to the war in *Spain*	XII	493
4233	2926	73	The *Italian* ſlaves, under one *Spartacus* a gladiator, make an inſurrection; they firſt defeat the *Capuan* militia, then the *Roman* prætor *Claudius Pulcher* with 30,000 men, and then overthrew the prætor *Varinus*	XII	495
4234	2927	72	*Crixus* one of the chiefs of the *Gauliſh* ſlaves, ſeparates from *Spartacus*, and is cut to pieces with his whole army in *Apulia*, by		

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			the conſul *Gellius*; upon which *Spartacus* falls upon the other conſul *Lentulus*, and gave him a total overthrow; and then marched againſt *Gellius*, and defeated him. *Spartacus* ſacrificed all the *Roman* priſoners round *Crixus*'s funeral pile		
4234	2927	72	*Tigranes* engages *Lucullus*, and is entirely defeated: But *Mithridates* recovers a great part of *Pontus*, and overthrew *Fabius* the *Roman* governor of that province, but was ſoon after defeated by *Triarius*, another *Roman* general	IX	288
4235	2928	71	*Mithridates* and *Triarius* engage again; the *Romans* are defeated with great ſlaughter; but the king being greatly wounded by a *Roman*, who was one of his own men, occaſioned a retreat to be ſounded, which gave the remaining *Romans* an opportunity to eſcape, having loſt 7000 men, 150 centurions, 24 tribunes: After the king was recovered from his wound, he ordered all the *Romans* in his army to be formed into one body, and when they were retired to their tents, he ordered every man of them to be cut in pieces	IX	290
4235	2928	71	The *Roman* ſenate appoints *Licinius Craſſus* general of the forces ſent againſt the rebel-ſlaves: He diſpatches *Mummius* his lieutenant with two legions to watch their motions; but he, offering *Spartacus* battle, is put to flight at the firſt onſet. *Craſſus* ſoon after falls in with 10,000 of the rebels, who were laying the country waſte, fell upon and cut them all to pieces. *Spartacus* poſted himſelf in a peninſula near *Rhegium*, where *Craſſus* ſhut him in with a ditch from one ſea to the other, 300 furlongs long, 15 foot broad, and 15 foot deep; but *Spartacus* one ſnowy night filled up part of it, and forced his way through the enemy's army, and again encamped in the open country. Part of the ſlaves quarrel with their leader, and ſeparate: *Craſſus* attacks them, and kills 12,300. Soon after *Craſſus* engages *Spartacus*, kills him and 40,000 rebels. A party of them retired under the conduct of one *Publipot* into *Lucania*, where *Pompey* intirely defeated them, and ſo put an end to this rebellion	XII	495

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4236	2929	70	*Pompey* and *Craſſus* are made this year's conſuls at *Rome*. *Pompey* refuſes to diſband the troops brought out of *Spain*, till he has a triumph; and *Craſſus* would not part with the command of his army. till *Pompey* laid down his arms, affirming that *Pompey* aim'd at the ſovereignty, and, like *Sylla*, to govern by a ſtanding army; but with great difficulty they are both prevailed upon to diſband their armies, and are ſeemingly reconciled; but each of them ſtrove to make themſelves friends; *Pompey* by popularity, reinſtating the tribunes in their former power, and reſtoring the power of judging civil cauſes by the *Roman* knights. *Craſſus*, though naturally covetous, entertained the people with prodigious profuſion at 10,000 tables, and gave corn to the populace ſufficient to maintain their families three whole months, he being the richeſt man in all *Rome*, being worth 7000 talents, or 1,356,250 *l. Sterling*. This year the cenſorſhip was again revived, and the number of the *Roman* citizens fit to bear arms was found to be 450,000	XII	497
4236	2929	70	Queen *Alexandra* dies, and her ſon *Hyrcanus*, then high prieſt of the *Jews*, is proclaimed king of the *Jews* by the *Phariſees*; but his brother *Ariſtobulus* oppoſes him; they come to a battle, *Hyrcan* is defeated and flies to *Jeruſalem*, whither *Ariſtobulus* follows him, and obliges him to ſurrender the crown and prieſthood to him, which he did, after a reign of three months, and by the artifice of *Antipater*, the father of *Herod*, was perſuaded to fly to *Aretas* king of *Arabia* for ſafety and protection	X	102
4237	2930	69	*Aretas* king of *Arabia* comes with an army to reſtore *Hyrcan* in *Judea*; *Ariſtobulus* engages him, is defeated, and flies to *Jeruſalem*, whither *Aretas*, &c. follows him, and beſieges him in the precinct of the temple	X	66
4238	2931	68	The *Cretans* ſend 23 of their chief members to *Rome* to appeale the ſenate; but *P. Lentulus Spinther* oppoſes them, and *Metellus* is ſent againſt them, who intirely		

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			overthrew *Laſthenes*, and beſieged *Cydonia*, the metropolis of the iſland, which the governor *Panares* ſurrendered: Then *Metellus* went to *Cneſſus*, whither *Laſthenes* was flown, which after ſetting on fire, *Laſthenes* withdrew; ſo that *Metellus* conquered the whole iſland of *Crete* in one campaign	VII	387
4239	2932	67	The *Cretans* and *Cilician* pirates, upon account of *Metellus*'s ſeverity, ſend a deputation to *Pompey*, and offer to ſubmit to him, (who was veſted with an abſolute power for three years, by the ſenate, to act and do whatever he thought advantageous for the commonwealth:) He receives their hoſtages, and promiſes them an advantageous peace, and declares *Metellus* had no right of acting within his proconſulate; this cauſed a ſort of civil war between the *Roman* generals and troops: but *Metellus* taking *Lappa* (a ſtrong city of *Crete*) put all the *Cretans* and *Cilicians* to the ſword he found in it: Having abſolutely conquered the iſland, and *Laſthenes* and *Panares* laid down their arms, all the inhabitants ſubmitted to the yoke: *Metellus* changed the form of government, obliged them to live by the *Roman* laws, impoſed an annual tribute on the whole iſland, and made it a *Roman* province At his return to *Rome*, *Metellus* was honoured with a triumph, and the ſurname of *Creticus*	VII	383
4239	2932	67	At the inſtigation of *Gabinius* the *Roman* tribune the people impower *Pompey* to equip 500 ſhips, raiſe 120,000 foot and 5000 horſe, and to chuſe twenty ſenators for his lieutenants: He had alſo two quæſtors, and 6000 *Attic* talents paid him before he left *Rome*. In four months time he quite cleared the ſeas of the pirates, taking and ſinking 1300 of their ſhips, cutting 10,000 of their men to pieces, and taking 120 towns and caſtles on the ſea coaſts from them, ſetting an incredible number of captives free, and taking 20,000 priſoners, whom he ſent to repeople the deſerted cities of *Mallus*, *Adana*, *Epiphania*, and *Soli* in *Cilicia*: Theſe ſucceſſes occaſioned the paſſing the		

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			Manilian law at *Rome*, whereby *Pompey* was made abſolute governor of all the armies, fleets, and provinces, belonging to *Rome*	XII	502
4239	2932	67	*Lucullus* is depoſed, and the *Roman* conſul *Glabrio* ſent to command in his ſtead, during which time *Mithridates* and *Tigranes* recovered the greateſt part of *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia Minor*	IX	292
4240	2933	66	*Pompey* having made peace with the *Cilician* pirates, offers the ſame to *Mithridates*, upon condition of his laying down his arms, and ſurrendering him up the deſerters: This being refuſed, and both armies encamped on two hills oppoſite to one another, *Pompey* cuts a ditch 150 furlongs in circuit at the foot of the king's hill, which extremely ſtraitened the king's army, forcing them to live upon their dead horſes, which periſhed for want of forage: He reſolves to break through the *Roman* fortifications; and firſt he put all the ſick and diſabled to the ſword, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands, and then in the night forces his way into the open country, and marches towards *Armenia Major*, where *Tigranes* waited for him: *Pompey* purſues him with his whole army, overtakes and kills 40,000 of his men, with the loſs of about thirty *Roman* ſoldiers and two centurions. *Mithridates*, forſaken by all his attendants, flies with his wife *Hyſſicratia*, his daughter *Dripetine*, and one officer; meets a body of mercenaries that were coming to join him, to the number of 3000, who eſcort him to the caſtle of *Sinoriæ*, on the borders of the two *Armenias*, where his treaſures were; he rewarded them very liberally, took 6000 talents, and retired into *Armenia*, from whence he ſends to *Tigranes*; but he being about clapping up a peace with the *Romans*, put his embaſſadors in irons. *Pompey* built a city called *Nicopolis* in the field of battle, which he beſtowed upon his old and diſabled ſoldiers; and, many reſorting to it from all parts, it ſoon became noted	IX	293

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4241	2934	65	*Catiline*, at the head of a great number of extravagant debauchees, conspires the death of the consuls, and the seizing the government of *Rome* by the murder of the senate; but giving the signal at a wrong time, it proved abortive	XII	504
4241	2934	65	*Julius Cæsar* is this year made ædile at *Rome*; He courts the people by all acts of popularity possible; he finishes the *Appian* way almost wholly at his own expence, and entertained the people with 320 couple of gladiators, and the *Megalesian* games, running himself 251,875 *l. sterl.* in debt	XII	505
4241	2934	65	*Aristobulus* sends ambassadors to *Scaurus*, one of *Pompey*'s generals, and offers him 400 talents for his assistance: *Scaurus* writes to *Aretas*, ordering him to raise the siege of *Jerusalem*, upon pain of being declared an enemy to *Rome*. *Aretas* immediately decamps, and returns homewards; *Aristobulus* pursues and overtakes him at *Papyrion*, overthrew him, killed 7000 of his men, and quite dispersed the rest. *Pompey* being come to *Damascus*, embassadors are sent to him from *Judea*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*, with great presents: *Aristobulus* sent him a golden vine, with fruit on it, upon a square mount, with deer, lions, *&c.* about it, all of most exquisite workmanship, valued at 5000 talents, which *Pompey* set up in the temple of *Jupiter* at *Rome*: *Pompey* orders the two brothers to appear personally before him at *Damascus*	X	108
4242	2935	64	*Aristobulus* and his brother *Hyrcan* appear at *Damascus* before *Pompey*, who after hearing each side, defers the umpirage till he should come into *Judea* himself, intending first to subdue *Aretas* king of *Arabia*. *Aristobulus* goes away in a huff, and raises an army: *Pompey* goes after him, and at *Corea* sends for *Aristobulus*; who going to him, and after several conferences, *Pompey* demands all his fortresses, *&c.* *Aristobulus*, to get his liberty, consents; but as soon as he got from him, flies to *Jerusalem*, whither *Pompey* follows him: *Aristobulus* comes out, offers him a large sum of money, and prostrate		

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			at his feet begs for peace: *Pompey* ſends *Gabinius* with his troops to receive the money, but the gariſon ſhuts the gates, and refuſes their conſent: *Ariſtobulus* is clapt in chains, and the city beſieged. *Hyrcan*'s party opens the city to him, but the others retire within the precincts of the temple; but falling into a ſuperſtitious obſervation of the ſabbath, were attacked on that day, and the place taken, with the ſlaughter of 12,000, by the *Romans*, and abundance murdered themſelves, the prieſts all the while continuing their ſacrifices. *Pompey* puts multitudes of the captives to death, who had eſpouſed *Ariſtobulus*'s cauſe, while others deſtroyed themſelves by ſetting fire to their houſes, and leaping from precipices, *&c.* Thus the whole kingdom of *Judea* was at once ſubdued by the *Romans*	X	109
4242	2935	64	*Mithridates* ſues to *Pompey* for peace, but is anſwered, he muſt come in perſon; which he refuſing, enters *Pontus*, and takes ſeveral places from *Pompey*; but *Caſtor*, whom he had made governor of *Phanagorium*, having killed *Trypho*, the king's favourite, to avoid the king's anger, ſtirs up the inhabitants to revolt; but the king having four ſons there, they maintained the caſtle againſt *Caſtor*, who beſieged, and took, it and them, with their ſiſter *Cleopatra*, and ſent them all to the *Romans*. *Mithridates* ſends eunuchs ambaſſadors to the *Parthians*, with the offer of his daughters to ſuch princes as would aſſiſt him; but their guard murders them, and delivers up the girls to the *Romans*, as well as themſelves: Soon after *Pharnaces* his ſon was proclaimed king by the ſoldiers, *&c.* who grew weary of his ſevere government, upon which he poiſoned himſelf, and ſuch of his daughters and concubines as remained with him; the women died, but he ſurvived, and was forced to ſtab himſelf to get rid of his life, at the *Panticapæum* in the *Cimmerian Boſporus*, in the 64th year of his reign; during which time he ſubdued 24 nations, and could ſpeak all their languages fluently; he was an excellent ſcholar,		

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			and wrote many books of phyſick, and as great a ſtateſman and general as the age he lived in afforded. *&c*	IX	300
4243	2935	63	*Pompey* beſtows the kingdom of *Boſporus* upon *Pharnaces*, ſon of *Mithridates* late king of *Pontus*, and honours him with the title of friend and ally of *Rome*; upon which he orders all his governors, *&c.* in *Pontus* to ſubmit to *Pompey*, and deliver all the treaſure to him In the city of *Talaura* *Pompey* found 2000 onyx cups ſet in gold, and a vaſt number of rich ſaddles ſet with jewels, *&c.* the ſtatues of *Minerva*, *Mars*, and *Apollo*, of pure gold, *&c.* *Pompey* having reduced *Pontus* into a *Roman* province, goes to *Epheſus*, and in a fleet of 700 ſhips ſails for *Italy*; and coming to *Brundiſium*, to take off all ſuſpicion, diſbands his army. His triumph (which laſted two days) was attended with 124 captives of diſtinction; he would not ſuffer any of them to be put to death, but ſent moſt of them back to their reſpective countries, detaining only thoſe of royal extraction; delivered 20,000 talents into the publick treaſury, notwithſtanding he had diſtributed 16,000 talents among the officers of his army, and given every ſoldier 50 ſeſtercums	IX	305
4243	2935	63	*Cicero*, the now conſul, acquaints the ſenate of *Catiline*'s conſpiracy to his face; upon which it is enacted, that the conſuls ſhould take care that the republic ſuffered no detriment, by an antient form, that inveſted them with abſolute power to raiſe men and money for war, *&c.* *Catiline* prompts *Cethegus*, *Lentulus*, *&c.* to ſet the city on fire; goes into *Hetruria*, takes upon him the command of an army, is declared an enemy to *Rome* by the ſenate, and his companions ſeized and executed	XII	509
4243	2935	63	*Hyrcan* is reſtored to his pontifical dignity at *Jeruſalem*, with the ſecular title of prince tributary to *Rome*, but forbid to reſume the diadem, or royal ſtile, or to extend his dominions beyond the old borders of *Judea* *Pompey*, to mortify the *Jews*, orders the moſt holy places in the temple to be opened to him and his atten-		

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			dants, where he viewed the golden table, candleſticks, cenſers, lamps, &c. the ſpices and rich perfumes, &c. and 200 talents in the treaſury, all which he left untouched, and ordered the prieſts to purify it and go on with their uſual worſhip: Then he commanded the walls of *Jeruſalem* to be pulled down, and left *Scaurus* with a ſufficient force governor of it, and returned with *Ariſtobulus*, his two ſons and two daughters captive; but *Alexander*, one of the ſons, made his eſcape	X	115
4244	2937	62	*Alexander* (ſon of *Ariſtobulus*, the depoſed king and high-prieſt of the *Jews*) is defeated by the *Roman* general, with the loſs of 3000 men killed, and many taken priſoners, who afterwards followed and beſieged him in *Alexandrion*, where he ſurrenderes up all the fortreſſes he had ſeized, which the *Romans* demoliſhed, and then divided the *Jewiſh* ſtate into five diſtricts, and appointed ſeparate courts of judicature at *Jeruſalem*, *Gadara*, *Amath*, *Jericho*, and *Sephoris*, changing the government from monarchical into ariſtocratical	X	119
4244	2937	62	The proconſul *Antonius* pretends to be ſick, and reſigns the command of his army to *Petræus*, his lieutenant, who engages *Catiline*, kills him and 3000 of his troops, and ſo quaſhed the rebellion, by puniſhing the guilty heads wherever they were taken	XII	516
4244	2937	62	*Julius Cæſar* is made *Pontifex Maximus*, and divorces his wife *Pompeia*, for her amorous intrigues with *P. Clodius*, a debauched young patrician	XII	518
4245	2938	61	*Ptolemy Auletes* (or the flute-player) the natural ſon of *Ptolemy Lathyrus*, ſucceeds in the throne of *Egypt*, by the choice of the *Alexandrians*: He was the moſt effeminate king that ever had been in *Egypt*: He purchaſed an alliance with *Rome* at the price of 6000 talents, or 1,162,500 pounds *ſterling*, but was ſoon after drove out of the kingdom by the *Alexandrians*, who ſet up his daughter *Berenice*, who marrying *Seleucus* king of *Syria*, ſoon after cauſed him to be ſtrangled and married *Archelaus*, high prieſt of *Comana* in *Pontus*	IX	129

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4246	2939	60	*Cæſar* being appointed governor of *Further Spain*, compriſing *Luſitania* and *Bætica*, *viz. Portugal* and *Andaluſia*, was ſtopped by ſome of his creditors; *Craſſus* pays ſome, and becomes ſurety to others for 830 talents, or 160,812 pounds *ſterling*. When he arrived in *Spain*, he ſubdued ſeveral nations that had never yet been ſubject to *Rome*, and returned home, bringing with him ſufficient to diſcharge all his debts, amounting to 1,600,000 *l. ſterling*. *Pompey* and *Craſſus* being at variance, he undertakes to reconcile them, and propoſes all things to be managed by them three, called the firſt great triumvirate	XII	523
4247	2940	59	C. *Julius Cæſar* being choſe conſul, propoſes to divide the lands belonging to the ſtate in *Campania* among ſuch poor *Roman* citizens as had three children or more: The ſenate oppoſed it to the utmoſt, but the people paſs it tumultuouſly	XII	526
4248	2941	58	C. *Julius Cæſar* gets himſelf the government of *Tranſalpine* and *Ciſalpine Gaul* for five years, with the command of four legions, contrary to all law, *&c.*	XII	528
4248	2941	58	*Clodius* being advanced to the tribuneſhip at *Rome*, uſed all his power againſt *Cicero*, who had accuſed him about *Cæſar*'s wife, and got him baniſhed, burnt his fine palaces at *Rome*, and his country houſes, and confiſcated all his eſtate	XII	532
4248	2941	58	*Cæſar* engages the *Helvetians*, who had burnt down their own towns and houſes with a reſolution to enter *Gaul*, cuts off 130,000 of them, and the reſt ſubmit: *Cæſar* obliges them to lay down their arms, and ſends them back into their own country. Soon after he engaged *Arioviſtus*, intirely defeated him by cutting off moſt of his troops; himſelf eſcaped with difficulty croſs the *Rhine*, but his two wives and one of his daughters periſhed; and another of his daughters, and a great many *Germans* of diſtinction were taken priſoners	XII	534
4249	2942	57	*Cicero* is recalled from baniſhment with all the demonſtrations of joy poſſible, and re-		

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			ceived with the greateſt reſpect at *Rome*, where he has his palace rebuilt at the public expence, &c.	XII	537
4249	2942	57	The ſeveral nations of *Belgium* conſpire againſt the *Romans*: *Cæſar* marches againſt them, the *Rhemi* ſubmit, but the reſt appoint *Galba* king of the *Sueſſones* their commander, being 150,000. *Cæſar* attacks them as they are croſſing the *Axona*, now the *Aiſne*, and made ſuch a dreadful ſlaughter of them, that they reſolved to diſperſe and return home. Several places ſubmitted; but the *Nervii* (a very fierce people) fell upon *Cæſar*'s army, and killed abundance of them; but at laſt, *Cæſar* having deſtroyed almoſt all of the young men, the old men, women, and children ſurrendered. Then going againſt the *Aduatici*, they pretended to give up their arms and ſubmit; but having concealed a third part of them, attacked the *Romans* in the night, for which *Cæſar* the next day broke down the city gates, put many to the ſword, and ſold the reſt (to the number of 53,000) for ſlaves. This brought the ſubmiſſions of ſeveral nations beyond the *Rhine*, and vaſt ſpoil and treaſure to *Cæſar*.		
4249	2942	57	*Ariſtobulus* and his ſon *Antigonus* eſcape out of priſon at *Rome*, and return into *Judea*, who with 8000 men that he had collected, ſets about building the caſtle of *Alexandrion*; but the *Romans* engage, defeat, and kill 5000 of his men, and force him to fly with 1000 into the ruinated caſtle of *Macheron*, where after two days ſtout reſiſtance, they take him by aſſault, and ſend him and his ſon priſoners to *Rome*, where he remained to his death, but the reſt of his family was ſet at liberty	XII	537
4250	2943	56	*Alexander* ſon of *Ariſtobulus* raiſes a large army and comes again into *Judea*, and conquers all before him; but being at laſt engaged by *Gabinius* the *Roman* general, near mount *Tabor*, is intirely defeated with the loſs of 10,000 men killed on the ſpot, and the reſt diſperſed	X	111

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4250	2943	56	*Gabinius* governor of *Syria* undertakes to reſtore *Ptolemy Auletes* to the throne of *Egypt* for 10,000 talents, or 1,937,500 *l. ſterling*, one half to be paid down, which is agreed to. Accordingly, he ſends *Mark Antony*, who marches into *Egypt* and takes *Peluſium*, and *Gabinius* marches into the heart of the country, and is met by *Archelaus*, the huſband of *Berenice*; they engage, the *Egyptians* are all cut off, and *Archelaus* taken, who is ſet at liberty for a large ranſom, and being ſeveral times defeated, is at laſt beſieged in *Alexandria*, where after defending the place to the laſt extremity, he marches out, and engages the *Romans*, who killed him and routed his army, and ſo re-eſtabliſh *Auletes* again upon the throne of *Egypt*, who firſt puts his daughter *Berenice* to death, for accepting the throne from the *Alexandrians*, and then deſtroyed moſt of the great men for driving him away, confiſcating their goods to raiſe money to pay *Gabinius*, *&c.*	IX	138
4250	2943	56	*Galba*, one of *Cæſar*'s lieutenants, being attacked at *Octodurus* by a great body of *Gauls*, he defeats and kills 10,000 of them. *Cæſar* having appointed *Brutus* his admiral, ſends him againſt the *Veneti*, who engages their fleet, and obtains a compleat victory; whereupon the *Veneti* ſubmit, but *Cæſar* puts the chiefs to the ſword and ſells the reſt for ſlaves. *Craſſus* goes againſt part of the *Aquitani*, and kills 30,000 in one battle, and ſo reduced all *Aquitain*	XII	540
4251	2944	55	*Cæſar* attacks the *Uſipites* and *Tenctheri*, of whom he cut off almoſt 400,000; then ordered a bridge to be built over the *Rhine*, entered *Germany*, plundered and ſacked the *Sicambri*, and frightened the *Suevi*, and returned in 18 days to *Gaul* again, and broke down the bridge	XII	542
4251	2944	55	*Cæſar* prepares to invade *Britain*; the *Britons* ſend ambaſſadors into *Gaul* to him, offering to ſubmit and give hoſtages: He marches into *Picardy*, and from thence ſails into *Britain*, lands, is oppoſed, and defeats the *Britons*: They ſue for peace, and deliver hoſtages. A ſtorm		

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			ſhatters his ſhips; the *Britons* fall on his ſeventh legion: he comes to their aſſiſtance, and intirely overthrows the *Britons* with great ſlaughter ſeveral times, and then returns to *Gaul*. The ſenate order a ſupplication, or general thankſgiving, for 20 days, for *Cæſar*'s ſucceſs in *Britain*	XVIII	259
4251	2944	55	The *Trebonian* law (ſo called from *Trebonius*, the tribune of the people) paſſed at *Rome*, whereby *Cæſar* had the command of *Gaul*, &c. given him for five years; *Craſſus Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Macedon*; and *Pompey* the two *Spains* for the ſame time, abſolutely, ſo that no power could reach them for that time) with full power to raiſe men, money, &c.	XII	544
4251	2944	55	*Ateius* (one of the tribunes of the *Roman* people) ſtrove with all his might to hinder *Craſſus* the conſul, and one of the triumvir's, going into *Aſia*; but being oppoſed, went ſo far as even to arreſt his perſon; but eight of his collegues delivered *Craſſus* from the officer who had ſeized him; *Pompey* conducted him out of *Rome* with a ſtrong guard; but *Ateius* coming to the city gate through which he was to paſs, threw perfumes into a fire he had cauſed to be kindled there, and curſed *Craſſus* with a thouſand imprecations, and invokings of the infernal gods. *Craſſus* leaves *Rome*, and coming into *Syria* (the province aſſigned him) marches to *Jeruſalem* to ſeize all the treaſures that *Pompey* had left untouched: *Eleazar*, one of the prieſts, in order to ſatisfy his avaricious temper, diſcovers to him a golden raſter, weighing 3000 *Hebrew*, or 750 common pounds; but though he had ſolemnly ſwore he would meddle with nothing elſe, as ſoon as he had got that, he plundered the treaſury of 2000 talents, and the temple of all elſe that was valuable, to the amount of 8000 talents more. From hence he went into *Parthia*, though then in alliance and peace with *Rome*; he beſieges *Nicephorium*, which *Dio* the governor offered to ſurrender: but when *Craſſus* ſent a party to take poſſeſſion, *Dio* ſurrounded and cut them all		

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			to pieces. *Crassus* takes the city by assault, sold the inhabitants for slaves, and confiscated their goods	X	507
4252	2945	51	*Cæsar* lands a second time in *Britain*, without opposition, the people being frighted at his great number of ships, pretending they had not sent the hostages agreed upon: He marches against and defeats the *Britons*; a storm destroys and shatters a great part of his fleet; the *Britons* often attack him, but are always defeated with great loss Having ravaged the country he returned to *Gaul*	XVIII	266
4252	2945	54	*Julia* (the daughter of *Julius Cæsar*, and wife of *Pompey*) dies, who while living behaved with so extraordinary a prudence, as to keep her father and husband from coming to an open rupture, which soon after broke out between them, and was so highly honoured and esteemed by all ranks of people, that she was buried in the field of *Mars*, an honour allowed only to great heroes, and never to any woman before	XII	546
4252	2945	54	The *Gauls* make a general insurrection: *Cæsar*, upon account of a famine that then was, being forced to divide his army, and place them in different parts in small parties, several of them are cut off, but at last he reduced them again to obedience, having a reinforcement of two legions from *Pompey*	XII	546
4252	2945	54	*Crassus* spends much of his time in improving, by all scandalous methods, the annual income of his province, by robbing the temples, extorting extravagant sums from the people, *&c.* and by neglecting military discipline his soldiers became effeminate. *Orodes* the *Parthian* king sends embassadors to *Crassus*, complaining of his usage, and desires his reasons for it; but *Crassus* answering very haughtily, is at length attacked at *Carrhæ*, by *Surenas* the *Parthian* general, his son is killed, himself defeated, and his army routed with great slaughter, and his camp taken and plundered; and pursuing *Crassus*, takes him by a treacherous proposal of conferring about a peace, kills him and his attendants, and cuts off his head, and brings it to *Orodes*, who ordered		

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			his mouth to be filled with melted gold, thereby reproaching his avariciouſneſs. In this battle 20,000 *Romans* were killed, and 10,000, taken priſoners	X	510
4253	29 4	53	*Pompey* poſtponed the election of new conſuls for ſeven months, and his creature *Lucius* the tribune propoſed to the people to make *Pompey* dictator; but *Cato*, &c. oppoſing it ſtrongly, *Domitius Calvinus* and *Valerius Meſſala* were choſe conſuls for the remaining five months; but corruption was ſo notoriouſly ſettled at *Rome*, that the candidates for the curule offices brought their money openly, and the heads of the faction employed force, ſo that many maſſacres happened in the inſtalling them in their offices	XII	548
4253	2946	53	*Orodes* king of *Parthia* having made peace with *Artabazes* king of *Armenia*, and becoming jealous of the growing power of his general *Surenas*, who had lately defeated the *Romans* and killed *Craſſus*, orders him to be put to death	X	527
4254	2947	52	*Orſaces*, general of *Orodes* king of *Parthia*, enters *Syria*, and conquers all the country from *Euphrates* to *Antioch*, and beſieged it: *Cicero* meets a large party of *Parthian* horſe, and cuts them all off to a man; this forces them to raiſe the ſiege, and *Cicero* falls upon them and cuts off great numbers, and their general *Orſaces*, as they were making their retreat	X	528
4254	2947	52	*Caſſius* the *Roman* general beſieges *Tarichæa* (a city on the ſouth ſhore of the lake *Genneſareth*) where *Pitolaus* with the remains of *Ariſtobulus*'s party were: he takes and carries off 30,000 *Jews* priſoners, and *Pitolaus* he puts to death	X	123
4254	2947	52	*Pompey* and his faction create great diſturbances and do much miſchief, and he is declared ſole conſul at *Rome*, a thing never known before; and new troops, with 1000 talents to pay them, are allowed him: But he having married *Cornelia*, the daughter of an eminent ſenator, Q. *Cæcilius Metellus*, aſſociates him with him in the conſulſhip, which greatly pleaſed the patrician ſenators	XII	550

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4254	2947	52	*Cæsar*, after having reduced the revolted *Gauls* in *Transalpine Gaul*, sends vast sums of money to be distributed among his partizans in *Rome*, and the populace, paying the debts of some, lending money without interest to others, and obliging and caressing all, he himself staying in *Insubria*, during which the *Gauls* revolt again, and though winter goes against them, besieges *Noviodunum*; prince *Vercingetorix*, the *Gallish* generalissimo, comes to its relief; *Cæsar* defeats him, takes the town, and marches to *Avaricum* and takes it by storm, and out of 40,000 *Gallish* troops, kills all but 800. The *Ædui* revolt, and kill all the *Italians* in their capital, seize *Noviodunum*, and in it *Cæsar*'s military chest, baggage and provisions, and then set fire to the town; in return, *Cæsar* besieges *Alesia*, in which was *Vercingetorix*, with 80,000 men, 160,000 *Gauls* come to his relief, who engaged 3 times, but were as often defeated with great loss; the city, being compelled by famine, surrenders at discretion; and so he reduced the *Gauls* once more, for which 20 days thanksgiving to the gods were ordered at *Rome*	XII	557
4255	2948	51	The *Parthians* return and besiege *Antioch* a second time, but are obliged to raise the siege, to suppress a rebellion raised by one of their own noblemen	X	529
4255	2948	51	Several of the *Gallish* communities revolt, which *Cæsar* continually defeats, and reduces *Uxellodunum*, a strong place, holding out a long siege against *Caninius*, one of his generals. *Cæsar* goes himself, reduces the place, and cuts off the right hands of all able to bear arms; and having now reduced all *Gaul* from the *Pyrenees* and *Alps* to the *Rhine*, turns it into a *Roman* province He is said to have taken 800 cities, and subdued 300 different nations, and defeated 3,000,000 of men, 1,000,000 killed, and 1,000,000 taken prisoners, in his several expeditions against the *Gauls*	XII	555
4255	2948	51	*Ptolemy Auletes*, king of *Egypt*, dies, and makes the *Romans* executors of his will, by which he bequeathed his crown to his		

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			eldeſt ſon and eldeſt daughter, ordering them to intermarry: *Pompey* is appointed guardian; but *Photinus* the eunuch, and *Achillas*, general of all the forces, depoſe *Cleopatra*, with intent to reign abſolutely, the young king being but 13 years old: She retires into *Syria* and *Paleſtine*, raiſes a great army and heads it herſelf, being about 17 years of age	IX	142
4256	2949	50	*Scribonius Curio*, a great enemy to *Cæſar*, is by *Pompey* ſet at the head of the tribunes; the moſt debauched and extravagant patrician in *Rome*, who, tho' but young, had contracted debts to the amount of 600,000 great ſeſterces, or 4,843,750 *l. ſterling*. A cenſus is made by which 320,000 citizens fit to bear arms are found in *Rome*, which is ended with a luſtrum: This is the laſt cenſus under the republic	XII	556
4256	2949	50	*Cæſar* for 1500 talents, or 310,625 *l. ſterl.* buys over the conſul *Æmilius Paulus*, and the tribune *Curio* for great ſums	XII	557
4257	2950	49	The *Roman* ſenate makes an order, declaring *Cæſar* an enemy if he did not reſign his office of proconſul, at a ſhort limited time; and ordering the conſuls, *&c.* to provide for the public ſafety. Both ſides arm powerfully againſt each other and the commonwealth, *Pompey* reigning with the abſolute uncontroulable power of a king, under the name of generaliſſimo, and his friends nominated to all the poſts of honour and profit in *Rome* and all its provinces	XII	560
4257	2950	49	*Mark Antony*, *Caſſius Longinus*, and *Curio*, 3 of the tribunes, are driven out of *Rome* for ſpeaking in *Cæſar*'s favour; they fly to his camp in the diſguiſe of ſlaves. Upon their arrival *Cæſar* ſhews them to the legion he had with him, exaggerating their and his ill uſage, *&c.* begs their defence and protection, which they all promiſe; upon which he croſſes the *Rubicon* into *Italy*, and ſeizes *Ariminum*, and orders all his army in *Gaul* to come to him there	XII	562
4257	2950	49	*Rome* and all its inhabitants are in the utmoſt conſternation at *Cæſar*'s taking *Ariminum*. *Pompey* retires to *Capua*, and declares all ſhould be treated as traitors that		

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did not attend him: Upon which the conſuls, ſenators, and magiſtrates left *Rome* to wait on *Pompey*. *Cæſar* takes all places where he arrives, with little reſiſtance, pardons all the ſenators he takes, and uſes great mildneſs to all degrees of people. *Pompey* quits *Capua*, and retires to *Brunduſium*, whither *Cæſar* followed and beſieged him; from whence *Pompey* and his army eſcapes by ſtratagem on board his fleet, and left *Cæſar* maſter of all *Italy* from the *Alps* to the ſea; then ſends *Curio* with three legions into *Sicily*, which *Cato* abandoned as ſoon as *Curio* landed, and ordered *Valerius* his lieutenant to go into *Sardinia*, where the inhabitants join him, and drive away *Aurelius Cotta*, who commanded there for the ſenate, and ſubmit to *Cæſar*, who ſent for all the ſenators he could come at to come to him at *Rome*, particularly *Cicero*, but could not prevail on him to come. To ſo many as came he propoſed to ſend a deputation to *Pompey*, and to ſettle all things amicably, as hitherto no blood was ſpilt; but none of the ſenators would take upon them the meſſage. *Cæſar* goes to the public treaſury, breaks open the doors, and takes out ('tis ſaid) 300,000 pounds weight of gold: With this money he raiſed troops all over *Italy*, and ſent governors to all the provinces ſubject to *Rome*: This occaſioned a general war in all parts of the known world, *Pompey* having done the ſame. *Cæſar* goes into *Spain*, where many declare for him: But violent rains and the melting ſnow ſo overflowed the two rivers between which his army lay, that his bridges were broken down, and his communication cut off from thoſe towns that ſupplied his army, ſo that a famine raged among them, a buſhel of wheat being ſold for 50 *Roman* denarii, or 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *ſterl.* Upon this *Cicero* and many ſenators at *Rome* haſten to join *Pompey*. However, *Cæſar* (by the help of boats and great labour) got ſuccours, and forced *Afranius* and *Petreius* out of *Hither Spain*, without a battle, and obliged them to diſband their troops, and ſwear never to

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			make war on *Cæsar*. One legion in *Further Spain* deserted from *Varro*, *Pompey*'s governor in *Further Spain*, which obliged him to surrender his other legion, and all his money. *Cæsar*, now master of all *Spain*, appoints *Cassius Longinus* governor of both provinces, with four legions to defend them, and returns to *Marscilles*, which surrendered; he grants them their lives and liberties, but strips them of all their arms and their ships; and then returned to *Rome*, when *M. Æmilius Lepidus* names him dictator, which he accepts, without abusing his power: He grants to all the *Gauls* beyond the *Po* the rights of *Roman* citizens, and got himself and *Servilius Isauricus* declared consuls	XII	562
4257	2950	49	*Cæsar* releases *Aristobulus*, the captive king and high-priest of the *Jews*, out of prison, and sends him with two legions into *Palestine*, to keep *Syria* in awe; but *Pompey*'s party find means to destroy him by poison. *Alexander* his son coming with some troops to his father's assistance, *Q. Metellus Scipio*, *Pompey*'s governor in *Syria*, takes and beheads him	X	124
4258	2951	48	*Cæsar* confirms *Hyrcan* in the *Jewish* high-priesthood, and makes *Antipater* procurator or lieutenant of *Judæa*, and citizen of *Rome*; and adds abundance of favourable privileges to the *Jews*, and that they might be publickly known, causes his grant to be engraved on tables of brass, and hung up in the temples of *Tyre*, *Sydon*, *Askalon*, and the capitol at *Rome*	X	126
4258	2951	48	*Cleopatra* causes herself to be conveyed to *Cæsar*, in *Alexandria*, where enamoured with her beauty, he espouses her cause, has a son by her called *Cæsarion*, afterwards obliges her to marry her younger brother *Ptolemy*, a lad of 11 years old, by which means she reigned absolutely over *Egypt*	IX	145
4258	2951	48	*Cæsar* goes in quest of *Pompey*, and is reinforced by all nations and people. *Pompey* had likewise a vast army and fleet. *Pompey* and 200 senators reside at *Thessalonica*, where they assemble and give orders as if at *Rome*, from whence al		

the great men flew to him, calling him the *Good Cauſe*, and *Cæſar* and his adherents the *Abettors of Tyranny*. *Cæſar* firſt goes to *Oricum* (a ſtrong city in *Epirus*) which ſurrenders as ſoon as he approaches: Then he marches to *Apollonia*, on the confines of *Macedon*, another important place, which does the like: From hence he goes to *Dyrrhachium*, another ſtrong town in *Macedon*, the magazine for *Pompey*'s arms and proviſions. In the mean time *Cæſar* is informed a ſquadron of *Pompey*'s fleet had attacked his fleet, taken 30 of them, and burnt them with the men in them. *Cæſar* ſends *Vibullus Rufus*, a friend of *Pompey*'s, whom he had taken priſoner, to propoſe the diſbanding both their armies in three days, to renew their former friendſhip, with ſolemn oaths, and return to *Italy*. *Pompey* refuſes: *Cæſar* again ſends *Vatinius* to treat with him; but while he was treating with *Labienus*, *Pompey*'s men attacked and wounded them. *Gabinius* and his men endeavouring to go through *Illyricum* to join *Cæſar*, is killed by the *Illyrians*, who had declared for *Pompey*, and all his army to a man cut off. Soon after, *Cæſar* being ſtrongly reinforced, beſieges *Pompey* and his army, and reduces them to great ſtraights for want of forage. *Pompey* gains advantages ſeveral times in ſkirmiſhes, ſo that *Cæſar* is obliged to decamp, and retire to *Apollonia*, where he paid his men, and left the wounded, and then marches into *Macedon*, is joined by *Domitius* with three legions; then goes into *Theſſaly*, which all ſubmits to him: *Pompey* follows him, and at laſt, by the importunity of his commanders, contrary to his own inclinations, comes to a general battle in the plains of *Pharſalia*, near *Thebes*; *Pompey*'s people were ſo confident of victory as to lay in their claims for their reſpective offices in the ſtate, *&c.* depending upon their numbers, being 45,000 foot, 7000 horſe, well armed, and a great number of dartmen and ſlingers. *Cæſar* had but 20,000 foot and 1000 horſe: They engage, and *Cæſar* entirely defeats them

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			with great ſlaughter, and *Pompey* gets away in diſguiſe.		
4258	2951	48	In the battle of *Pharſalia* *Cæſar* is ſaid to loſe but 200, thirty whereof were centurions, which he buried with great ſolemnity. *Pompey* had 25,000 ſlain, ten of which were ſenators, and forty *Roman* knights, and 24000 were taken priſoners, eight eagles and 180 enſigns. *Cæſar* ordered all the citizens immediately to be ſet at liberty, and then purſues after *Pompey* to *Lariſſa*, and from thence to *Tempe* in *Theſſaly*, from thence to *Mitylene*, where he took into his ſhip his wife *Cornelia* and his ſon *Sextus*, and ſails to *Attalia* in *Pamphylia*, and from thence goes to *Egypt*, where he is ſlain, and his head cut off and embalmed. *Cæſar* purſuing him, upon his arrival at *Alexandria* *Pompey*'s head is preſented to him, which he cauſed to be buried with great pomp in the temple of *Nemeſis*, the goddeſs of revenge, in the ſuburbs of *Alexandria*. *Cæſar* demanding the money that *Auletes* owed him, *Photinus* the young king's miniſter put him off with delays, and ſtirs up the mob againſt him, who had now only 3200 foot and 800 horſe; whereupon *Cæſar* is forced to take ſhelter in the king's palace, ſummons *Cleopatra* and her brother *Ptolemy* to come before him, that he might determine the difference between them, and orders them to diſband their armies. *Cleopatra* cauſes herſelf to be carried privately to him, and ſo enamoured him that he declared on her ſide, ſends for *Ptolemy*, preſſes him to make up all difference with his ſiſter; *Ptolemy* runs into the ſtreet, takes the diadem off his head, tears it to pieces, and throws it on the ground, and complains to the people of being ill uſed, who all riſe againſt *Cæſar*; but *Cæſar* appeaſed them with fair words, and bringing *Ptolemy* and *Cleopatra* out before the people, cauſed *Auletes*'s will to be read, and declared they ſhould reign jointly; and then alſo declared that *Ptolemy* the younger ſon and *Arſione* the youngeſt daughter ſhould reign jointly in *Cyprus*; but *Photinus* the chief miniſter uſes all his ſkill and power	XII	574

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			among the people, and *Achillas* the general beſieged *Cæſar* with 20,000 men in *Alexandria*, and murdered one and abuſed another embaſſador *Cæſar* ſent to him. *Cæſar* was forced to burn what ſhips were in the port, ſome of which when on fire run aſhore, and ſet fire to the famous library that at an immenſe expence was collected by ſeveral kings, to the amount of 400,000 volumes. *Cæſar* detects *Photinus* in correſponding with *Achillas*, and puts him to death; upon which the eunuch *Ganymedes* conveys young *Arſinoe* to the army, who proclaim her queen, and putting their general *Achillas* to death, *Ganymedes* ſucceeds him in that office: *Cæſar* defeats him in two ſea engagements, with great loſs: The *Alexandrians* demand their king, and offer to ceaſe all hoſtilities; *Cæſar* complies, but the young king ſtrives to intercept *Cæſar*'s proviſions; this occaſioned a third ſea-fight, wherein the *Romans* came off victorious		
4258	2951	48	*Mithridates*, *Antipater*, and *Hyrcanus* jointly come to the aſſiſtance of *Cæſar*: They take *Peluſium*, and advanced towards *Alexandria*, and are engaged by the *Egyptians*, whom they totally rout. *Cæſar* goes out of the city, and joins *Mithridates* and *Antipater*: *Ptolemy* with his whole army engages them, has 20,000 cut to pieces, 12,000 taken priſoners, and the king himſelf was drowned in the *Nile*, after three years and eight months reign: Upon this *Cæſar* returns to *Alexandria*, proclaims *Cleopatra* queen, and obliges her to marry her younger brother, a lad eleven years old	IX	143
4258	2951	48	Upon *Pompey*'s death, the ſenate and people of *Rome* declare *Cæſar* conſul for five years, dictator for one year, tribune of the people and head of that college for life, with power to make peace and war at pleaſure, to levy what ſums he thought fit, *&c.*	IX	152
4258	2951	48	*Pharnaces*, (king of the *Cimmerian Boſporus*, ſon of *Mithridates the Great*), taking advantage of the civil war between *Pompey* and *Cæſar*, ſeizes a great part of his father's dominions. *Cæſar* ſends *Domi-*	XIII	1

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			tius againſt him; he engages *Domitius* the *Roman* general, defeats him, and cuts off moſt of his army; but *Cæſar* himſelf marching againſt him, he deſires peace, ſends him a crown of gold, offers him his daughter, and to ſubmit to any thing he ſhould require. *Cæſar* ordered him to retire from *Pontus* immediately, releaſe all his priſoners, and to reſtore the *Romans* all their goods he had ſeized: He promiſed, but delayed; *Cæſar* attacks and defeats him, cuts off or takes moſt of his army, and that ſo expeditiouſly as to make him uſe this memorable ſentence, *I came, I ſaw, I conquered*, in a letter to *Anitius* at *Rome*. After this he made *Mithridates Pergamenus* king of *Boſporus* inſtead of *Pharnaces*	IX	308
4259	2952	47	*Pharnaces* having raiſed ſome recruits, is engaged by *Aſander*, whom he had made governor in *Boſporus*, and who had ſeized the crown while he was in *Pontus*, and is ſlain, and his army cut to pieces, after he had reigned in *Boſporus* 15 years, which *Pompey* gave him. Upon his death *Pontus* was again reduced to the form of a *Roman* province	IX	311
4259	2952	47	*Cicero*, upon *Cæſar*'s return to *Italy*, goes to make his court and ſubmiſſion to him, for having eſpouſed *Pompey*'s cauſe: *Cæſar* meets him with the higheſt reſpect, civility, and good-nature; the like he did to all the other great men who came to ſee him; and coming to *Rome*, he reſtored peace and tranquillity; but thoſe particular perſons who ſtill remained in arms againſt him, he confiſcated their goods and ſold their eſtates	XIII	3
4259	2952	47	*Cæſar* again choſen conſul, goes into *Africa*, where *Pompey*'s party were ſtill very numerous. He ſummons *Conſidius*, commander of *Adrumetum*, to ſurrender, who kills his meſſenger, and goes out againſt him, *Cæſar*, being but ill provided with troops, decamps; *Conſidius* purſues and harraſſes him, till he got to *Leptis*, where part of his troops from *Sicily* were come, from whence he ſent orders for the reſt to come; but in the mean time is greatly diſtreſſed for want of forage, and frequent-		

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			ly defeated in parties; but receiving more ſuccours, he went to *Utica* to beſiege it, and was himſelf beſieged by three armies under *Juba* king of *Mauritania*, *Scipio* general of the *Roman* forces, and *Labienus* his lieutenant. *Cæſar* having offered the enemy battle, and they refuſing, he decamps and goes to *Thapſus*, whither he is followed by the three armies. *Cæſar* falls upon *Scipio* firſt, and puts him to flight; then *Labienus*, and defeats him; and then *Juba*, and routs him, killed 50,000 men, takes the three camps, and loſes but 50 of his own men. *Thapſus* ſurrendered, and all the heads of the party either laid violent hands on themſelves, or were taken priſoners, and put to death, except *Labienus*, who eſcaped. *Cato* maintained *Utica*, where he governed with a ſenate of 300 *Romans*, who upon the approach of *Cæſar* reſolve to ſubmit: *Cato* ſtabs himſelf, and *Utica* ſurrenders. All *Africa* being now *Cæſar*'s, from hence he goes into *Mauritania* and *Numidia*, reduces both kingdoms, and makes them *Roman* provinces, which he ordered to be pillaged and plundered, to prevent their revolting	XIII	12
4259	2952	47	*Herod*, ſon of *Antipater*, being made governor of *Galilee*, goes againſt and ſubdues the banditti that infeſted the country round about, killed many, and took ſome priſoners, whom he put to death, for which he is cited to anſwer to the *Sanhedrim* at *Jeruſalem*, who would have condemned him, but he made his eſcape to *Damaſcus*, and remained there under the protection of *Sextus Cæſar*, the *Roman* governor of that province	X	129
4261	2954	45	*Cæſar* returning to *Utica*, orders the rebuilding of *Carthage* and *Corinth*, (which two years after were repeopled by *Roman* colonies, ſent to ſettle in them) and ſet ſail for *Italy*; and upon his arrival at *Rome* he is received with all poſſible marks of joy and honour, and public thankſgivings are made in all the temples for 40 days for his ſucceſſes: He is decreed four triumphs, in which kings, princes, &c. went before him in chains, and veſſels of gold and		

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			ſilver, to the amount of 65,000 talents, which is more than 12,000,000 ſterl. and 1820 golden crowns, weighing 15,033 pounds. Out of theſe ſums he firſt paid his ſoldiers, then gave every private ſoldier 150 l. ſterl. 300 l. to each centurion, and 900 l. to each tribune and commander of the cavalry; and to the commonalty of *Rome* he gave ten buſhels of corn, and ten buſhels of oil, and 400 *Denarii* per man, then entertained them at 20,000 tables with 6000 murena's, and a vaſt profuſion of uncommon dainties, and repreſentations of land and ſea fights, &c. then ſets about reforming *Rome* by many good laws, and invites learned and ingenious men of all nations with great privileges and encouragements to come and ſettle at *Rome*		
4261	2954	45	*Cæcilius Baſſus*, a *Roman* knight, raiſes an army, ſeizes *Tyre*, and gives out that *Cæſar* was killed in *Africa*, and that the ſenate of *Rome* had appointed him preſident of *Syria*: But *Sextus Cæſar*, governor of the province, goes againſt him, and entirely defeats him. *Baſſus* retires to *Tyre*, is cured of his wounds, inveigles *Sextus*'s army, who kill their general for his lewd way of living, and join *Baſſus*, who by the aſſiſtance of *Alexandonius*, an *Arabian* prince, kept up by the revolt for many years	XIII	26
4261	2954	45	Young *Ptolemy* king of *Egypt*, now 14 years old, claims a ſhare in the government, according to the cuſtom of the country, with *Cleopatra* his wife and ſiſter, and for which ſhe ſoon after poiſoned him	XIII	34
4261	2954	45	The *Roman* year now conſiſting of but 12 lunar months, the pontifex maximus and his collegue intercalated once in two years a month of 22 and 23 days alternately, between the 23d and 24th of *February*; but this was often times omitted, &c. therefore *Cæſar*, by the advice and aſſiſtance of learned men, reduced the year to the form we now have it	IX	154
4261	2954	45	*Cæſar* ſets out for *Spain* againſt *Pompey*'s two ſons, who had got great footing there. He beſieges *Ategua*, the parties magazine, and having reduced it to great ſtraights, the *Roman* gariſon cuts the throats of all	XIII	36

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			the inhabitants, ſets fire to the city, and by a general ſally endeavours to break through *Cæſar*'s line; but being drove back into the town with great ſlaughter, *L. Minucius Flaccus* ſurrenders upon honourable terms. From hence *Cæſar* goes to *Burſavolis*, took it by ſurprize, and puts great numbers of the inhabitants to death. Soon after, near the city, both parties come to a general engagement where after a moſt bloody and obſtinate battle from morning till night, *Cæſar* by ſtratagem gains the victory, kills 30,000 of *Pompey*'s men, (among which were the famous generals *Labienus*, and *Attius Varius*) and 300 *Roman* knights, 17 great officers, and takes the camp, the enemies eagles and enſigns, and *Pompey*'s faſces, which he had aſſumed as governor of *Spain*, with the loſs only of 1000 killed and 500 wounded on *Cæſar*'s ſide. The elder *Pompey* fled, but was ſoon after taken, and put to death. Several engagements, ſieges, and other warlike exploits, in ſeven months reduced all *Spain*; and *Cæſar* returned to *Rome* with immenſe treaſures that he had taken from the *Pompeian* party. Soon after his arrival at *Rome* he gave himſelf and his two lieutenants each a triumph, at which great exception was taken by many, who were but to outſide ſhew his friends		
4262	2955	44	The ſenate make *Cæſar* conſul alone, and dictator for life, ſubjected all the magiſtrates, even the tribunes, to him; impowered him, alone, to levy troops, command armies, declare war, make peace, *&c.* and conferred the title of *Cæſar* and Imperator (or emperor) to him and his poſterity: He governed moſt excellently and mildly, and ſtrove by all acts of kindneſs to gain over his enemies: He increaſed the prætors to 16, and the quæſtors to 40: He made ſix new ediles, and increaſed the other magiſtrates proportionably, making the ſenate to conſiſt of 900 members	XIII	39
4262	2955	44	*Aurelius Cotta*, one of the keepers of the *Sibyline* books, declares that the *Parthians*, againſt whom *Cæſar* was going, could never be overcome but by a king; therefore	XIII	27

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			it was propoſed that *Cæſar* ſhould bear the name of dictator in *Italy*, but king every where elſe: But a conſpiracy being formed by many of the chief ſenators againſt *Cæſar*, *Artemidorus*, a rhetorician, puts into *Cæſar*'s hands an account thereof, as he was going to the ſenate-houſe; but he neglecting to read it, as ſoon as he had taken his place the conſpirators ſtab and kill him, after he had fought ſucceſsfully 56 pitched battles, and killed 1,192,000 men	XI	II	62
4262	2955	44	The death of *Cæſar* occaſioned ſuch an extraordinary ferment in the ſtate, that no one knew what to ſay or do. *Mark Antony*, *Cæſar*'s collegue in the conſulſhip, got a guard of 6000 veterans, under pretence of ſecuring his perſon from inſult, *&c. Octavianus*, *Cæſar*'s great nephew and adopted ſon, being declared his heir by *Cæſar*'s will, comes to *Rome* and claims his eſtate, where being oppoſed by *Mark Antony* the then conſul, *Octavianus* ſells his own patrimony and bribes the people; upon which *Antony* pretends to be reconciled to *Octavianus*; they quarrel and are friends ſeveral times, ſo that at laſt they both arm, and *Octavianus* enters *Rome* with a large body of men; the ſenate declare for *Octavianus*; *Antony* invades *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and beſieges *Mutina*, which the ſenate order him to raiſe; *Antony* refuſes, and is declared an enemy to his country	XIII	100
4262	2955	44	*Brutus*, *Caſſius*, and ſeveral others of the murderers of *Cæſar*, retire into *Greece*, *Aſia*, *&c.* and raiſe large armies, and keep up the *Pompeian* faction, and make themſelves maſters of thoſe provinces, which were confirmed to them by the *Roman* ſenate	XIII	132
4262	2955	44	The *Jews* renew their alliance with *Rome*: *Hyrcan* petitions *Dolabella*, one of this year's conſuls, for the diſcharge of ſome *Jews* that were impreſſed into the *Roman* ſervice: *Dolabella* ſends a letter to the governor of *Epheſus*, ordering the diſcharge of the *Jews*, and a free exerciſe of their laws and religion *Baſſus* having ſeized the governorſhip of *Syria*, was ſoon after driven out by *Caſſius*, who laid a tribute		

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			of 700 talents upon *Judea*: *Herod* soon after carried the 100 talents for his district, and his brother quickly after brought his quota, by which means they gained favour; but the others not coming with theirs, so irritated *Cassius*, that he ordered the inhabitants of *Gophna*, *Emmaus*, *Lydda*, *Thamma*, *&c.* to be sold by auction, and their governor *Malichus* to be put to death, to prevent which the high-priest purchased his life and liberty at 100 talents. Upon *Cassius*'s going against *Dolabella*, he left the government of *Cœle-Syria* to *Herod*. *Malichus* hired the high-priest's butler to poison *Antipater* as he was at dinner with his master, and seized upon the government of *Jerusalem*, but was soon after cut off by the garison of *Tyre*, as he was going to wait on *Cassius* at *Laodicea*: His brother espoused his cause, and got *Felix* with some *Roman* soldiers to join him; but *Phasael* drove him away, and *Herod* soon after coming to his assistance, they forced him to surrender *Massada* and the other fortresses, and to capitulate for his life: They upbraided *Hyrcan* as privy to all the disturbance; but his fair daughter, whom *Herod* had married, named *Mariamne*, reconciled all their differences	X	137
4263	2956	43	The consul *Pansa* goes against *Mark Antony* in *Cisalpine Gaul*; they engage; the consul is mortally wounded, and his army defeated; but *Hirtius* the other consul falls upon and defeats *Antony*, whither *Hirtius* and *Octavianus* go after him; they engage again, and *Hirtius* is killed, but *Octavianus* gained a compleat victory, and obliged *Antony* to shelter himself behind his intrenchments, and to raise the siege of *Mutina*. *Pansa*, dying of his wounds, is carried with his collegue *Hirtius* to *Rome*, and interred with great pomp. *Octavianus* demands a triumph, which the senate refuses, but grants it to *Decimus Brutus*; upon which *Octavianus* sends back a great number of officers he had taken to *Antony*, and resolves to be reconciled to him. *Brutus* goes against *Antony*, and forces him to pass the *Alps*,		

upon which the ſenate ſeizes and confiſcates all his eſtate. *Pollio* and *Plancus* join *Antony* with their armies. *Octavianus* privately agrees with *Antony*, and makes uſe of the power he was inveſted with by the ſenate for their deſtruction. After raiſing an army, he harangues them; they ſend deputies to the ſenate to chooſe him conſul; they refuſe it, and he marches his army to *Rome*, declares he comes as a friend, and is choſe conſul, and *Quintus Pædius* his collegue. *Octavianus* (who was afterwards called *Auguſtus*) was ſcarce twenty years old when he entered upon the conſulate — — — XIII 104

4263 | 2956 | 43 — *Octavianus*, now conſul, firſt gets his adoption by *Cæſar* confirmed; and his collegue *Quintus* gets a law paſſed for impeaching and trying *Cæſar*'s murderers; upon which they were all ſummoned to take their trial. *Octavianus* gets the decree againſt *Mark Antony* and *Lepidus* revoked: They go againſt *Decimus Brutus* at *Mutina*, where the greateſt part of his army revolt to *Antony* and *Lepidus*, and *Brutus* is taken and killed by one *Camillus*, a free-booter: Upon this *Antony*, *Lepidus*, and *Octavianus* meet in a ſmall iſland formed by the river *Rhenus*, now *Reno*, where they agree to divide all the *Roman* provinces between them, and are called the ſecond great triumvirate; and in order to ſupport their uſurped authority they agree to cut off all poſſeſſed of great eſtates, or were any ways friends to liberty and law. They and their armies go to *Rome*, and get their uſurped authority confirmed for five years by law, having firſt ſent and murdered many of the greateſt ſenators; then they proſcribed 300 ſenators, and upwards of 2000 knights: *Rome* was filled with blood, many mangled carcaſes, and the moſt horrid ſcenes of cruelty; then they ſeized the goods and eſtates of the victims, without any concern for their widows or orphans; and thus, and by exceſſive taxes, propoſing to make up the ſum of 200,000 talents, which falling ſhort of, they make a liſt of 1400 of the richeſt ladies in *Rome*, and taxed them all

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			alike in a great ſum: They come all in a body to the ſenate, where *Hortenſia* made ſo moving a ſpeech, that the number was reduced from 1400 to 400; but to make up the propoſed ſum they taxed above 100,000 men, as well ſtrangers as natives, prieſts as laymen; in levying whereof the ſoldiers committed unheard-of cruelties. The triumvirs having ſatiated themſelves with blood and plunder, declared to the ſenate the proſcription was at an end, and appointed *M. Æmilius Lepidus* and *Lucius Munacius Plancus* conſuls for the enſuing year; and becauſe they were going into the eaſt againſt *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, the triumvirs named conſuls, prætors, and ædiles, for ſeveral years to come	XIII	153
4264	2957	42	*Cleopatra* hearing of *Mark Antony* and *Octavianus*'s coming into *Syria* with a great army, ſets out with a great fleet, *&c.* to meet and join them; but falling ſick on the way, and having loſt abundance of her ſhips in a ſtorm, is forced to return home	IX	155
4264	2957	42	*Caſſius* ſends a body of horſe into *Cappadocia* againſt *Ariobarzanes*, for having ſided with *Cæſar* and his friends, overcomes, takes, and puts him to death, and raiſes great contributions upon his ſubjects	IX	326
4264	2957	42	*Caſſius* goes againſt the *Rhodians*, for aſſiſting the triumviri: They ſue to him for peace; he requires their fleet and city, *&c.* to be delivered up to him; they refuſe; have two engagements at ſea, and are beat both times with great loſs: Then he takes their city, puniſhes the great men with death, plunders the treaſury, temples, and city, puniſhing with death thoſe who concealed any part of their wealth, extorted from them 8000 talents, taxed the city at 500 talents, and leaves *L. Varus* there with a ſtrong gariſon to exact it	VII	362
4264	2957	42	*Brutus* beſieges *Xanthus*, the ſtrongeſt city in *Aſia*, which, after the ſlaughter of many *Romans*, he took. The *Xanthians* ſet fire to the town, and burn their own houſes and goods, and deſtroy their wives, children, and themſelves, in the flames, chooſing death rather than ſlavery	XIII	166
4264	2957	42	*Brutus* and *Caſſius*, with 19 legions and 20,000 horſe, meet *Antony* and *Octavi-*		

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			anus, with 19 legions and 13,000 horſe, in the plains of *Philippi*, the boundary of *Macedon* and *Thrace*: They engage; *Brutus* falls upon *Octavianus*, kills abundance of his men, and takes his camp, a great many enſigns, and three eagles. In return, *Antony* defeats *Caſſius*, kills many of his men, takes his camp, and entirely routs the reſt; *Caſſius* only with a few attendants retiring to the top of a hill, *Brutus* coming towards him, *Caſſius* imagining it was *Antony*, killed himſelf, and then both armies retire. The ſame day the admirals and fleets of both parties meet and engage; *Antony*'s is entirely defeated, moſt of his ſhips being taken or deſtroyed, together with a vaſt quantity of ſtores and proviſions they were bringing: This ſo ſtraitened *Antony*, that day after day he offered *Brutus* battle, which at laſt by the importunity of his men he conſented to. *Anthony* having maſſacred all the priſoners he had taken in the laſt battle, *Brutus* now orders only all the ſlaves he had priſoners to be killed: They engage, and *Brutus* is intirely defeated, and his army routed; upon which he kills himſelf	XIII	193
4264	2957	42	Upon *Mark Antony*'s coming into *Bithynia*, after the defeat of *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, the governors and heads of provinces come to make their ſubmiſſion and court to him: The *Jews* come and accuſe *Phaſael* and his brother *Herod*; but they being there likewiſe, had ſo prepared the conqueror by large gifts, that he would not hear them. When *Antony* arrived at *Epheſus*, *Hyrcan* petitions for the releaſement and lands of thoſe *Jewiſh* priſoners *Caſſius* had ſold; which *Antony* readily grants. Upon *Antony*'s coming to *Daphne*, near *Antioch*, the *Jews* again petition him againſt the two brothers, *Phaſael* and *Herod*; but *Hyrcan* appearing in their behalf, *Antony* makes them both *Tetrarchs*; but the *Jews* at *Jeruſalem* ſent a third embaſſy of a thouſand perſons to *Tyre*, who were killed, wounded, and diſperſed, *&c.*	X	139

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4264	2957	42	*Antony* and *Octavianus* having conquered their greateſt enemies, diſband part of their troops and ſeparate. *Octavianus* for *Italy*, and *Antony* for *Aſia*: in his paſſage thither *Antony* paſſed through *Greece*, and aſſiſted in the ſchools and academies, adminiſtering juſtice with great equity, and making large preſents: Leaving *Lucius Cenſorinus*, one of his lieutenants, governor of *Greece*, he went into *Aſia*, where he was met by all the kings and princes ſubject to the *Roman* power, who brought their wives and daughters with them to tempt him with their charms, who ſtrove among themſelves to render themſelves moſt agreeable to him by great preſents and compliances; *Epheſus* ſeemed moſt to hit his taſte; the women dreſſed in the habits they celebrated the feaſts of *Bacchus*, and the men and boys like fauns and ſatyrs. *Antony* cites queen *Cleopatra* to come and clear herſelf for giving aſſiſtance to *Brutus*; ſhe obeys, and appears at *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*: Her wit and beauty ſo bewitched him, that he ſpent all the winter in ſoftneſs with her in *Egypt*, neglecting all buſineſs both of the camp and court		
4265	2958	41	*Octavianus* coming into *Italy*, ſets about diſtributing the lands promiſed to the ſoldiers, which raiſed great complaints, as many were injured and beggar'd: The ſoldiers were as much diſpleaſed as the people, and ſet againſt *Octavianus*. *Fulvia*, the wife of *Antony*, with the preſent conſuls, join to raiſe the public diſcontent againſt him ſtill higher. He divorces *Clodia*, the daughter of *Fulvia*, declaring ſhe was for him ſtill a maid. The ſtate is divided into two powerful and inveterate parties; and cruel murders, *&c.* were daily committed in *Rome*, by the populace and ſoldiers. All things thus in a flame, a famine encreaſed their diſtreſs, each ſide blaming the other. *Fulvia* retires to *Præneſte*, and heads the troops and acts like a general: *Octavianus* did all in his power to harraſs and diſtreſs her and her troops, which were	XIII	213

numerous,

numerous. *Lucius*, brother and general for *Fulvia* having loſt abundance of his men by famine and a vigorous defence, ſallies out of *Peruſia*, goes to *Octavianus*, who promiſes a free pardon for all his troops provided he ſurrendered the town; *Lucius* orders his men to march out, and acknowledge the conqueror for their general; but the ſenators, &c. to the number of 300, were carried in chains to an altar, and there ſacrificed to the manes of *Julius Cæſar*, and then ordered the city to be plundered: But one *Cæſtius* ſetting fire to his own houſe, the wind being high, communicated the flames, ſo that the whole city was reduced to aſhes. Upon this *Fulvia* and her adherents flew, ſome to one place and ſome to another; and ſo ended this war, called the war of *Peruſia*. *Fulvia* retiring to *Sicyon*, died there of grief ſoon after — XIII 229

4266 | 2959 | 40 — *Antony*'s negligence occaſioned an univerſal revolt in *Aſia*, where his lieutenants were defeated ſeveral times; upon which he comes into *Greece*, and in his croſſing the *Ionian* ſea is joined by *Ahenobarbus* and his fleet; upon their arrival at *Brunduſium*, the garriſon ſhuts the gates againſt them; upon which *Antony* invites *Pompey* in *Sicily* to join him againſt *Octavianus*: He comes immediately, and they make a deſcent upon *Italy*, and take many cities. But by the mediation of *Cocceius*, *Pollio* and *Mæcenas*, all diſputes are adjuſted, and the two triumvirs make a new diſtribution of the *Roman* empire, and *Octavia* (the ſiſter of *Octavianus*) and *Antony* are married together. *Pompey* by his fleets and armies prevented corn coming from *Sicily* to *Italy*, ſo that there was a famine in *Rome*. *Antony* at laſt prevails upon *Octavianus* to make peace with *Pompey*, and to ſettle all their diſputes amicably; which being done, plenty is again reſtored to *Rome*, and many of the proſcribed, nobility come home, and are reſtored to their former dignities — XIII 231

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4266	2959	40	*Antigonus* the ſon of *Ariſtobulus*, by the aſſiſtance of *Ptolemy* and *Pacorus*, invades *Judæa*, and goes to *Jeruſalem*, where they had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, with great loſs on both ſides. *Phaſael* and *Hyrcan* are prevailed on to go to *Barzapharnes*, the general of the *Parthians*, where they are ſurpriſed by treachery, and *Herod* forced to fly into *Idumea*: The *Parthians* plunder *Herod*'s palace, the city and country round about, and *Mariſſa* (an opulent city), which they entirely deſtroyed, and then inſtalled *Antigonus* upon the *Jewiſh* throne, and *Phaſael* and *Hyrcan* are ſoon after brought to him in chains; *Hyrcan*'s ears were cut off, which diſqualified him for the office of high prieſt, and *Phaſael* killed himſelf. *Herod* went to *Rome*, where by the ſenate he is made king of *Judæa*, and *Antony* having ordered *Ventidius* to aſſiſt him, he went to the relief of *Maſſada*, now beſieged by *Antigonus*; in his way he took *Joppa*, and made *Antigonus* raiſe the ſiege of *Maſſada*; from whence he marched to *Jeruſalem*	X	140
4267	2960	39	While *Herod* was gone to wait on *Ventidius* the *Roman* general at *Samoſata*, his brother *Joſeph* was defeated and killed by *Antigonus*, and *Galilee* taken. *Herod* upon his return engages *Antigonus*, and defeats him with very great ſlaughter, and recovered *Galilee*, &c. Then he went to *Samaria*, to conſummate his marriage with *Mariamne*, whom he had betrothed four years before	X	151
4267	2960	39	*Pompey* and *Octavianus* quarrelling, renew their hoſtilities againſt each other. *Menas*, governor of *Corſica* and *Sardinia* for *Pompey*, and alſo admiral of his fleet, being diſguſted with his maſter, goes over to *Octavianus* with three legions, the whole fleet, and ſurrenders the two iſlands: *Octavianus* entertains him with great reſpect, and makes him commander of his whole fleet. *Pompey* ſends *Menocrates* to ravage the coaſt of *Italy*, which he doing, is met by *Calviſius* and *Menas*; a bloody engagement enſues; *Menas* wounds, boards *Menocrates*'s galley, and takes it;		

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			Menocrates jumps into the ſea, and is drowned; *Demochares* takes the command, took ſeveral of *Calviſius*'s galleys, and drove moſt of the reſt on the rocks, where they were loſt. *Octavianus* going to *Meſſana*, is attacked, and moſt of his ſhips ſunk or daſhed to pieces, and a violent ſtorm the next day deſtroyed a great part of the remainder	XIII	240
4267	2960	39	*Antony* having reſtored the *Rhodians* to their antient rights and privileges, which *Caſſius* had taken from them, beſtows alſo upon them the iſlands of *Andros*, *Naxos*, *Tenos*, and the city of *Myndus*: But the *Rhodians* tyrannizing over them very extraordinarily, *Antony* is forced to take their ſovereignty over them away	VII	363
4267	2960	39	*Cleopatra* going as far as *Tarſus*, to meet and inchant *Antony*, ſtrove with all the temptations of luxury, preſents, and complaiſance, to gain him; which ſhe did ſo effectually, that no requeſt of her's, however diſhonourable, was denied; nor any complaint, however juſt, againſt her, heard ſo as to be redreſſed: So bewitched was he to her charms, that, inſtead of putting his troops into winter-quarters, he marched over hills, rocks, *&c.* to the loſs of 60,000 of his men, by the length and ſeverities of the march, in the depth of winter, to go to her	IX	156
4268	2961	38	*Antony* and *Octavianus*, by the mediation of *Octavia*, ſettle all their differences, and mutually aſſiſt each other, and by their own authority continue themſelves five years longer in the triumvirate; and *Julia*, *Octavianus*'s daughter, is betrothed to *Antyllus*, *Antony*'s ſon. *Octavianus* having again got a large fleet under the command of *Agrippa* (*Menas* having left him and returned to *Pompey*, they ſet out in *July*, but a violent ſtorm ariſing, deſtroyed many of their ſhips; but ſoon after repairing his damages, they land in *Sicily*: Several ſkirmiſhes happen by land and ſea, with various ſucceſs; but at laſt a general action at ſea happening, *Pompey* is entirely defeated, loſing 333 ſail of large ſhips, making his eſcape with only 17 galleys. Soon after *Octavianus* and *Lepidus* quarrel		

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			so high as to come to blows; but *Octavianus* bribing his soldiers, *Lepidus* is deserted, and begs his life of *Octavianus*, which he grants him. *Octavianus* now has 45 legions under his command, 25,000 horse, 160,000 light-armed foot, and 600 ships of war. The war in *Sicily* being ended, his soldiers mutiny, demanding great rewards; he discharges 20,000, and pacifies the others with large promises, and a present of 500 drachmas a man. At his return to *Rome* he is greatly flattered, and made perpetual tribune of the people	XIII	245
4268	2961	38	*Herod* besieges *Jerusalem*, with the assistance of *Sosius* the *Roman* general; and after five months resolute defence, takes it by assault: A terrible slaughter is made of the inhabitants by the *Romans*, to whom *Herod* made a large present, to prevent their further plunder. *Antigonus* was carried in chains to *Antony*, and afterwards put to death, by the instigation of *Herod*	X	153
4269	2962	37	*Herod*, now absolute king of *Judæa*, seizes and confiscates the estates of the most wealthy *Antigonians*, and put 45 of the head men to death. *Herod* having advanced one *Ananel*, a private obscure *Babyloniſh* priest, to the pontifical dignity, is continually teazed by his mother-in-law *Alexandra* to depose *Ananel*, and advance her son *Aristobulus*; he does it, but in less than a year's time has him stifled as he was bathing	X	155
4270	2963	36	*Antony* goes against the *Parthians*, but fails in his attempt, losing more than 70,000 men by war, famine, and excessive cold weather	X	536
4270	2963	36	*Pompey* flying to *Lesbos*, and there hearing of *Antony*'s ill success against the *Parthians*, raises great disturbances in the east, where he got an army, and took several cities; but being engaged by *Marcus Titius*, is defeated, taken, and put to death	XIII	246
4274	2967	32	*Antony* early in the spring sets out for *Syria*, in order to go to *Parthia*: *Cleopatra* will attend him to the *Euphrates*; he bestows all *Cyrene*, *Cyprus*, *Cele Syria*, *Judea*, and *Phœnice* upon her. with great part of *Cilicia* and *Crete*; but not satisfied, she		

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			ſolicits him to put *Herod* king of *Judea* and *Malchus* king of *Petræa* to death, to have their kingdoms alſo, which he refuſed: In her return home, ſhe came by the way of *Jeruſalem*, where *Herod* treated her very ſplendidly; ſhe pretends to be in love with him, and ſtrove to intice him to familiarity; which ſo exaſperated *Herod*, that he would have put her to death, but was perſuaded and adviſed to the contrary	IX	158
4274	2967	32	*Antony*, contrary to the moſt ſolemn oaths, takes *Artabazes* king of *Armenia* priſoner, and reduces the whole country; then makes a match for *Alexander*, one of his ſons by *Cleopatra*, and a daughter of the king of *Media*; and then returned to *Alexandria*, entering it in a triumphal chariot, his booty, king *Artabazes*, his wife, children, *&c.* being carried before him in the *Roman* manner: *Cleopatra* ſeated on a golden throne, *&c.* ſits to receive him, to whom the captive king, *&c.* in golden chains, were preſented, and ordered to kneel to her, but they refuſe: and all the *Romans* are angry at the whole procedure	IX	161
4274	2967	32	*Antony* treats all the *Alexandrians* at an immenſe expence; and being ſeated on one golden throne, and *Cleopatra* on another, in the *Gymnaſium*, he makes an oration to the people, and proclaims *Cæſarion* (*Cleopatra*'s ſon by *Julius Cæſar*) king of *Egypt* and *Cyprus* in conjunction with his mother; and having three children by her himſelf, *viz. Alexander*, *Ptolemy*, (ſurnamed *Philadelphus*) and *Cleopatra*, to *Alexander* he gave *Armenia*, *Media*, *Parthia*, *&c.* from the *Euphrates* to *India*; to *Cleopatra*, *Alexander*'s twin-ſiſter, *Libya* and *Cyrene*; and to *Philadelphus*, *Phœnice*, *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and all *Aſia Minor*, from the *Euphrates* to the *Helleſpont*, with the title of *King of Kings*; makes queen *Cleopatra* change her name to *Iſis*, and he takes the name of *Oſiris*, the great god and goddeſs of the *Egyptians*	IX	161
4274	2967	32	*Cleopatra* reſolves upon the deſtruction of *Herod*, ſends an army under the command of her general *Athenion*, pretending to		

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			aſſiſt him againſt *Malchus* king of *Arabia*, who, when *Herod* and *Malchus* were engaged, falls upon *Herod*'s army, and cut moſt of it to pieces, himſelf eſcaping with difficulty	X	165
4274	2967	32	*Octavianus* ſends his ſiſter *Octavia* to his colleague *Antony* her huſband, who was revelling in the arms of *Cleopatra* at *Leucopolis*: *Octavia* ſends him word of her arrival at *Athens*; he orders her to return to *Rome*, and goes to *Alexandria* with *Cleopatra*, and ſpends the winter in a ſhameful manner with her: She returns to *Rome*; *Octavianus* is highly incenſed, but *Octavia* ſtrives to moderate between them. *Antony* declares *Cleopatra* queen of *Egypt*, *Cyprus*, *Africa*, and *Cœle-Syria*, joining *Cæſarion* (her ſon by *Cæſar*) her colleague with her. *Octavianus* and *Antony* reciprocally accuſe each other to the people of *Rome*; and *Antony* collects 800 ſhips at *Epheſus*, with a great army and a vaſt ſum of money: From hence he goes to *Athens*, and *Cleopatra* with him. The conſuls *C. Soſius* and *Domitius Abenobarbus* fly from *Rome* to *Athens*, and ſo inrage *Anthony* againſt *Octavianus*, that he divorces *Octavia*, and ſends officers to turn her out of his houſe at *Rome*. *Cleopatra* uſing ſome of *Antony*'s friends ill at *Athens*, they forſake him. *Antony* having made a will in favour of *Cleopatra*, in prejudice to *Rome*, and lodged it with the veſtal virgins, *Octavianus* comes and ſeizes it, firſt reads it himſelf, and then aſſembles the ſenate, where it is read publicly; and *Antony* is accuſed by *Calviſius* of many faults; and *Cleopatra* behaving very haughtily, many of his friends deſert him. *Octavianus* declares war againſt *Cleopatra*, and depoſes *Antony* from his commands, *&c.*	XIII	257
4275	2968	31	*Antony* and *Octavianus* come to an engagement at ſea near *Actium*, which remained long doubtful; in the midſt of the fight *Cleopatra* comes with 60 ſail of ſhips, ſtands for ſome time between both fleets, and then ſets ſail for *Peloponneſus*; *Antony* is ſo infatuated as to leave his fleet and army, and go after her; 300 of his		

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			ſhips yield to *Octavianus*, and his land forces did the ſame, after ſtanding out ſeven days without leaders		
4275	2968	31	A terrible earthquake happens at *Jeruſalem*, which deſtroyed a vaſt number of people and cattle; upon which *Herod* is forced to ſue to the *Arabians* for peace, who refuſe it, and murder his embaſſadors, and come in great numbers to invade *Judea*: *Herod* gave them two ſignal defeats, and after forcing them to accept of peace upon his own terms, returns to *Jeruſalem* in triumph	XIII	273
4275	2968	31	*Artaxias* II. the eldeſt ſon of *Artuaſdes*, is proclaimed king of *Armenia*, in oppoſition to *Alexander*, *Cleopatra*'s ſon, whom he defeated, but did not hold his kingdom long, being ſtrangled by his pretended friends	X IX	165 213
4276	2969	30	*Tiberius* the *Roman* general ſets *Tigranes* (the ſon of *Artaxias*) upon the *Armenian* throne, putting the crown upon his head with his own hands, and honours him with the title of friend and ally of the *Roman* people; but this did not laſt long, *Tiberius* ordering him ſoon after to be put to death	IX	212
4276	2969	30	*Auguſtus* ſets up *Artuaſdes* for king of *Armenia*; but the people drive him away, and chooſe *Phrahates* king of *Parthia*: But a *Roman* army comes againſt him under *Caius*, *Auguſtus*'s adopted ſon: *Phrahates* retires and ſues for peace, which is granted, and *Artuaſdes* reſtored; he dying ſoon after, *Tigranes* III. ſeizes the kingdom, but is drove out by *Caius*	IX	213
4276	2969	30	*Antony* being defeated by *Octavianus*, *Herod* king of *Judea* ſends advice to him to murder *Cleopatra*, and to come into *Egypt* and raiſe an army, and promiſes to aſſiſt him with all his own force of money, troops, ſtrong-holds, *&c.* but *Antony* refuſes. *Hyrcan* the former high-prieſt being ſtill alive, *Herod* orders him to be beheaded, in the 80th year of his age, for fear the people ſhould prefer *Hyrcan*'s to *Herod*'s title to the crown	IX	166
4276	2969	30	*Herod* king of *Judea* goes to *Octavianus* now at *Rhodes*, and offers his ſervice to him againſt *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, who ſend		

meſſengers to *Octavianus* to make up the breach between them, but are refuſed by him; at laſt they offer to reſign up all, and live a private life in *Athens*, or where elſe ſoever he ſhould think fit to appoint them: *Octavianus* receives the queen's preſents, and promiſes to pardon her, it ſhe would put *Antony* to death; but would not hear the ambaſſadors of *Antony*, though he ſent his own ſon with a vaſt ſum of money, and offered to kill himſelf, if he would ſettle *Egypt* on *Cleopatra*'s children. *Cleopatra* betrays *Antony*, and he kills himſelf; ſhe is taken by *Octavianus*, and kills herſelf, after reigning 22 years. *Octavianus* turned *Egypt* into a *Roman* province. *Auguſtus* is met by *Herod* at *Ptolemais*; *Herod* treats him and his whole army with great magnificence, and preſents him with 800 talents in money, beſides bread, wine, &c. for his army; in return for which *Octavianus* gave him ſeveral towns, &c.

4277 | 2970 | 29 — *Octavianus* ſpends the whole winter in ſettling the provinces of *Aſia Minor* and the adjacent iſlands: In the ſpring, he firſt goes into *Greece*, and from thence to *Rome*, where he had three triumphs for three ſucceſſive days, and afterwards he had the title of emperor, with ſovereignty and uncontrouled power; but to deceive the people, continued the uſual magiſtrates with only ſuch power as he thought fit to allow them, having overcome his qualm of laying down his uſurped authority: However, he courted the populace by many ſeeming acts of kindneſs; the ſenate he encreaſed to a thouſand members, and advanced all his own creatures: He raiſed many public buildings, repaired the old ones, and added many ſtately ornaments to the city, which was now ſaid to be 50 miles in compaſs, and contained 4,000,000 ſouls — IX | 166

4277 | 2970 | 29 — *Mariamne*, *Herod*'s favourite wife, and *Herod*, have great quarrels; ſhe is falſely accuſed of adultery, and of corrupting his cup-bearer to poiſon him, is tried, condemned, and executed, by means of the furious hatred of *Salome*, *Herod*'s ſiſter — XIII | 277

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4278	2971	28	A great plague breaks out in *Judæa*, which ſweeps away multitudes of the people; *Herod* grows prodigious uneaſy, and frenzical for the loſs of his *Mariamne*: Being now informed of her innocence, he revenges himſelf upon many of his beſt friends and neareſt relations, and puts them to death, and among them *Alexandra*, the mother of *Mariamne*	X	176
4278	2971	28	*Tiberius* gives *Armenia* to *Mithridates Iberus*. *Artabanus* invades *Armenia*, who was defeated and drove away by *Tiberius*	IX	215
4279	2972	27	*Octavianus* in open ſenate offers to lay down his authority, and to retire to a private life; but they in return deſire him to take upon him the whole government, which with much ſeeming reluctance he does, and has the title of *Auguſtus* conferred on him. Thus ended the greateſt commonwealth, and began the greateſt monarchy ever known, infinitely excelling all others in power, riches, extent, and continuance, whoſe yearly revenue is ſaid, upon a moderate computation, to be 40,000,000 *l. ſterl.*	XIII	281
4280	2973	26	*Salome*, *Herod*'s ſiſter, quarrelling with her huſband *Ceſtobares*, governor of *Idumea*, firſt ſends him a bill of divorce, and then accuſes him of treaſon to *Herod*, who puts him, *Lyſimachus*, *Doſitheus*, and *Antipater*, to death. Being now delivered from all fear of the *Aſſmonean* race, he aboliſhes ſeveral *Jewiſh* ceremonies and cuſtoms, and introduced foreign ones that were forbidden; builds a ſtately theatre in the city of *Jeruſalem*, and a ſpacious amphitheatre in the ſuburbs, and ordered public games there every fifth year in honour of *Auguſtus*, and by large rewards to the conquerors drew vaſt numbers of people of all nations thither: This ſo diſpleaſed the zealous *Jews*, that they no longer looked upon him as their king, but as a heatheniſh tyrant: Ten *Jews* go into the theatre to kill *Herod*; but being diſcovered, were put to death with the moſt exquiſite torments; but the people tore the informer to pieces, and gave his fleſh to the dogs; which ſo exaſperated *Herod*, that he put whole families to death, tor-		

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			menting the women to make them diſcover the men, &c.		
4280	2973	26	*Auguſtus* takes a cenſus of *Gaul*, now divided into three diſtricts, being the firſt ever made out of *Italy*; then he goes into *Spain*, and defeats the revolted *Cantabri*, and ſoon after his general C. *Antiſtius* defeated again the united ſtrength of the *Cantabri* and *Aſturians*, and then beſieges them upon the hill of their retreat, where they were ſo much ſtraightened for proviſions, that the women eat their children, and the young men the old ones; the *Aſturians* are for ſurrendering, the *Cantabri* will not; they fight with one another, and kill many on both ſides, and 10,000 *Aſturians* are drove to the *Roman* intrenchments; *Tiberius* (the emperor's ſon in-law) will not admit them; many kill themſelves with their ſwords, others light fires, and jump into the flames, and the reſt poiſon themſelves.	X	173
4281	2974	25	This year *Spain*, after a ſtruggle for its liberty of 200 years, is entirely ſubjected to *Rome*. The *Cantabrians* to the number of 23,000 ſurrendering at diſcretion, 10,000 are incorporated among the auxiliaries, and the reſt ſold for ſlaves, moſt of whom deſtroyed themſelves, preferring death to ſlavery: Moſt of the *Aſturians* are cut to pieces, and all their towns and ſtrong-holds taken: *Auguſtus* built ſeveral cities to keep the natives in awe, as *Cæſar Auguſta* (now *Saragoſſa*), and *Auguſta Emerita* (now *Merida*): He likewiſe built a ſtone bridge over the *Iberus*, for his troops to march out of one province into another	XIII	286
4281	2974	25	*Craſſus* overcomes the *Mæſians*, a fierce and ſavage people beyond the *Danube*. *Terentius Varro* reduced the *Salaſſi*, obliging them to ſubmit to his terms, who, after they had delivered up their arms, ſent 40,000 of their youth to *Emporedia* (now *Ivrea*), to be ſlaves for 20 years.	XIII	288
4281	2974	25	*Cornelius Gallus* having tyrannized over the people of *Egypt*, where *Auguſtus* had ſent him governor, and ſtripped all the cities, particularly *Thebes*, of all valuable in it, was recalled and depoſed; for which		

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			he inveighing againſt *Auguſtus*, the ſenate condemned him to baniſhment; upon which he killed himſelf	XIII	288
4281	2974	25	*Amyntas* king of *Piſidia* dies; he had been ſecretary to old king *Dejotarus*, and raiſed by *Marc Antony* to the throne: Upon his death *Piſidia*, *Galatia*, and *Lycaonia*, were reduced to a *Roman* province, and firſt governed by *M. Lollius*, in quality of proprætor	XIII	289
4281	2974	25	*Marcellus* (the adopted ſon of *Auguſtus*) ſon to *Octavia*, ſiſter of *Auguſtus*, by her firſt huſband, marries *Julia* the daughter of *Auguſtus* by *Scribonia*; and *Juba* king of *Getulia* marries *Cleopatra Selene*, daughter of *Cleopatra* queen of *Egypt* by *Marc Antony*	XIII	277
4282	2975	24	The ſenate free *Auguſtus* from the reſtraint of all law, and allow him to govern abſolutely by his will, and that *Marcellus* (the adopted ſon of *Auguſtus*) might, though but ſixteen years old, have a place among the ſenators of the prætorian rank, and might ſtand for the conſulate 10 years ſooner than the law allowed; and that *Tiberius* his ſon-in-law might ſtand for the curule offices five years ſooner than uſual, upon which *Marcellus* was immediately made ædile, and *Tiberius* quæſtor	XIII	291
4282	2975	24	The *Aſturians* and *Cantabrians* revolt, ſurprize a conſiderable body of *Romans*, and cut them all off; but *Ælius Lama*, governor of that part of *Spain*, lays their whole country waſte with fire and ſword, and kills moſt of their young men, and ſo abſolutely reduced them again in about a month's time	XIII	294
4282	2975	24	*Ælius Gallus* makes an expedition againſt *Arabia-Felix*, with 10,000 men given him by *Auguſtus*, 500 out of *Herod* king of *Judæa*'s guards, and 1000 given him by *Obodes* king of the *Nabathean Arabs*, under the command of *Syllæus Obodes*'s chief favourite, who pretended to be *Gallus*'s guide, but led him out of the way on purpoſe; at laſt he got thither, and took the metropolis of the country by aſſault; then falling in with a large number of the natives, he kills 10,000 of them, with the loſs of only two men; and ſo went on,		

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			taking all the cities he came at; but his men being ſick, he returned back to *Egypt*, having loſt but ſeven men in all his aſſaults and battles, but almoſt all his army by fatigue and ſickneſs; ſo that at the end of two years arriving in *Egypt*, this expedition was never after attempted any more by the *Romans*	XIII	291
4282	2975	24	*Candace*, queen of *Ethiopia*, invades the province of *Thebais* in *Upper Egypt*, ſurpriſes ſeveral cities, carries the *Roman* gariſons away priſoners, throws down *Auguſtus*'s ſtatues, and laid the whole country waſte. *C. Petronius* aſſembles 10,000 foot and 800 horſe, attacks *Candace* at *Pſelcha* in *Ethiopia*, upon the banks of the *Nile*, defeats her army of 30,000 men, takes *Pſelcha*, the key of *Ethiopia* on the ſide of *Egypt*, and then went 800 miles up into the country; then went to *Napata*, the metropolis, and took and deſtroyed it; then put a gariſon of 400 men into *Premnis*, with proviſions for two years; and then returned with many thouſand captives, which he ſold for ſlaves. *Candace* attacked *Premnis*, *Petronius* goes to its relief, defeats *Candace*, and forces her to a very diſadvantageous peace; but ſome time after *Auguſtus* remitted the tribute, and gave her the cities, *&c.* again.	XIII	293
4283	2976	23	*Auguſtus* being very ill, ſends for the curule magiſtrates, and ſenators of equeſtrian order, and in their preſence delivers to *Calpurnius Piſo* his collegue his will, and a book of his own writing, containing a diſtinct account of the towns, provinces, allies, forces, riches and taxes, of the whole *Roman* empire: But *Antonius Muſa*, a famous *Greek* phyſician, reſtored him unexpectedly to his health, for which he and all of his profeſſion were allowed to wear a gold ring, and to live tax-free	XIII	295
4283	2976	23	*Auguſtus* reſigns the faſces to *P. Seſtius*, a man of unblameable character, upon which the ſenate confer the title of continual proconſul of the *Roman* empire upon him, with power to aſſemble the ſenate when he pleaſed, and to exerciſe the authority of tribune in *Rome*, and in all		

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			its diſtant provinces. His ſucceſſors would never part with this power, that rendered them uncontroulable by, and unaccountable to, any power whatever	XIII	296
4283	2976	23	*Marcellus* (the adopted ſon of *Auguſtus*) dies, highly lamented of all, and is honoured with the utmoſt funeral magnificence in the *Campus Martius*, *Auguſtus* himſelf pronouncing his funeral oration	XIII	298
4283	2976	23	*Herod* king of *Judea* growing cruel and exceſſively ſevere to the people, they ſhew a general diſlike to him; wherefore, to prevent a revolt, he fortifies *Jeruſalem*, rebuilds *Samaria*, and gariſons the ſtrong fortreſſes of *Judea*. This year there happened a great drought, which brought on a famine, and ended in a raging peſtilence, of which multitudes die for want of help and ſuſtenance. *Herod* is forced to melt down his plate to buy corn in *Egypt*, *&c.*		175
4283	2976	24	*Herod* depoſes *Jeſus*, the ſon of *Phabæus*, from the high-prieſthood, and advanced *Simon*, the ſon of *Boethus*, a *Jewiſh* prieſt of *Alexandria*, to that dignity, for the ſake of his beautiful daughter *Mariamne*, whom he married	X	177
4284	2977	22	A dreadful plague rages in *Rome* and all over *Italy*, which occaſioned the lands to be untilled, ſo that a general famine attended it: The *Tiber* overflowed, and laid a great part of the city under water: Lightning daſhed ſeveral ſtatues in the *Pantheon* to pieces. The populace, imagining theſe puniſhments happened becauſe *Auguſtus* laid down the conſulſhip, oblige the ſenate to name him dictator; but he refuſed it, but accepted the office of general purveyor, but would in no wiſe accept of being perpetual cenſor	XIII	298
4284	2977	22	A conſpiracy is formed againſt *Auguſtus* by *Muræna*, a man of unblemiſhed character, and *Fannius Cæpio*, the greateſt debauchee in *Rome*: 'Tis diſcovered, and they are put to death; after which *Auguſtus* delivered to the ſenate *Cyprus* and *Narbonne Gaul*, which were turned into proconſular provinces	XIII	300
4284	2977	22	The *Cantabrians* and *Aſturians* revolt again, but were ſoon reduced by *C. Furnius*: The people finding they could not ſhake		

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			off their ſlavery, many of them deſtroy themſelves	XIII	301
4284	2977	22	*Gallia* is divided into 16 provinces	XVIII	146
4284	2977	22	*Herod* ſends his two ſons to *Rome*, to be educated under the care and directions of *Auguſtus*, who gives *Herod* ſeveral additional provinces, and leave to name either of his ſons to be his ſucceſſor	X	178
4285	2978	21	Great uproars and much miſchiefs are committed by the partizans of *L. Silanus* and *Q. Æmilius Lepidus*, candidates for the conſulſhip for this year; to prevent which for the future *Auguſtus* creates a new magiſtrate, whoſe province was to maintain peace and tranquility in the city; for this purpoſe he marries his daughter *Julia* to *Agrippa*, with the utmoſt ſplendor, and gave him that office, which he diſcharged to the entire ſatisfaction of the ſenate and the people	XIII	301
4285	2978	21	*Zenodorus*, from whom *Auguſtus* had taken ſeveral provinces, accuſes *Herod* of maleadminiſtration: *Auguſtus* appoints a day to hear the cauſe, but ſhews ſo much partiality in favour of *Herod*, that he poiſons himſelf, and his adherents deſtroy themſelves various ways, for fear of falling into *Herod*'s hands, and then *Auguſtus* makes *Herod* procurator of *Syria*	X	179
4285	2978	21	*Herod*, to ingratiate himſelf with the *Jews*, in a ſet ſpeech propoſes to pull down the temple at *Jeruſalem*, and to rebuild it equal or ſuperior to *Solomon*'s; and to convince them of it, propoſes to have all the materials for the new one ready upon the ſpot, before he pulls down the old one: They conſent; he immediately ſets 10,000 men to work under the direction of 1000 prieſts, and 1000 carts are imployed in fetching materials: So much expedition was uſed, that in two years time they begin to pull the old one down; and in a year and half's time more the carcaſe of the new one was erected in a moſt ſumptuous manner, and in eight years the whole finiſhed for uſe	X	180
4285	2978	21	*Auguſtus* goes into *Sicily*, and ſettles matters there; then goes into *Greece*, and beſtows the iſland of *Cithera* and five other cities on the *Lacedæmonians*, and puniſhes the		

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			Athenians for erecting ſtatues to *Bruttus* and *Caſſius*, and took from them the iſland of *Ægina* and the city of *Eretria*, and then went to *Samos*, and wintered there	XIII	301
4286	2979	20	*Auguſtus* goes into *Aſia*, deprives the *Cyzicans* of their liberty, for having whipt and put to death ſome *Roman* citizens: The ſame he did by *Tyre* and *Sidon*, and ſo frighted *Phrabates* king of *Parthia*, that he ſent all the enſigns and captives to him taken in the war with *Craſſus* and *Antony*, and ſubmits to all the conditions *Auguſtus* required of him	XIII	303
4286	2979	20	*Julia*, the daughter of *Auguſtus* and wife of *Agrippa*, brings forth a ſon, who was named *Caius*, on whoſe birth-day a perpetual ſacrifice, *&c.* was decreed by way of thankſgiving to the gods	XIII	305
4287	2980	19	*Auguſtus* is named conſul, but he refuſes: The diſputes between the candidates riſe ſo high, that abundance on both ſides are killed: To quiet all diſturbances *Auguſtus* names *Q. Lucretius Veſpillo* to be the colleague of *C. Sentius Saturninus*. The conſuls and *Agrippa* puniſh the rioters with great ſeverity	XIII	305
4287	2980	19	*Porus* king of *India* ſends to *Auguſtus* to deſire an alliance and an interview, offering all his ſtrength and the ſtrength of the 600 kings, over whom he reigned, to aſſiſt him; *Zarmar*, one of the ambaſſadors, follows *Auguſtus* to *Athens*, and there burnt himſelf before him	XIII	305
4287	2980	19	Upon *Auguſtus*'s return to *Rome*, the ſenate decree him three triumphal arches, erected an altar to *Fortune*, and ordered that this day ſhould be annually ſolemnized with ſacrifices, ſhows, ſports, *&c.*	XIII	306
4287	2980	19	*Virgil*, the prince of *Latin* poets, dies, in the 51ſt year of his age: By his will he ordered his *Æneid* to be burnt, not having put the finiſhing ſtroke to it; but *Auguſtus* preſerved it	XIII	306
4287	2980	19	The ſenate prevail upon *Auguſtus* to be cenſor for five years, and confer the conſular power on him for life: He ſends *Agrippa* againſt the revolted *Cantabrians* in *Spain*, and the *Germans*, who had croſſed the *Rhine* and committed horrid diſorders; but upon his approach they retire, and he		

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			goes into *Spain*, where after a very obſtinate fight, all the *Cantabrians* fit to bear arms were cut off, their caſtles and ſtrong holds razed, and the women, children, and old men brought out of the mountains and forced to live in the plains	XIII	307
4287	2980	19	*Agrippa* returns to *Rome*, refuſes a triumph, and lays out vaſt ſums of money to embeliſh the city, and build and repair aqueducts, of vaſt beauty, expence, and ſerviceableneſs	XIII	308
4287	2980	19	*Auguſtus* grants a triumph to *Lucius Cornelius Balbus*, for having ſubdued the *Garamantes*, a people of *Africa* before unknown: *Balbus* was the firſt foreigner that ever had a triumph, he being a *Spaniard* by birth	XIII	309
4288	2981	18	*Auguſtus* prorogued his abſolute authority for five years more, his firſt ten being near expired, and takes *Agrippa* to be a partner with him in his power, and made him tribune for five years; then ſets about reforming the ſenate, by reducing them from 1000 to 500 members; he names thirty, and impowers each to name five, out of which one was choſen by lot, *&c.* then proceeds to reform many abuſes, *&c.* *Julia* brings forth a ſecond ſon, named *Lucius*, and *Auguſtus* adopts both of them	XIII	310
4289	2982	17	The ſecular games, which had been diſcontinued for 100 years, were exhibited by *Auguſtus* and *Agrippa* with great pomp and magnificence: They encourage a great number of ſtage-players, but ſeverely correct their immorality	XIII	312
4290	2983	16	*Auguſtus* pretends to go into *Gaul* to quell diſturbances, but it was really to have an opportunity of enjoying *Terentia*, the wife of *Mæcenas*, whom he took with him, where he ſtaid this and the following year, though all was quiet	XIII	313
4290	2983	16	*Herod* goes to *Rome*, where *Auguſtus* receives him with all poſſible marks of friendſhip, and returning ſuitable preſents and thanks, receives his two ſons, now grown up, and vaſtly poliſhed and improved: At his return he married *Alexander* to *Glaphyra*, daughter of *Archelaus* king of *Cappado-*		

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			cia; and *Ariſtobulus* to *Berenice*, daughter of his ſiſter *Salome*	X	186
4291	2984	15	The *Rhæti* invade *Italy*, and make a dreadful havock, putting all the males they meet to the ſword: Againſt theſe went *Druſus*, 2d ſon of *Livia*, who, though but a youth, gained a great victory over them, and cut great numbers of them in pieces: The remainder of them join the *Vindelici*, and go to invade *Gaul*: *Tiberius*, brother of *Druſus*, meets them at the lake *Brigantium* (now *Conſtance*) gave them a total overthrow, and forced the whole nation to accept of his conditions, and planted two colonies in the cities to keep them in awe	XIII	314
4291	2984	15	*Agrippa* goes into *Syria* to quell diſturbances that were riſen there; *Herod* invites him into *Judea*, and entertains him with vaſt ſplendor and honour; which ſo pleaſed *Agrippa*, that he beſtowed many gifts and favours on the *Jews*; and while he was at *Jeruſalem* he offered up a whole hecatomb at the temple. When he went againſt the *Boſporean* rebels, *Herod* met and joined his fleet at *Leſbos*, with another of his own, repleniſhed them with men, arms, proviſions, money, *&c.*	X	187
4292	2984	15	*Auguſtus* orders *Agrippa* a triumph for his ſucceſſes in the eaſt. *Auguſtus* takes upon him the office of *Pontifex Maximus*, which he held to his death, as did all of his ſucceſſors, both *Chriſtian* and heathen, till the year 375 of the *Chriſtian* æra	XIII	320
4291	2985	14	The *Ligures Comati*, who inhabited the maritime *Alps*, are ſubdued, their country made a *Roman* province, and *Auguſtus* returns to *Rome*, and then he made a law, that the veterans ſhould not be rewarded with lands, as had formerly been done, (to the great oppreſſion and diſturbance of the public) but with money	XIII	520
4292	2985	14	*Herod* returning from the *Boſporus*, remits the people of *Judea* a fourth part of the tribute. *Salome* his ſiſter ſtrives by wicked ways to accuſe his two ſons of treaſon againſt him: *Herod* at laſt carries them to *Aquileia* to *Cæſar*, and there accuſes them: *Alexander* pleads his own and his brother's cauſe ſo effectually, that they		

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			are honourably acquitted, and *Herod* blamed for his rash belief and ill-will againſt his own children	X	188
4293	2986	13	*Auguſtus* as *Pontifex Maximus* corrected a great error that had crept into the kalendar, it being uſual to reckon the leap year every third year, which he ſet to rights, and ordered it, as it now is, every fourth year. *Agrippa* returns, and brings *Herod*'s ſon *Antipater* with him to *Rome*, is graciouſly received, but refuſes the honour of a triumph	XIII	322
4294	2987	12	*Agrippa* goes againſt the revolted *Pannonians*; they ſubmit upon his terms; he takes away their arms, and has hoſtages for their peaceable behaviour, but dies in *Campania* as he was returning to *Rome*	XIII	323
4295	2988	11	*Auguſtus* takes *Tiberius* partner with him in the empire, and ſends him againſt the *Pannonians*, who upon the death of *Agrippa* revolted: He overcomes them, diſarms them, takes hoſtages, and all their towns and ſtrong-holds, laid waſte the fields, plundered the cities, and ſent their young men into other countries, and then returned to *Rome*	XIII	325
4295	2988	11	*Druſus* ſo ingratiates himſelf with the *Gauls*, that they lay aſide their intention of revolting, and erect a temple to *Auguſtus* at *Lions*, and pay him divine honours, while living, and games like the *Nemean* games inſtituted in honour of him. *Druſus* then gains great advantages againſt the *Germans*, who were croſſing the *Rhine* to come into *Gaul*, whom he drove back, and followed them into *Germany*, and then returned to *Rome* and was made prætor	XIII	326
4296	2989	10	The city of *Cæſarea* having been 12 years in building, is now finiſhed, and *Herod* dedicates it with the utmoſt pomp, and appointed games to be performed every fifth year: He alſo built *Antipatris*, *Cypron*, and many others	X	189
4296	2989	10	*Druſus* conquers many *German* nations, who joining together, ſurrounded him, but at laſt he overthrew them, and found in their camp abundance of chains, with which they intended to load the *Romans*, *&c.*	XIII	326
4296	2989	10	*Octavia*, ſiſter of *Auguſtus*, dies, a lady of the moſt conſummate wiſdom, and greateſt patron of virtue in her time: *Auguſtus*		

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			honoured her so far as to pronounce her funeral oration himself	XIII	328
4 97	2990	9	The *Jews* of *Asia* and *Cyrene* send a deputation to *Augustus*, who obtain a redress of their grievances, and a decree very favourable to them	X	138
4297	2990	9	*Tiberius* subdues the *Daci*, a *German* nation, and transplants 40,000 into *Gaul*. *Drusus* subdued all from the *Rhine* to the *Elbe*, and died	XIII	328
4298	2991	8	*Herod*'s jealousy having carried his warm temper to a great pitch of rage against his two sons, he puts to death, rack, and torment, all that he suspects; but *Archelaus* king of *Cappadocia* (whose daughter *Herod*'s son *Alexander* had married) interposes, and makes peace, so that he is forced to go to *Rome* to clear his sons from the accusations he had laid against them there	X	192
4298	2991	8	The *Sicambrians* and *Sueves* submit to *Augustus*, who orders 40,000 of them to be transported into *Gaul*, to repeople several places depopulated by the wars	XVIII	484
4298	2991	8	*Augustus* pretends to lay down his power, but the senate renews it for ten years more: He makes a census, and finds 4,233,000 *Roman* citizens in *Rome*. This year the famous *Mæcenas* dies, *Horace* the noted poet, and one *Caius Cæcilius Isidorus*, remarkable for his extraordinary wealth, leaving behind him 4116 slaves, 3600 yoke of oxen, 200,057 head of other cattle, and 300,000 *l. sterl.* in money	XIII	332
4299	2992	7	*Herod*'s new temple at *Jerusalem* being compleatly finished, he caused it to be dedicated with great solemnity	X	189
4299	2992	7	A dreadful fire happens at *Rome*, occasioned by the debtors setting fire to their creditors houses, to escape from their cruelty. To prevent the like for the future, *Augustus* divides the city into fourteen wards, under proper governors	XIII	335
4300	2993	6	*Augustus* confers the honour of tribune for five years on *Tiberius*, but he begs to lay down all his dignities, and to retire to *Rhodes*, to live there privately, which with great difficulty *Augustus* yields to: He spends his time in study, and converses only with philosophers, &c. but after living so upwards of a year, he grows weary of his retirement, and petitions *Augustus* so r		

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			leave to return to *Rome*; but is absolutely refused it till 17 years after	XIII	336
4300	2993	6	*Herod*, through the instigation of his sister *Salome*, again complains to *Augustus* against his sons: *Augustus* orders them to be tried at *Berytus* before the governors of *Syria*; he gets them condemned. and executes them himself	X	195
4301	2994	5	*Antipater*, *Herod*'s son is discovered plotting against his father; many persons are put to death and banished, and *Mariamne* (*Herod*'s present wife) banished, and her father deposed from the high-priesthood	X	196
4304	2997	2	*Augustus* is a thirteenth time consul: Having conferred the highest honours upon his two grandsons, *Lucius* and *Caius*, (sons of his daughter *Julia*) is so mortified by account of her wicked behaviour, that he shut himself up several days, refusing to be seen or speak to any body; then he banished *Julia* to *Pandataria*, a desert island on the coast of *Campania* (now called *Santa Maria*) and punished by banishment and death many of those who had been her partners in lewdness, debauchery, *&c.*	XII	339
4304	2997	2	*Augustus*, to divert his melancholy upon account of his family disgrace, exhibits all manner of expensive and magnificent shows, such as chariot-races, gladiators, *&c.* and caused a canal, 1800 paces long, and 200 broad, to be dug, and let in the *Flaminian* water, which was covered with crocodiles, 36 of which were killed by *Egyptians*, brought there on purpose, and then two fleets of ships representing a sea-fight succeeded, *&c.*	XIII	341
4305	2998	1	*John* the baptist (the son of *Zachary*, a priest of the course of *Abiah*, and *Elizabeth* his wife) born	XI	212
4306	2999	0	Peace being settled in all the world, and the temple of *Janus* shut at *Rome*, *Augustus* orders a fresh survey of the *Roman* empire to be taken, and as it was executing *Christ* is born at *Bethlehem* in *Judea*. Soon after *Herod* ordered all the male-children from two years old to a day old to be murdered, in order to kill *Jesus Christ*, who was miraculously sent into *Egypt* before this cruel massacre was put in execution	X	216

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4307	3000	1	*Antipater*, *Herod*'s ſon, ſends *Batillus* (one of his ſervants) from *Rome* into *Judea* with poiſon for *Herod* his father; 'tis diſcovered, and *Antipater*, now arrived at *Rome*, is arreſted, and tried before *Quintilius Varus*, and caſt and impriſoned	X	255
4307	3000	1	*Herod* being very ill, 'tis reported he was dead: *Judas* the ſon of *Sariphæus*, and *Matthias* the ſon of *Margalothus*, (two learned *Jewiſh* doctors) raiſe the youth in *Jeruſalem*, and throw down the ſtatues that *Herod* had ſet up, particularly a golden eagle of an extraordinary ſize and workmanſhip over the temple gate: The two chiefs and forty others are taken, and carried before the dying king, where they juſtify their proceedings, and are burnt for their pains. *Herod*'s diſeaſe made him loathſome to himſelf, as well as to his attendants; and ſo croſs and cruel, that he iſſued his ſummons for all the heads of the people to meet in the circus at *Jericho* at a ſet day, and gave his ſiſter *Salome* and her huſband *Alexas* ſtrict charge to butcher them all as ſoon as the breath was out of his body: The meſſengers return from *Rome* with *Auguſtus*'s confirmation of *Antipater*'s ſentence of death, which was immediately executed	X	264
4307	3000	1	Five days after the death of his ſon *Antipater*, *Herod* dies himſelf, but in the mean time alters his will, and left his kingdom to his ſon *Archelaus*, *&c.* *Salome* and her huſband *Alexas*, inſtead of executing his cruel orders, ſet the priſon door open. *Archelaus* is proclaimed king, and he indulges the people with granting all their requeſts: but a mutinous mob did much miſchief, and made great demands, and killed the ſoldiers ſent againſt them; but *Archelaus* ſends the whole army, kills 3000 and diſperſes the reſt; then goes to *Rome*, where being oppoſed by *Herod*'s other children, *Auguſtus* gives him half the kingdom, *viz.* *Judea Propria*, *Idumea*, and *Samaria*, with the title of *Ethnarch*, and divides the reſt between his two ſons, *Philip* and *Anteſus*, and his ſiſter *Salome*	X	266
4307	3000	1	Many of the *Jews* ſide with one *Alexander*, who pretended to be the ſon of *Herod*,		

but

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			but being detected, he is ſent to the gallies	X	280
4308	3001	2	*Tiberius* is allowed to return to *Rome*, and *Lucius Cæſar* dies, which brings *Tiberius* again into *Auguſtus*'s favour	XIII	348
4308	3001	2	*Archelaus* upon his return to *Jeruſalem* depoſes *Joazar* from the high-prieſthood, and puts *Eleazar* in his ſtead; then divorces his wife *Mariamne*, and marries his brother *Alexander*'s wife *Glaphyra*, contrary to the *Jewiſh* law; then he depoſes *Eleazar*, and advances *Jeſus* the ſon of *Sias* to the high-prieſthood; he beſtows immenſe ſums upon beautifying his palace at *Jericho*	X	282
4309	3002	3	The famous temple of the mother of the gods at *Rome* is reduced to aſhes	XIII	350
4310	3003	4	*Numidia* revolts from *Rome*, but is again reduced by *Paſſienus* and *Coſſus*. The *Parthians* invade *Armenia*: *Caius* goes againſt them, and is treacherouſly wounded at *Artagera* by *Addo* the governor, as they were in conference; for which the *Romans* aſſault the city, take it by ſtorm, and diſmantle it, putting the governor and the whole gariſon to the ſword, and died ſoon after of the wound he had received from *Addo*, at *Limyra*, in the 24th year of his age, as he was returning to *Rome*; and *Auguſtus* adopts *Tiberius*, and beſtows the tribunitial power on him for five years	XIII	350
4310	3003	4	*Cinna* (grandſon to *Pompey*), with many other great men, conſpire againſt *Auguſtus*; it is diſcovered; *Auguſtus* pardons *Cinna* and his collegues, and nominated *Cinna* to the next year's conſulate	XIII	353
4311	3004	5	*Tiberius* goes into *Germany*, and conquers abundance of the revolted nations, and returning to *Rome*, is highly honoured and careſſed	XIII	354
4311	3004	5	This and the following year the famine is ſo extravagant at *Rome*, that all foreigners, gladiators, wreſtlers and ſlaves (except phyſicians and ſchool-maſters), are driven out of the city to 80 miles diſtance. *Auguſtus* procured proviſions from *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, &c. at the public expence, and ſold them at a low rate. The *Parthians* deſire *Auguſtus* to give them a king; he		

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			names *Vonones*, ſon of *Phrahates*, who is gladly received by the *Parthians*	XIII	355
4312	3005	6	*Tiberius* returns into *Germany*, and ſubdues the revolted *Germans* wherever he comes. *Cornelius Coſſus* goes againſt the *Getuli*, who revolting from king *Juba*, maſſacred all the *Romans* they found in his country, and committed dreadful ravages; he defeated them with vaſt ſlaughter, and obliged them to accept of what conditions he thought fit to grant them. *Auguſtus* baniſhes his grandſon *Poſthumius*, for his ſcandalous and wicked behaviour	XIII	356
4312	3005	6	The *Jews* and *Samaritans* complain to *Auguſtus* againſt *Archelaus* for his wicked and tyrannical reign; *Auguſtus* ſends for him to *Rome*, and hears both his accuſers and him, condemns him to baniſhment, and confiſcates all his goods, and makes *Judæa* a *Roman* province, and *Cyrenius* the governor of *Syria* is ſent to tax it, and then ſells *Archelaus*'s palaces, ſeizes upon all his treaſure, and returns to *Antioch*	X	282
4313	3006	7	One *Judas* and one *Saducus* ſpirit up ſome of the *Jews* to commit the moſt horrid butcheries and devaſtations upon the Gentiles, and the other *Jews* that did not join them; this brought on a grievous famine, and that a peſtilence	X	284
4313	3006	7	The *Samaritans*, out of ſpite to the *Jews*, privately ſtrew dead men's bodies up and down the temple at the time of the paſſover: So that the prieſts are forced to leave off their ſolemnity till it was repurified	X	285
4313	3006	7	*Tiberius* goes againſt *Marobodnus* king of the *Marcomanni*, a prince of vaſt perſonal ſtrength, who with an army of 70,000 foot and 4000 horſe, threatened *Italy* with an invaſion. *Meſſalinus* going out of *Pannonia* and *Dalmatia* to reinforce *Tiberius*, the *Pannonians* and *Dalmatians* under the two *Bato*'s, with each 100,000 men, revolt, and penetrate into *Macedon*, and kill all the *Romans* they meet with. *Auguſtus* raiſes a very large army, and puts *Germanicus* the ſon of *Druſus* at the head of it	XIII	357
4314	3007	8	A famine rages to ſuch a degree in one of the *Bato*'s camp, that he offers *Tiberius*		

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			to treat of peace; which being granted, this *Bato* engages and kills the other *Bato*, which ſubdued moſt of the revolters	XIII	361
4314	3007	8	*Auguſtus*, upon hearing the petitions of the *Roman* knights about the *Papian Popæan* law, he doubly rewarded thoſe who were married and had children, and heavily fined the unmarried debauchees	XII	362
4315	3008	9	After various battles and different ſucceſſes, *Tiberius* and *Germanicus* proved too hard for the *Pannonians* and *Dalmatians*, diſarmed them, and reſtored peace; and returning to *Rome*, are received with great honour.	XIII	367
4315	3008	9	*Quintilius Varus* being now appointed governor in *Germany*, by his cruelty and covetouſneſs ſtirred up the people to revolt; *Arminius* deceives *Varro*, perſuades him to remove to the diſtant provinces, then pretends to be his guide againſt the revolters, conducts him into a large foreſt, ſurrounded on all ſides with ſteep hills, where he is attacked, and not finding it poſſible to get away, he and moſt of his officers kill themſelves; the enemy cut off almoſt three complete legions, and ſix cohorts, a few eſcaping by favour of the night: *Auguſtus* was ſo extremely concerned at this loſs, that in fits of frenzy he would tear his hair, and knock his head againſt the wall, crying out, *Reſtore the legions Varus*; which he continued ſeveral months, letting his hair and beard grow, and kept this as a day of mourning annually during his life	XIII	367
4316	3009	10	*Tiberius* paſſes the *Alps*, enters *Germany*, forces the *Germans* from the neighbourhood of the *Rhine*, and ſo ſecures *Gaul* from their inroads, and having celebrated *Auguſtus*'s birth-day in his camp, *&c.* returns to *Rome*.	XIII	371
4317	3010	11	The poet *Ovid* is baniſhed to *Tomos*, a cold barren country, by *Auguſtus*, where he continued to his death, though he often petitioned *Cæſar* for relief.	XIII	372
4317	3010	11	*Auguſtus* publiſhes a law, forbidding all augurs, aſtrologers, and fortune-tellers, to utter publickly or privately predictions concerning the death of any perſon whatever, upon account of the diſturbance		

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			among the nobility thoſe practices had already bred	XIII	375
4317	3010	11	*Auguſtus* growing old and declining, cauſes the ſenate to declare *Tiberius* his collegue in the government, with power equal to himſelf	XIII	376
4318	3011	12	*Auguſtus* publiſhes a law againſt the authors of all lampoons and ſatirical writings, declaring it high-treaſon, and puniſhable with death; and cauſes the ædiles in the city, and the governors in colonies, to make ſtrict ſearch after ſuch books and writings, and to commit them to the flames, and to puniſh the authors with great ſeverity	XIII	377
4318	3011	12	*Auguſtus* writes two letters, one to *Tiberius* in favour of the ſenate, the other to the ſenate in favour of *Germanicus*, deſires them to chuſe 24 of their members with whom he may adviſe, and begs to be excuſed coming to the ſenate-houſe upon account of his age; they agree, that what the twenty ſenators, the conſuls for the year, the conſuls elect, *Auguſtus*, and his adopted ſon and nephew ſhould enact, ſhould be accounted the edict of the ſenate	XIII	377
4319	3012	13	The ſenate deſires *Auguſtus* to accept of another ten years abſolute government, his former being near expired, which doing, he confers the tribunitial power on *Tiberius* for the ſame term	XIII	378
4320	3013	14	*Auguſtus* takes *Tiberius* into the cenſorſhip with himſelf, and makes a cenſus, by which the people in *Rome* appeared to be 4,137,000	III	378
4320	3013	14	*Auguſtus* leaves *Rome*, and goes to *Naples* to aſſiſt at the ſolemn ſports that were to be exhibited on his birth-day: Soon after they were over he was ſeized with a *Diarrhæa* (or flux), leaves *Naples*, and returns towards *Rome*; but growing too weak to travel, ſtops at *Nola* in *Campania*, and is confined to his bed: *Livia* attending him, ſends for *Tiberius*, who comes; *Auguſtus* declares him his ſucceſſor, and deſires him to purſue his ſteps in the government: He died 19th of *Auguſt*, aged 75 years, 10 months, and 26 days, and reigned from his firſt conſulſhip 56 years, but from the battle of *Actium* only 43: He was		

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			carried to *Rome* with great honour and ſolemnity, where *Tiberius* ordered the ſenate to meet, and the veſtal virgins to bring out his will, which began thus; *Since the Gods have been pleaſed to deprive me of my grand-children,* Caius *and* Lucius, *I declare* Tiberius *my Heir, &c:* His body was carried with the utmoſt pomp, and burnt in the *Campus Martis*, his wife *Livia* and ſome of the chiefs of the *Roman* knights watching the pile and gathering up the bones and aſhes, which they put into a golden urn, for five days together, and then buried it in the pompous mauſoleum he had prepared for that purpoſe in his life-time	XIII	380
4320	3013	14	*Tiberius* orders the tribune who had young *Agrippa* in his cuſtody to murder him, which he doing, *Tiberius* denies he gave any ſuch orders, but it was afterwards ſmothered	XIII	388
4320	3013	14	The two conſuls *Sextus Pompeius* and *Sextus Apuleius*, firſt take the oath of fidelity to *Tiberius*, and then adminiſter it to the ſenate, people, and ſoldiery: The ſenate offers *Tiberius* the government; he pretends inability; they humbly beg him to accept it; he complies, beginning his reign in the 56th year of his age, inveſted with the ſame unbounded power that *Auguſtus* died in poſſeſſion of: He would not let his mother receive the honours voted her by the ſenate, and took away *Julia*'s penſion, ſo that ſhe died miſerably, in the 15th year of her baniſhment, and *Sempronius Gracchus*, one of her chief favourites, he put to death	XIII	398
4320	3013	14	*Percennius* raiſes a mutiny in the army in *Pannonia*, which plunder all the country round: *Bleſus* their general ſtrives to reduce them, but is not able: *Tiberius* ſends his ſon *Druſus*, with his governor *Sejanus*, againſt them, who ſtrives to appeaſe them, but is not able; but an eclipſe of the moon happening the night of that day *Druſus* had harangued them, the mutineers (being ignorant of the cauſe) thought it was a ſignal of the gods diſpleaſure, and ſo were eaſily prevailed upon to return to their duty, and the authors of the		

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			revolt were executed, and all things being ſettled amicably, *Druſus* returned to *Rome*	XIII	408
4320	3013	14	The legions in *Germany* revolt, kill ſome of the centurions and drive away the reſt: *Germanicus*, the emperor's nephew, ſtrives to appeaſe them; they offer to make him emperor; he ſtrives to get from them, is ſtopped and threatened to be murdered; but at length by ſtratagem quiets them, and ſome are executed: Then he goes againſt the *Germans*, and comes upon the *Marſi*, and deſtroys all for 50 miles round, without the loſs of one *Roman*; but as he returned ſeveral nations attacked him, but he defeats them all, and goes into winter-quarters, loaded with booty. *Tiberius*, jealous of *Germanicus*, ſtrives by all arts poſſible to make himſelf popular, refuſes many of the honours offered him, forbids prieſts or temples to be decreed him, leſſens the taxes, *&c.*	XIII	418
4321	3014	15	The *Germans* quarrelling among themſelves, *Germanicus* enters the country of the *Catti*, puts vaſt numbers to the ſword; ſome ſubmit, and others fly into the woods, ſo that he laid waſte all the open country, burnt their villages, and reduced *Mattium* their capital to aſhes	XIII	435
4321	3014	15	*Arminius* the *German* quarrels with and beſieges *Segeſtes* in his camp: *Germanicus* goes to the relief of *Segeſtes*, engages *Arminius*, and puts him to flight; and among the many priſoners that were taken was *Thuſneldis*, the wife of *Arminius*, great with child; but *Arminius* gets recruits, and ſkirmiſhes with *Germanicus*, and gets advantages over him and *Cercina*, but at length is put to flight	XIII	436
4321	3014	15	*Tiberius* recals *Rufus*, and ſends *Valerius Gratus* governor of *Judæa*, who continued in that poſt 11 years	X	286
4322	3015	16	*Germanicus* again engages *Arminius*, aſſiſted by many *German* princes, and defeats him with great ſlaughter and ſpoil, aſcribes the whole glory to *Tiberius*, and cauſed him to be declared emperor in the field of battle; and raiſing a mount, put the arms of the enemy on it as trophies, with the names of the conquered nations under each: This ſo enraged the *Germans* that		

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			they come to a ſecond battle, wherein they are again defeated with prodigious ſlaughter; upon which the *Angrivarii* ſubmit, are pardoned, and ſuffered to live quietly under their own laws. The war being thus over, *Germanicus* imbarques himſelf and a good part of his army on board 100 tranſports; a ſtorm ariſing, the fleet is diſperſed; ſome ſwallowed up by the waves, ſome daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks, *&c.* ſo that abundance of damage was done, and very great loſs ſuſtained; but upon his landing he made good his loſſes, by defeating and plundering the *Marſi*	XIII	458
4322	3015	16	A ſlave of *Poſthumius Agrippa* gives out that he was the prince, and had eſcaped death; and as he was like him, cauſed great commotions in *Italy*; but being ſeized by ſtratagem, he was put privately to death, and ſo the affair dropt	XIII	467
4323	3016	17	*Tiberius*, ſoon after the return of *Germanicus* to *Rome*, orders him a moſt magnificent triumph, and ſhews him all poſſible outſide marks of favour and eſteem, but ſecretly ſtrove and reſolved to deſtroy him	XIII	469
4323	3016	17	*Archelaus*, king of *Cappadocia*, coming to *Rome* to make his ſubmiſſions to *Tiberius*, is by him accuſed, but excuſed by the ſenate; but being ſlighted, is ſaid to die of grief, after having reigned 50 years, and his country reduced to a *Roman* province. At the ſame time dies *Antiochus*, king of *Commagene*, and *Philopator* king of *Cilicia*. The provinces of *Syria* and *Judæa* apply for a relief in their taxes; all which occaſions great diſturbances in the eaſt, whereupon *Germanicus* is ſent thither to regulate them	XIII	470
4323	3016	17	The moſt dreadful earthquake ever known happens this year in *Aſia*, which overturned twelve very famous cities, moſt of whoſe inhabitants were buried in the ruins of their houſes, and thoſe that fled to the fields ſwallowed up by the opening of the earth: *Tiberius* remits the taxes of theſe cities for five years to come, and gave large ſums to rebuild the cities	XIII	473
4323	3016	17	*Tacfarinas* the *Numidian*, having drawn his countrymen and ſeveral other *African* na-		

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			tions into a revolt, was overthrown by *Furius Camillus*, in a pitched battle, tho' *Camillus* had but one legion and a few auxiliaries, and the other a very numerous army	XIII	477
4323	3016	17	The poet *Ovid* dies at *Tomos* in *Pontus*, whither he was baniſhed by *Auguſtus*; and the hiſtorian *Livy* at *Padua* in *Italy*, his native city	XIII	477
4324	3017	18	*Germanicus* at his arrival in *Armenia*, with the conſent and approbation of the nobility and people, puts the diadem upon the head of *Zeno*, the ſon of *Polemon* king of *Pontus*, and then reduced *Cappadocia* and *Commagene* to two *Roman* provinces, their kings being dead. *Piſo* being the declared enemy of *Germanicus*, the king of the *Nabatheans* at a grand entertainment preſenting *Germanicus* and *Agrippina* with large and heavy golden crowns, gives *Piſo* one much leſs, as his public character was much lower; *Piſo* throws it away with much contempt and provoking behaviour	XIII	480
4325	3018	19	*Maroboduus*, king of the *Suevians*, whoſe power *Rome* dreaded, was this year drove out of his kingdom, and obliged to live the laſt eighteen years of his life at *Ravenna* in *Italy*. Some of the *Sueves* are allowed to ſettle beyond the *Danube*, to whom *Tiberius* gives one *Vannius* to be their king	XVIII	484
4325	3018	19	*Germanicus* blaming *Piſo* for his ill conduct, *Piſo* poiſons him, of which he dies at *Antioch* in his return to *Rome*, in the 34th year of his age	XIII	483
4325	3018	19	*Occia*, the preſident of the veſtal virgins at *Rome*, after having governed that ſociety 57 years, dies, and *Tiberius* puts *Aſinius Pollio*'s daughter in that office. Corn being very ſcarce and dear, he fixed the price; and that the ſeller ſhould not loſe the advantage of the advanced price, paid himſelf two *Nummi*, or 14 pence per buſhel, to make it good	XIII	495
4326	3019	20	*Piſo* coming to *Rome*, is accuſed of *Germanicus*'s death, debauching the army, &c. upon which great commotions are among the populace, and *Piſo* is ſaid to lay vio-		

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			lent hands upon himſelf, though highly favoured by *Tiberius*		
4326	3019	20	*Tacfarinas* having again ſtirred up commotions in *Africa*, is put to flight by *L. Apronius* the preſent governor of that province, who decimated a *Roman* cohort for giving ground at the firſt onſet, and put them to death; this ſeverity ſo animated the *Romans*, that 500 of them put a large body of the enemy to flight, and their whole army was routed by *Apronius Ceſianus*, the proconſul's ſon	XIII	499
4326	3019	20	*Valerius Gratus* governor of *Judea* depoſes *Ananus* (or *Annas*) the high-prieſt, in the 15th year of his pontificate, and raiſed *Iſhmael* the ſon of *Fabus* to that dignity	XIII	503
4326	3019	20	*Tiberius* publiſhes a decree forbidding all *Jews* and *Egyptians* ſtaying any longer in *Rome*, upon account of the ſcandalous behaviour of many of the meaner ſort of the *Jews* and *Egyptians*	X	286
4327	3020	21	The *Gauls* under *Julius Florus*, (a native of *Treves*) revolt, and are defeated by *Acilius Aviola*; they are again defeated by *Julius Indus*, after which *Florus* killed himſelf with his own ſword; this put an end to the inſurrection of *Treves*; but the *Edui* under *Sacrovir* appear 40000 ſtrong, but are likewiſe overthrown by *Silius*, and then *Sacrovir* kills him	X	288
4327	3020	21	*Valerius Gratus* depoſes *Iſhmael* from the high-prieſthood at *Jeruſalem*, and gave it to *Eleazar*, the ſon of *Ananus* the late depoſed high-prieſt	XIII	508
4328	3021	22	*Valerius Gratus* depoſes *Eleazar* the *Jewiſh* high-prieſt, and advances *Simon* the ſon of *Camith* to that dignity	X	286
4328	3021	22	*Blæſus* the *Roman* general engages *Tacfarinas* the *Numidian* prince, defeats him, follows him into the mountains, kills many of his men, and took his brother priſoner, and then returned to *Rome*	X	287
4329	3022	23	*Sejanus* poiſons *Druſus*, and debauches his wife *Livia*, and ſets about the deſtruction of *Agrippina* and her two ſons	XIII	518
4329	3022	23	*Tiberius* moves the *Roman* ſenate in favour of the cities of *Cityra* in *Aſia*, and *Ægyra* in *Achaia*, both overthrown by an earthquake, and they decree an exemption from taxes for three years	XIII	523
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Tiberius

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4329	3022	23	*Tiberius* complains to the *Roman* ſenate againſt the ſtage-players ſo effectually, that they are prohibited acting in, and baniſhed from, *Rome* and *Italy*	XIII	528
4329	3022	23	*Simon* the *Jewiſh* high-prieſt is depoſed, and *Joſeph* (ſurnamed *Caiaphas*, ſon-in-law to *Annas*) put in his ſtead	X	287
4330	3023	24	*Tacfarinas* the *Numidian* king is utterly routed and killed, and his ſon and many of his nobles taken priſoners by *P. Dolabella*, proconſul of *Africa*. One *Curtiſius* ſtrove to raiſe a ſervile war, but was happily prevented before much miſchief was done	XIII	533
4331	3024	25	*Cremutius Cordus*, a celebrated hiſtorian, is accuſed and tried for praiſing *Brutus* in his *Annals*, *&c.* apprehending the revenge of *Tiberius* would fall heavy upon him, ſtarved himſelf to death, and his books were publicly burnt at *Rome*, though privately read afterwards	XIII	536
4331	3024	25	The *Cyzicans* are accuſed of neglecting the worſhip of the deified *Auguſtus*, and of committing violence upon ſome *Roman* citizens, for which they are deprived of their liberty granted them for their aſſiſtance in the *Mithridatic* war	XIII	538
4331	3024	25	The *Lacedæmonians* and *Meſſenians* ſend embaſſadors to the *Roman* ſenate to decide their pretenſions to the temple of *Diana*, which is done in favour of the latter	XIII	544
4332	3025	26	*Poppæus Sabinus* is honoured with the enſigns of a triumph, for intirely defeating the revolted *Thracians*	XIII	545
4332	3025	26	Ambaſſadors from *Aſia* come to *Rome* to have it there determined in which of the eleven contending cities the temple decreed to *Tiberius* ſhould be erected, which by the ſenate is given to *Smyrna*, and a legate extraordinary appointed to ſuperviſe the building	XIII	547
4332	3025	26	*Tiberius* leaves *Rome*, under pretence of going to *Capua* to dedicate a temple to *Jupiter*, and one at *Nola* to *Auguſtus*, but really with an intention never to return to it again, attended by *Sejanus*, *Coccius Nerva*, *Curtius Atticus*, and ſome learned *Greeks*, and lived retired eleven years. *Sejanus* maliciouſly accuſes young *Nero* and his brother *Druſus* of conſpiring againſt *Tiberius*	XIII	548

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4332	3025	26	*Pontius Pilate* is made governor of *Judea* instead of *Valerius Gratus*, which office he held 10 years, and made it one continued ſcene of venal juſtice, rapine, tyranny, and every wicked action: At his firſt coming he ordered his ſtandards to be carried into *Jeruſalem*, and his army quartered there in the night-time, but next morning ſets them up publicly, which occaſioned great diſturbance and conſternation among the *Jews*, who eſteem them idolatrous; they go in a body to him at *Cæſarea*, and continue proſtrate before his houſe five whole days and nights, beſeeching him to remove them; the fifth day he comes out, mounts on his tribunal, as if come to hear and redreſs them, but orders his troops to murder all that did not depart immediately; but at laſt on their offering to ſuffer, without making any reſiſtance, he promiſes to remove the ſtandards from their metropolis	X	287
4333	3026	27	*Atilius* having built an amphitheatre at *Fidenæ*, to exhibit ſhows of gladiators, vaſt numbers of people from *Rome*, &c. coming thither, by their weight pull down the building about their ears, ſo that 50000, perſons were killed and maimed; this occaſioned a law, that no perſon worth leſs than 400,000 ſeſterces ſhould exhibit the ſhow of gladiators. At the ſame time a fire breaks out on *Mount Cælius*, which burnt with ſo much rage and fury, that it utterly conſumed all the houſes in that part of the city of *Rome*; and *Tiberius* makes good the loſs out of his own treaſury, for which the ſenate ordered the name to be changed from *Cælius* to *Mount Auguſtus*. After this *Tiberius* retires to *Capreæ*, an iſland of very difficult acceſs, and lived there ten years, and then died, during which time he gave himſelf up to all manner of lewdneſs and debauchery	XIII	553
4334	3027	28	The *Friſians* ſhake off the *Roman* yoke, and defeat *L. Apronius*, who was ſent againſt them. This year dies *Julia*, the granddaughter of *Auguſtus*, in the iſland of *Trimætus*, 20 years after her baniſhment	XIII	559
4335	3029	29	*Livia*, the mother of *Tiberius*, dies in the 86th year of her age, commonly ſtyled		

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			Julia Auguſta, becauſe adopted by *Auguſtus* in his laſt will into the *Julian* family, a woman of very extraordinary parts, wiſdom and ambition	XIII	561
4336	3029	30	*Sejanus*, *Tiberius*'s chief miniſter and favourite, had now ſo fixed himſelf in power, that the ſenate enacts that his birth-day ſhould be annually celebrated, that his ſtatues that were ſet up in every quarter of the city ſhould be adored, that vows and ſacrifices ſhould be offered for his ſafety, *&c.*	XIII	567
4336	3029	30	This being the 30th and laſt *Jewiſh* Jubilee ſince its firſt celebration in the land of *Canaan*, Chriſt enters upon his miſſion of preaching the goſpel of peace and ſalvation, is baptized by *John*, turns water into wine at a marriage in *Cana*, drives the traders out of the temple, confers privately with *Nicodemus*, *&c.*	X	293
4337	3030	31	The diſciples of Chriſt baptize their proſelytes by the command of Chriſt, and have a diſpute about it with the diſciples of *John*, while Chriſt goes into other parts of *Judæa*, preaching the goſpel, and working miracles, *&c.*	X	305
4337	3030	31	*John the Baptiſt* beheaded by order of *Herod Antipas*, tetrarch of *Galilee*, to gratify the revenge of *Herodias* his wife, who had been the wife of his brother *Philip*, and was grand-daughter to *Herod the Great*	X	305
4337	3030	31	*Tiberius* makes himſelf and his favourite *Sejanus* conſuls this year; this occaſions the ſenate to heap new honours upon *Sejanus*; they join his name with *Tiberius*'s in all inſcriptions, erect new ſtatues to him, and ſlay victims before them, and paſs a decree to confirm to him and *Tiberius* the conſulate for five years. *Tiberius* forbids *Sejanus* to come to him, though he had reſigned the conſulate, and began to take public notice of *Caius* (ſurnamed *Caligula*) the only ſurviving ſon of *Germanicus* and *Agrippina*; which ſtung *Sejanus*, who found his power much decreaſed and his honours leſſened. *Tiberius* takes the command of the prætorian guard from him, and in a letter to the ſenate deſires them to impriſon him, which is done, and he is condemned and executed in the ſame		

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			day, which was followed by a general slaughter of his children, relations, friends and adherents	XIII	567
4338	3031	32	*Tiberius* grows insatiable for blood, suspicious of every body, and puts vast numbers to the most exquisite torments and cruel deaths	XIII	575
4339	3032	33	*Tiberius* causes his grandson *Drusus* to be sentenced to be starved to death, which was executed, and many others dispatched themselves the same way	XIII	585
4339	3032	33	This being the fourth year of Christ's mission, the *Jews* crucify him	X	553
4340	3033	34	Several of the great men and ladies at *Rome* destroy themselves to avoid the cruelty of *Tiberius* and his favourite *Macro*, who make dreadful havock upon every slight pretence. The two consuls having solemnized the 19th of *August*, on which the 20th year of *Tiberius*'s reign ended, with public vows and sacrifices, he ordered them to be tried for taking upon them to confirm his authority for ten years more, for which he has them condemned and executed	XIII	589
4341	3034	35	*Orodes*, son of *Artabanus*, is first, and the father afterwards, overthrown by *Pharasmanes*, and forced to fly to the *Carmanians*; upon which *Lucius Vitellius*, governor of *Syria*, comes with his legions, and drives away *Pharasmanes*, and sets *Tiridates* on the throne of *Parthia*, who soon after was driven out again by *Artabanus*	X	546
4342	3035	36	*Tiberius*'s cruelty still continuing, *Tigranes* grandson of *Herod* king of *Judæa*, and of *Archelaus* king of *Cappadocia*, (who himself had been king of *Armenia*) was like a private person, without any regard to his public character, condemned and executed, among other pretended criminals. This year *Rome* suffered greatly by the overflowing of the *Tiber*, and by fire, which burnt down that part of the circus contiguous to mount *Aventine*: Upon this occasion *Tiberius* paid above 100,000 great sesterces, to make up the loss to the owners of the houses	XIII	593
4343	3036	37	*Tiberius* dies in his retirement, on the 16th day of *March*, having reigned 22 years,		

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			six months, and 26 days, aged 77 years, 4 months, and 9 days: *Caius Caligula*, his adopted grandſon, (ſon of *Germanicus*) ſucceeds him, by virtue of *Tiberius*'s declaration in his favour while living; he enters his government with releaſing and pardoning all ſtate priſoners, remitting fines, reducing taxes, &c. and to the univerſal joy of all, in his firſt ſpeech to the ſenate promiſed to govern with juſtice and moderation, to do nothing without their advice, and to follow their directions in all things	XIII	602
4343	3036	37	In the month of *July*, *Caius Cæſar Caligula* enters upon the conſulſhip with his uncle *Claudius*; the ſame day he told the ſenate he greatly diſapproved of the diſorders of the late adminiſtration, promiſed to avoid them, and ſolemnly proteſted that making his people happy was his whole deſire and care. During this year he reſtored the kingdom of *Commagene*, reduced to a *Roman* province 18 years ago by *Tiberius*, to *Antiochus*, ſon of that *Antiochus* then driven out, and paid him 100,000,000 ſeſterces, or about 1,000,000 *l. Sterling* for the neat revenue during that time.	XIV	6
4343	3036	37	*Pontius Pilate* having great complaints exhibited againſt him by the *Samaritans*, he is ſent to *Rome* to anſwer them, and the emperor *Caius Caligula* ſends *Marullus* in his ſtead; *Caligula* alſo gave *Agrippa* (ſon of *Ariſtobulus* and grandſon of *Herod the Great*, whom *Tiberius* had impriſoned) his liberty, and the tetrarchy of his late uncle *Philip*, and added to it *Great Abylene* in *Syria*, with the title of king: *Agrippa* ſtaid a year after this at *Rome*, and then returned in great ſplendor to his kingdom	X	416
4343	3036	37	The governor of *Alexandria* having uſed the *Egyptian Jews* in a very cruel manner, for refuſing to worſhip *Caligula* as a god, *Agrippa* informs the emperor of the true ſtate of the caſe: *Caligula* ſends *Baſſus* to ſeize that bloody governor and bring him to *Rome*, where he was ſtripped of all his riches, then baniſhed into an iſland of the *Archipelago*, where ſome time after he was put to death	X	421

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4343	3036	37	*Herod Antipas*, before whom Chriſt appeared, envying *Agrippa*'s good fortune and honour, of being a king, goes to *Rome* to beg the ſame favour; but *Agrippa* ſending *Caligula* word that he had laid up arms for 70,000 men to have aſſiſted *Sejanus*, he was ſtripped of his tetrarchy, after he had enjoyed it 43 years, and *Caligula* beſtowed it and his treaſure upon *Agrippa*, and ſends *Herod* priſoner to *Lyons* in *France*	X	425
4343	3036	37	*Caligula* orders *Petronius* governor of *Syria* to ſet up his ſtatue in the temple of *Jeruſalem*; the *Jews* in the moſt humble manner ſupplicate the forbearance; *Agrippa* goes to *Rome*, and with great difficulty gets *Caligula* to countermand his order	X	426
4343	3036	37	*Caligula* is taken ſo ill that his life was much deſpaired of; and having done many endearing things for the people, the greateſt demonſtrations of ſorrow are ſhewn; he recovers, and then joy takes its turn; but it is ſuppoſed his ſickneſs had affected his brain, for ever after he acted like a wild tyrant and furious madman, committing the moſt monſtrous, abſurd and cruel ravages	XIV	8
4343	3036	37	*Caligula* adopts *Tiberius* the ſon of *Druſus*, now 18 years old, and commands him to kill himſelf, and ſends meſſengers to ſee it performed; this being done he gives a full looſe to his furious and mad paſſions, and commences an open enemy to mankind, a complete tyrant, and outrageous monſter, committing the moſt horrid butcheries, cruelties, and inhumanities, cauſing his neareſt relations, greateſt friends, beſt ſubjects, and moſt innocent perſons, to be put to death in his preſence to gratify his ſavage madneſs; marries and divorces ſeveral ladies, and claims divine honours, inſtitutes prieſts to his own deity, builds temples, and has ſacrifices offered to him	XIV	10
4344	3037	38	*Caligula* aſſumes the ſecond conſulſhip, and has *Lucius Apronius Ceſianus* for his colleague; after 30 days he lays down the faſces, and when he entered upon and laid down his conſulſhip, like a private perſon he took the uſual oaths; the people,		

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			fearful of his cruelties, not appearing at the public shows which he daily exhibited with so much assiduity as he required, he ordered the public granaries to be shut up with an intent to starve them all, and wished that they had all but one neck, that he might butcher all at one stroak: His horse *Incitatus* he frequently invited to his table, and fed him with gilt oats, and presented him with the richest wines in gold cups; his stable was marble, his manger ivory, his collar pearls, and his covering purple; he gave him many attendants with rich liveries, and made him one of the college of his priests, and collegue to the chief nobility, and purposed to have made him consul; he revived the law of majesty, and did every thing that might make him feared and hated	XIV	34
4345	3038	39	*Caius* causes all his ships he had ready built, and orders great numbers to be built, and all to be linked together in a crescent, from the point of the bay of *Baiæ* to *Puteoli* in *Campania*; upon these were laid planks, and upon them earth; then houses were built, streets and roads made, *&c.* which rendered shipping so scarce that a dearth followed, which carried off great numbers of the poorer people. The work being finished with all expedition, *Caligula*, attended with the heads of the city and army, first offers sacrifices to *Envy* at *Puteoli*, then magnificently arrayed, armed with the breast-plate of *Alexander the Great*, and a civit crown on his head, rode to *Puteoli*, and staid there a night and a day, illuminated the bridge, streets, *&c.* with an infinite number of lights, boasting he had turned the sea into land, and the night into day: The next day at his return back, in the midway he mounted a magnificent throne, and made an oration in praise of this mad action, and then ordered a vast number of people of all ages and conditions to be thrown promiscuously into the sea, many of which perished; then returned to *Rome* in triumph, and the bridge was broke down, and the ships he had borrowed restored, *&c.* and thus in two years he squandered away 18 mil-			

lions,

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			ſions, beſides his ordinary income: To raiſe money he obliged the greateſt part of the inhabitants to re-purchaſe their freedoms, made void wills, confiſcated the goods of thoſe he thought fit, and obliged the nobility to purchaſe them at his own price, &c.	XIV	37
4345	3038	39	*Caius Cæſar Caligula* depoſes both the conſuls, for which one killed himſelf; then raiſes an army of 200,000 men, and pretends to go againſt the *Germans*, does nothing, and returns into *Gaul*, and ruins all the people by extortions, &c. *Lentulus* and *Geſalius* are charged with and executed for treaſon, and *Caius*'s two ſiſters baniſhed for adultery. The *Germans* are defeated by *Galba*, and *Caius* takes the honour to himſelf	XIV	43
4346	3039	40	*Caius* takes upon himſelf the conſulſhip a third time alone, for 12 days, being at *Lyons*, where he had magnificent ſhows, &c. At the end of twelve days he laid down the conſulſhip, and two new conſuls were nominated. *Caligula* having invited *Ptolemy* king of *Mauritania*, couſin-german to his father *Germanicus*, to his court, and for a time treated him with great magnificence and civility; but imagining that he was in the people's favour, firſt arreſted and condemned him to baniſhment, and then ordered him to be privately maſſacred as he was carrying along; and alſo ordered *Mithridates* king of *Armenia* to be arreſted and baniſhed, which was performed, with abundance of other extravagancies and unjuſt extortions, &c.	XIV	52
4347	3040	41	The *Mauritanians* ſoon after the death of their king revolt, but after the loſs of ſeveral battles they are ſubjected to the *Romans*, and ruled by their governors like other provinces, and not by their own princes	XVII	432
4347	3040	41	*Caius* holds the conſulſhip for the fourth time only ſeven days. *Caſſius Cheræa*, tribune of a prætorian cohort, a brave and gallant officer, being frequently made the executioner of *Caius*'s cruelties, is ſo moved with pity for his country, and deteſtation of his vileneſs, that he and ſeveral others conſpire to deſtroy the monſter,		

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			which they did in his palace, and are ſaid to have cut off and eat part of his fleſh, the 24th of *January*, after he had reigned three years, nine months, and 28 days; the next night *Julius Lupus* diſpatched his wife *Cæſonia*, by ſtabbing her, and his infant daughter, by daſhing out her brains againſt the walls. Some of the ſenators were for ſeizing the government and reducing it to a commonwealth again, but *Caius* is ſucceeded by his uncle *Claudius*, ſon of *Druſus*, (who died in *Germany*) and grandſon of *Mark Antony* and *Octavia* the ſiſter of *Auguſtus*, whom the ſoldiers and people proclaimed emperor	XIV	58
4347	3040	41	*Claudius* is adviſed to puniſh *Cheræa*, *Lupus*, and a few others with death; but all the other conſpirators were pardoned. He aboliſhed the law of majeſty, called home the exiles, eaſed the tributes, reſtored the eſtates illegally forfeited, refuſed the honours he was complimented with, &c. gains the love of the people, but being naturally timorous, was inſulted by ſome bravoes	XIV	79
4347	3040	41	*Agrippa* king of the *Jews* having greatly contributed to the promotion of *Claudius* to the empire, is rewarded, with the addition of *Judea*, *Samaria*, and the ſouthern parts of *Idumea* to his kingdom, and a confirmation of all *Caligula*'s favours with great additions, making a ſolemn alliance with him, and paſſing ſeveral edicts in favour of the *Jews*. *Claudius* beſtows the kingdom of *Chalcis* upon his brother *Herod*. *Agrippa* has the honour of conſulſhip, and *Herod* the prætorſhip, beſtowed upon them; all which grants were engraven on copper, and ſet up in the capitol	X	429
4347	3040	41	*Claudius* reſtores *Mithridates* the *Iberian* to his kingdom, *Antiochus* to the kingdom of *Commagene*, and *Mithridates* the *Sicilian* to the kingdom of *Boſporus*, of which they had unjuſtly been deprived by *Caligula*	XIV	81
4348	3041	42	A great famine being in *Rome*, *Claudius* forms a large and commodious harbour at the mouth of the *Tiber*, and compleated it; but ſoon after his death 'twas through neglect choaked up with ſand: At the ſame time alſo he ſet about draining the lake		

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			Fucinus in the country of the *Marſi*, and conveying its waters by deep canals into the *Tiber*, employing 30,000 men continually for 11 years, but without ſucceſs	XIV	83
4348	3041	42	*Meſſalina*, wife of *Claudius* the emperor, ſoliciting *Silanus* to lewdneſs, he refuſing, ſhe falſely accuſes him of deſigning to murder the emperor; upon which he is executed: This occaſions a conſpiracy of the nobility and gentry againſt *Claudius*, the head of which was *Annius Vinicianus*, who had a great ſhare in the murder of *Caius*. *Camillus*, governor of *Dalmatia*, writes him a letter full of reproaches, and threatens him with a cruel death if he did not reſign; but the ſuperſtition of thoſe times getting into the ſoldiers heads, they imagined ill omens, and fell upon their officers and killed them. *Camillus* making his eſcape, was afterwards ſtabbed in the arms of his wife, after he had bore the title of emperor five days. This gave *Meſſalina* a handle to execute many innocent perſons, for the ſake of their eſtates, and paſs by the guilty for large ſums of money, *&c.* but ſome of them were executed. *Otho* ſucceeded *Camillus* in *Dalmatia*, and cut off the heads of thoſe ſoldiers who had murdered their officers	XIV	84
4349	3042	43	*Claudius* deprives the *Lycians* of their liberty, for murdering ſome *Roman* citizens in a tumult; and to quiet the differences that had ariſen among them, added their country to the province of *Pamphilia*. *Meſſalina* out of ſpite perſuades *Claudius* to put his niece *Julia*, the daughter of *Germanicus*, and his niece *Julia* the daughter of *Druſus* and grand-daughter of *Tiberius*, to death	XIV	87
4349	3042	43	*Claudius* by the inſtigation of one *Bericus*, a fugitive *Briton*, ſends *Plautius* the *Roman* governor in *Gaul* to invade *Britain*; which he did, and vanquiſhed them in ſeveral battles, and gariſons ſeveral towns, and writes to the emperor, who comes himſelf with a large army, engages and defeats the *Britons* with great ſlaughter, takes their ſtrong-holds, and gariſons them, and makes *Plautius* governor of *Britain*, *&c.*	XVIII	274

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4349	3042	43.	*Agrippa* upon his return to *Jeruſalem* ſhews a much greater zeal for the *Jewiſh* religion than his predeceſſor; depoſed *Theophilus* from the high-prieſthood, and gave it to *Simon Cantharas*; but ſoon after depoſed him, and offered it to *Jonathan* the ſon of *Annas*, who had been depoſed, but he refuſed it	X	430
4350	3043	44	*Claudius* at his return to *Rome* is honoured with a triumph and the ſurname of *Britannicus*; *Veſpaſian* and *Titus* behaved ſo gallantly under *Plautius*, as to fight 30 battles, and ſubdue two powerful nations of the *Britons*, and reduced twenty towns, with the *Iſle* of *Wight*. *Plautius* encreaſed the conqueſts, and at his return to *Rome* has an ovation, *&c.*	XVIII	276
4350	3043	44	*Claudius* after his triumph reſtored to the ſenate the provinces of *Achaia* and *Macedon*, which thenceforth were governed by proconſuls: He gave the title of king to *Cottius*, prince of the *Alps*; and took away the liberty of the *Rhodians*, for their crucifying ſome *Roman* citizens	XIV	91
4351	3044	45	The dreadful famine, foretold by *Agabus*, rages in *Judea*, againſt which the new chriſtian churches planted at *Antioch* ſend the believers at *Jeruſalem* a liberal relief, by the hands of *Paul* and *Barnabas*	X	434
4351	3044	45	*Rome* being now very full of ſtatues, *Claudius* enacts that no more ſhould be ſet up without the ſpecial appointment of the ſenate, and orders ſeveral to be taken down, he likewiſe puniſhed very ſeverely ſome governors of provinces that had misbehaved, *&c.*	XIV	91
4352	3045	46	*M. Vinicius*, brother-in-law to *Claudius*, dies of poiſon given him by the empreſs *Meſſalina*, for refuſing her unchaſt deſires. *Aſinius Gallus*, ſon of *Agrippina*, *Tiberius*'s firſt wife, conſpired againſt *Claudius* to make himſelf emperor; is detected, and only baniſhed, which gained *Claudius* great applauſe	XIV	91
4353	3046	47	Many of the greateſt men in *Rome* are put to death by *Claudius*, to gratify the revenge and covetouſneſs of *Meſſalina* his wife	XIV	93
4353	3046	47	The *Cheruſci*, or inhabitants of *Brunſwick*, deſire *Claudius* to give them a king; he ſends them *Italicus*, nephew of the fa-		

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			mous *Arminius*; but though they at firſt received him with great joy, yet they drove him from the throne ſome time after for living after the *Italian* manner; but he being again reſtored by the *Longobards*, cruelly oppreſſed the *Cheruſcans*	XIV	97
4353	3046	47	One *Cn. ius Novius*, a *Roman* knight, comes armed with a dagger into the audience-room, with an intent to kill *Claudius*, but being ſeized and tormented on the rack, confeſſes his intention, but will not diſcover any accomplice or abettor	XIV	99
4354	3047	48	*Claudius* as cenſor creates ſeveral new patrician families in the room of thoſe that were extinct, ſupplies the vacancies in the ſenate, promotes ſome of the *Gauliſh* nobility to the ſenatorial dignity, and by a cenſus finds 6,900,000 citizens in *Rome*	XIV	99
4354	3047	48	*Meſſalina* the *Roman* empreſs, grew ſo monſtrous in her luſt, that to have one *Caius Silius* (a very beautiful young man), to herſelf, ſhe forced him to divorce his wife *Silana*, and kept him company openly: *Silius* propoſes to kill *Claudius* and to marry her, and to adopt *Germanicus*: She approves all; firſt divorces herſelf from the emperor, and then marries *Silius* openly. *Calpurnia* and *Cleopatra* (two of *Claudius*'s courtezans) tell him of it; he is at firſt frighted, but by the management of *Narciſſus*, *Silius*, *Meſſalina*, and ſeveral others are executed, and all things ſettled quietly	XIV	99
4355	3048	49	*Agrippa* (king of the *Jews*) ſpends great ſums in rebuilding, beautifying, and ſtrengthening a new quarter of the north ſide of *Jeruſalem*, intending to wall it in, but is forbid by *Claudius* the *Roman* emperor: He grows ſo conſiderable, that as he was making a progreſs to *Tiberias* he is met and complimented by the kings of *Commagene*, *Emeſa*, *Leſſer Armenia*, *Pontus* and *Chalcis*; but *Vibius Marſus* governor of *Syria*, jealous of what they might conſult about, came thither himſelf, and commanded them to return each to his own kingdom. Upon his return to *Jeruſalem* he depoſed *Matthias* the high-prieſt, and put *Elionæus* in his ſtead, and begins to perſecute the chriſtians by be-	XIV	99

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			heading *James* the leſs, ſurnamed *Boanerges*, and impriſoning *Peter*. Going to *Cæſarea* with a vaſt train of nobility, to exhibit public games in honour of *Claudius*, where declaring he received the governors of *Tyre* and *Sidon* again into favour, the people cried out, 'twas the voice of God, and not of man; which puffing him up with pride, he fell ſick, and died in five days, and *Claudius* turned his kingdom again into a *Roman* province, and made *Cuſpius Fadus* the governor thereof; but *Herod* king of *Chalcis* got the ſuperintendancy of the temple, and power of nominating the high-prieſt, and accordingly depoſed *Cantharas*, and ſubſtituted *Joſeph* the ſon of *Cami* in his room	X	431
4355	3048	49	*Claudius* marries *Agrippina*, his brother's daughter; a law is paſſed the day before to make ſuch marriages lawful: She governed the emperor and the ſtate with an uncontroulable power, went with *Claudius* into the ſenate, and ſet herſelf with him on the ſame tribunal in all public ceremonies, and in the courts of juſtice: She got *L. Annæus Seneca* recalled from baniſhment, and made him tutor to her ſon *Domitius*, *&c.* and betrothed her ſon (now 12 years old) to *Claudius*'s daughter *Octavia*; and cauſed *Lollia Paulina* to be beheaded, for attempting to get *Claudius* for a huſband	XIV	107
4355	3048	49	*Claudius* widens the circumference of *Rome* by encloſing *Mount Aventine*	XIV	109
4356	3049	50	*Claudius* is perſuaded by *Pallas* the freedman, who had conducted the affair of *Agrippina*'s marriage, and was now criminally correſpondent with her, to adopt *Domitius* her ſon, and give him the preference to his own ſon *Germanicus*, becauſe *Domitius* was three years older, who from this time was called *Nero-Claudius-Cæſar-Druſus-Germanicus*; the ſenate confirmed the adoption, and called *Agrippina Auguſta*	XIV	109
4356	3049	50	*Agrippina* gets a colony of veterans to be ſent to *Cologn*, the capital of the *Ubii*, where ſhe was born, and called it *Colonia Agrippinenſis*. The *Catti* making incurſions into the *Roman* territories, are repulſed with great ſlaughter by *Pomponius*		

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			Secundus, commander of the legions in *Upper Germany*	XIV	111
4356	3049	50	*Vannius*, king of the *Suevians*, being for his haughty and inſolent behaviour, after 30 years reign, driven out of his kingdom by the *Hermondurians* and *Ligians*, *Claudius* gives him lands and leave to live in *Pannonia*. *Vangio* and *Sido*, his nephews, part his kingdom between them	XVIII	485
4357	3050	51	*Nero*, though but 14 years old, is preſented with the manly robe, which qualified him for honours and employments: The ſenate decree, that in his 20th year he ſhould be conſul of *Rome*, and be now ſtiled prince of the *Roman* youth; but the friends and truſty ſervants of *Britannicus* are ſome put to death, and the others removed, *&c.* A great famine makes the people at *Rome* outrageous, and affront *Claudius* as the cauſe of it; but in 15 days time he gets a ſufficient ſupply of corn and other neceſſaries, which makes them eaſy	XIV	111
4357	3050	51	*P. Oſtorius Scapula* being ſent into *Britain*, fell unexpectedly upon the *Britons*, who had broken into the *Roman* conqueſts, put great numbers to the ſword, and diſperſed the reſt; built forts on the *Severn*, *Avon*, and *Nen*, and made that part ſouth of theſe rivers a *Roman* province, and *Camalodunum* a *Roman* colony. The *Iceni* engage *Oſtorius*, and after an obſtinate battle are put to flight with great ſlaughter; but after many engagements, loſing ſome part of his honour, he died of grief, and was ſucceeded by *Aulus Didius*	XVIII	377
4358	3051	52	This year *Claudius* finiſhed, at an immenſe charge, the aqueduct at *Rome*, begun by *Caligula* 14 years before: 4060 perſons with large ſallaries were appointed to keep it in repair: Likewiſe the great canal was finiſhed, deſigned for draining the lake *Fucinus*, which had conſtantly employed 30,000 men for 11 years; before the waters were let out, *Claudius* exhibited a naval fight, in which 19,000 condemned criminals engaged on board 100 large gallies, repreſenting the *Sicilian* and *Rhodian* fleets. and after an obſtinate conteſt, many wounds, and much blood-ſhed, ſue-		

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			of them as remained alive the emperor pardoned: When the water was let off 'twas found the canal was not deep enough; and when it was deepened, bridges were built and gladiators fought upon it; but the water breaking out with incredible violence, bore all down before it	XIV	120
4358	3051	52	*Ventidius Cumanus* ſucceeded *Alexander* in the government of *Judea*: It being *Paſſover* time, he put guards before the gates of the temple, one of which ſhewing his nudity publickly, occaſioned an uproar; he firſt tried by fair means to appeaſe it, but not ſucceeding, he ordered all his troops to come to the place; this frighted the *Jews* ſo exceſſively, that flying in confuſion more than 10,000 are ſtifled and cruſhed to death by running over one another	X	435
4358	3051	52	Some *Galilean Jews* going to a feaſt were inſulted, and one killed; a ſkirmiſh enſues, in which many of them are killed by the *Samaritans*: They go to complain of the *Samaritans* to *Cumanus*, who refuſes to do them juſtice: The matter being brought before *Quadratus*, governor of *Syria*, he ſends the *Samaritans* and *Cumanus* to *Rome*, where the *Samaritans* were condemned to die, *Cumanus* baniſhed, and *Celer* (one of his tribunes) dragged through the ſtreets of *Jeruſalem*, and then put to death	X	435
4359	3052	53	*Nero*, now about 16 years old, marries *Octavia*, whom he had betrothed three years before. He pleads for the *Ilians*, and obtains for them an immunity from all taxes and tributes, and prevails with *Claudius* to reſtore the *Rhodians* to their antient liberty, gets many favours beſtowed on ſeveral others, *&c.* *Claudius* confers univerſal juriſdiction on the equeſtrian order	XIV	122
4359	3052	53	*Claudius Felix* is made governor of *Judea* in the room of *Ventidius Cumanus*; without, the land ſwarmed with robbers and banditti; and within, with falſe prophets, *&c.* which occaſioned *Felix* to uſe all manner of ſeverities and unjuſt ſeizures upon the innocent as well as the ſeditious; for which being reproved by *Jonathan* the		

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			high-prieſt, he hired one *Doras* (a confidant of *Jonathan*'s) to murder him, which was done accordingly	X	436
4360	3053	54	The empreſs *Agrippina* poiſons the *Roman* emperor *Caius Tiberius Claudius Nero*, in the 64th year of his age, of which he dies the 13th of *Octobe*r, after he had reigned 13 years, 8 months, and 21 days, and his wife *Agrippina*'s ſon *Nero* is declared emperor in his ſtead. *Agrippina* forces *Narciſſus* the great favourite of *Claudius* to kill himſelf, who was the moſt profuſe and rapacious creature living, ſurpaſſing *Cræſus* in wealth, his friendſhip being courted with large preſents by foreign kings, cities and provinces. She alſo got *Junius Silanus* proconſul of *Aſia* murdered, (a wealthy great-grandſon of *Auguſtus*) to prevent his being emperor. *Nero* pronounces *Claudius*'s funeral oration		
4361	3054	55	*Nero*, though but 18 years old, aſſumes the conſulſhip, and reſtores *Plautius Lateranus* to his antient rank, who had been degraded for adultery with *Meſſalina*. *Nero* falls in love with *Acte*, a beautiful ſlave, and ſlights his mother; ſhe grows outrageous at *Pallas* her confident's being turned out of the treaſury, utters dreadful complaints and curſes againſt *Nero*, publiſhes *Britannicus*'s virtues, and title, *&c.* *Nero* cauſes *Britannicus* to be poiſoned, and beſtowed his eſtate in preſents among his favourites, and baniſhes *Agrippina* his mother from the court, and confined her to her grandmother *Antonia*'s houſe; ſhe is unjuſtly accuſed, tried, acquitted, and received into favour again	XIV	136
4362	3055	56	*Nero*, by the prompting and advice of his two companions, *Otho* and *Senecio*, falls into all manner of debauchery and exceſs, going diſguiſed like a ſlave in the night time, and committing great riots and diſorders	XIV	133
4364	3057	58	*Suilius*, a noted informer and accuſer of great men in the reign of *Claudius*, is proſecuted and baniſhed. *Nero* falls in love with *Poppæa Sabina*, whoſe mother was put to death by *Meſſalina*; ſhe was the wife of *Rufius Criſpinus*, extremely	XIV	141

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			beautiful, witty, and lewd: She forſook her huſband, and lived publickly with *Otho*, the emperor's favourite: *Nero* takes her, and forbids *Otho* the court, and ſent him governor to *Luſitania*, where he ſtaid ten years with reputation. *Cornelius Sylla*, huſband of *Antonia* daughter of *Claudius*, is falſely accuſed of treaſon, and baniſhed to *Marſeilles*, &c.	XIV	144
4364	3057	58	The *Armenians*, tired with the continual invaſions of the *Iberians* on the one hand, and the *Parthians* on the other, ſend a ſolemn deputation to *Nero* at *Rome*, praying him to appoint them a king; *Nero* ſends *Domitius Corbulo* into *Armenia*, who drives away *Tiridates*, and ſets up *Tigranes*, the grandſon of *Herod the Great*, upon the throne of *Armenia*; but *Vologeſes* king of *Parthia* drove him out, and again ſet his brother *Tiridates* upon the throne, but ſent him to *Rome* to receive the crown from *Nero*, who put it on his head with his own hands, and ſo all differences were made up	IX	226
4365	3058	59	The *Sicarii* (or robbers) commit horrid murders and diſorders in ſeveral parts of *Judea*, even in the temple itſelf: *Feſtus* being made governor in the room of *Felix*, takes great pains to ſuppreſs them; but *Agrippa* having the year before depoſed *Ananias* from, and advanced *Iſhmael* to, the high-prieſthood, ſeveral of theſe depoſed prieſts claiming an equal quantity of tythes, occaſioned great diſturbances by their partizans. Upon the arrival of *Feſtus*, St. *Paul* was brought before him; but he appealing to *Cæſar*, was continued a priſoner	X	437
4365	3058	59	*Poppæa* having got the aſcendancy over *Nero*, endeavours all ſhe can to get rid of *Agrippina* his mother, who is murdered in her bed by *Nero*'s order, after having eſcaped an attempt to deſtroy her at ſea. After this he gave himſelf up to all manner of lewdneſs, and introduced debauchery every-where, ſo that it became univerſally faſhionable	XIV	152
4366	3059	60	*Agrippa* having advanced *Ananus*, a proud *Sadducee*, to the high-prieſthood, and *Feſtus* being dead, he called a council be-		

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			fore *Albinus* the new prætor came, and condemned and ſtoned to death St. *James*, and many other *Chriſtians*	X	441
4366	3059	60	*Nero* inſtitutes conteſts of eloquence and poetry, and other games, to be exhibited every fifth year. A comet appears, and the people talk of *Rubellius Plautus* to ſucceed *Nero*	XIV	161
4366	3059	60	*Agrippa* depoſes *Ananus* from, and advances *Jeſus* the ſon of *Damneus* to, the high-prieſthood at *Jeruſalem*. The *Sicarii* or robbers and banditti were grown ſo bold, as to come into *Jeruſalem*, and carry off *Eleazar* ſon of the late high-prieſt, who was ſecretary of the temple; they ſend *Eleazar* word, that for his ſon's ranſom he muſt get ten of their companions releaſed; which for a large ſum he does, *&c.*	X	442
4366	3059	60	*Agrippa* taking the high-prieſthood from *Jeſus* the ſon of *Damneus*, gives it to *Jeſus* the ſon of *Gamaliel*; each raiſe armed men, and commit the vileſt outrages. The *Levites* obtain leave of *Agrippa* to wear white robes, like the prieſts	X	442
4367	3060	61	The *Britons* having been extremely abuſed by the covetouſneſs of the *Roman* governors, revolt under *Boudicea* their queen, and kill abundance of the *Romans*: *Petilius Cerealis* going to the *Romans* aſſiſtance with the ninth legion, the *Britons* fall upon him, rout him, and cut every man of the infantry to pieces; afterwards the *Britons* went to *London*, then inhabited chiefly by *Romans*, took it, and maſſacred all the *Romans* they found; the like they did elſewhere, killing 70,000 of the *Romans*, and their confederates. *Suetonius* the *Roman* governor collects his army together, and gives the *Britons* battle, overthrows them, and kills 80,000 of them, with the loſs of only 400 *Romans*	XIV	167
4367	3060	61	*Pedanius Secundus*, governor of *Rome*, being murdered by ſome of his ſlaves, it was inſiſted upon that all dwelling under his roof, guilty or innocent, ſhould be executed, which was done, to the number of 400	XIV	170

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4368	3061	62	*Burrhus*, one of *Nero*'s teachers, who had been greatly inſtrumental in preventing much miſchief, is ſaid to die of poiſon	XIV	172
4368	3061	62	*Tigellinus* gets to be *Nero*'s intimate (a perſon of great viciouſneſs) and adviſes him to murder *Syllia*, who was accordingly aſſaſſinated at his own table: Then *Plautus* is likewiſe diſpatched, and *Nero* marries *Poppæa* publicly; ſhe accuſes *Octavia* of incontinency, who is baniſhed into *Campania*, but is ſoon after recalled, but again accuſed, baniſhed and murdered	XIV	172
4368	3061	62	*Nero* recals *Albinus* from, and ſends *Geſſius Florus* into *Judea*, who behaved ſo cruelly as occaſioned the total deſtruction of the *Jewiſh* ſtate and people, who, upon a computation now made, are found to be 2,556,000	X	443
4369	3062	63	The city of *Pompeii* in *Campania* was in a great meaſure overturned by an earthquake, and many others damaged. This year *Poppæa* brings forth a daughter, which is called *Auguſta*, but dies when four months old	XIV	177
4369	3062	63	The *Sarmatians* begin to threaten the *Roman* empire, but *Plautius Silvanus Ælianus* getting aſſiſtance from the kings of the *Baſtarnians* and *Roxolanians*, prevents their invaſion	XVIII	603
4370	3063	64	*Nero* grows ſo monſtrouſly wicked, that he approved of thoſe who made profeſſion of obſcenity, and condemned as hypocrites thoſe who behaved with any degree of modeſty. This year *Rome* is burnt, ſome ſay by *Nero*'s expreſs order, but he charges it upon the chriſtians: Upon part of the ruins he built a moſt magnificent palace, called the golden palace; upon the reſt the city was rebuilt in a very commodious and grand manner, much ſuperior to what it was before for beauty and convenience	XIV	181
4370	3063	64	*Nero* having accuſed the chriſtians (who were very numerous at *Rome*) with burning it, they were perſecuted with all manner of cruelties and torments poſſible to be invented; and to ſupply his exchequer he robbed all the temples of his vaſt dominions, and melted down the images to make money	XIV	186
4370	3063	64	*Cæſarea* being now adjudged to belong to *Syria*, the *Jews* revolt, and pelt their go-		

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			vernor *Florus* with ſtones, and nothing was to be ſeen but robberies, murders, and all manner of cruelties: The *Cæſarians* murder 20,000 *Jews* in their city, 2000 are murdered at *Ptolemais*, and 50,000 at *Alexandria*, *Florus* murdering all he met with at *Jeruſalem*, ſo that fire and ſword reduced all the country to the utmoſt deſolation	X	445
4371	3064	65	*Nero*'s abominable behaviour occaſioned a conſpiracy againſt him, at the head of which was *Caius Piſo*: but being diſcovered before the execution, *Nero* puts many of the chiefs to death, among whom was *Seneca* his tutor, the conſul *Veſtinus*, *Lucan* the poet, *&c.*	XIV	189
4371	3064	65	*Poppæa* being again with child, and finding fault with *Nero*, for ſome exceſſes, he kicks her on the belly and kills her; he would then have married *Antonia*, the daughter of *Claudius*, but ſhe refuſing, he orders her to be put to death, and married *Statilia Meſſalina*, widow of the late conſul *Atticus Veſtinus*	XIV	204
4371	3064	65	This year *Campania* was damaged with dreadful tempeſts, violent whirlwinds, and earthquakes, by which whole villages were overturned, *&c.* At *Rome* a plague ſwept off 30,000 perſons in a ſmall time	XIV	206
4372	3065	66	*Nero* goes into *Greece*, with a vaſt retinue of fidlers, ſongſters, *&c.* and has the prize allowed to him, for which he rewarded the judges with rich preſents, and the citizenſhip of *Rome*; he alſo reſtored the *Acheans* to their former liberty	XIV	214
4372	3065	66	*Ceſtius* governor of *Syria* beſieges *Jeruſalem*, but they corrupting ſome of his generals, the ſiege was raiſed, and the *Jews* purſued him, ſurrounded and cut off 4000 of his foot, and 400 horſe, *&c.* Upon this *Nero* ſends *Veſpaſian* into *Judea* with a great army to revenge the affront	X	450
4373	3066	67	*Veſpaſian* enters *Judea* with upwards of 60,000 diſciplined men, beſides ſervants, relieves *Sephoris*, burns *Gadara*, and beſieges *Jotapa*, which *Joſephus* gallantly defended 47 days, when *Veſpaſian* took it by aſſault, and deſtroyed it with fire and ſword, not one *Jew* eſcaping, 40,000 being killed, and only 12,000 made pri		

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			ſoners: *Joſephus* ſurrendered himſelf, and was well received, and then propheſied to *Veſpaſian* his ſucceſſion to the empire. *Japha* was alſo taken, and all the men put to the ſword, and the women and children carried away captive. *Gamala* was alſo taken and 4000 put to the ſword, but more deſtroyed themſelves. *Giſcala* alſo loſt 6000 men, and 3000 taken priſoners; and ſo all *Galilee* was ſubdued	X	450
4373	3066	67	*Nero* plunders the province of *Achaia*, putting all the wealthy *Greeks* to death under various pretences, and ſeizing their effects: The like he does by *Italy* and *Rome*. Having loaded his fleet with all the riches of *Greece*, he returns towards *Italy*; but a ſtorm robbed him of his ſhips and his plunder, few of them eſcaping: He enters *Naples*, *Antium*, *Albanus*, and *Rome*, through a breach in the wall, as a victor in the *Olympick* games, *&c.*	XIV	220
4374	3067	68	The zealots at *Jeruſalem* divide themſelves into two different parties, and deſtroy one another by thouſands, committing the moſt horrid cruelties, *&c.*	X	455
4374	3067	68	*Nero* having tired all his people with his cruel butcheries and injuſtice, *Julius Vindex*, governor of *Celtic Gaul*, revolts, as does *Galba*, governor of *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, but refuſes the name of emperor, *&c.* *Auguſtus Nero* depoſes the two conſuls, and takes that office upon himſelf; then prepares to go againſt the revolters, with an army of fidlers, players, *&c.* and arms his concubines like *Amazons*, and appoints them for his guard. *Virginius* governor of *Upper Germany* comes againſt *Vindex*; an engagement happens, contrary to the two generals orders, 20,000 *Gauls* are killed, and *Vindex* murders himſelf: *Virginius* is declared emperor, but he will not accept it	XIV	228
4374	3067	68	A famine being in *Rome*, and ſhips coming in from *Egypt*, with ſand for the gladiators inſtead of corn, ſo exaſperated the common people that they threw down *Nero*'s ſtatues, tore his images, plundered the houſes of his friends and favourites, *&c.* At the ſame time news was brought that the *German* legions had revolted;		

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			being in a great fright, *Nero* flies from *Rome*; the ſenate aſſembles, and declares *Galba* emperor; and *Nero* cauſes himſelf to be ſtabbed and dies	XIV	231
4374	3067	68	*Galba* being far advanced in years, and at a great diſtance from *Rome*, *Nymphidius Sabinus* aſpires at the empire, and by gifts, treats, &c. gets the prætorian bands, &c. on his ſide, and takes upon him the ſupreme command: The ſenate fearing his power, conferred extraordinary honours upon him, and called him their protector, and went to him to have their decrees confirmed; but the ſoldiers reject him, and declare *Galba* anew, kill *Nymphidius*, and drag his body through the camp: *Galba* orders ſeveral great men to be put to death unheard, which frightened the people very much: Being now at the *Milvian* bridge, 25 furlongs from the city, a body of marines met him to addreſs him for a confirmation of their legion; but he putting them off, they grew mutinous; he orders his horſe to ride in among them, and do military execution, and decimates thoſe that were left alive, and was in all things governed by his three favourites, who behaved very ſcandalouſly. He called the miniſters of *Nero* to account, and puniſhes ſome of them with death, and pardons others, &c.	XIV	250
4374	3067	68	The *Jews* being divided among themſelves; one party was for ſubmitting to the *Romans* immediately, to prevent their total deſtruction; but the other would hear of no accommodation, and murdered and plundered all who oppoſed them, whether *Jews* or others: This occaſioned many terrible maſſacres and devaſtations. The zealots are headed by *Zecharias* and *Eleazar*, who entered *Jeruſalem* and were as ſtrongly oppoſed by *Ananus*, the late depoſed high-prieſt; the zealots gariſoned in the temple, from whence they continually ſallied, and committed the moſt horrid butcheries: *Ananus* beſieges them; the zealots ſend for and let into the city 20,000 *Idumeans*, who torture and murder vaſt numbers with unſpeakable cruelties, of which 12,000 were perſons of diſ-		

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			tinction, among whom was *Ananus* himſelf, and *Jeſus* the ſon of *Gamaliel*, &c. In the mean time, *Placidus* the *Roman* general killed about 15,000 factious *Jews*, and takes *Gadara*, &c.		
4375	3068	69	An expreſs arrives from *Belgic Gaul*, informing *Galba* that the legions in *Upper Germany* demanded another emperor, to be choſe by the free election of the ſenate and people of *Rome*; upon which *Galba* adopts *Piſo Licinianus* for his ſucceſſor: This drives *Otho* to attempt the ſovereignty, being encouraged thereto by an aſtrologer. He chuſes two ſoldiers to bribe and debauch the reſt, and furniſhes them with money for that purpoſe, and makes them large promiſes: The 15th of *January Otho* is ſaluted emperor by a ſmall party of the guards, which ſoon increaſe, and preſently he is proclaimed by the whole camp, and *Galba* and *Piſo* are murdered. The ſenate, knights, and people of *Rome* acknowledged *Otho*, and honour him with the title of *Cæſar* and *Auguſtus* with the uſual pomp and formalities	X	455
4375	3068	69	The armies in *Germany* declare *Vitellius* (commander of the legions of *Lower Germany*) emperor; he exerciſes the ſovereign power, and puts ſeveral perſons to death at the requeſt of the ſoldiers. *Vitellius* is joined by two *Gauliſh* governors and their forces, by an *Italian* legion and a body of horſe at *Lyons*, the forces of *Rhætia* and *Britain*. *Vitellius* addicts himſelf to gluttony and drunkenneſs. *Cæcina*, one of *Vitellius*'s generals, ravages the fields, ſacks the cities, and makes dreadful havock of the inhabitants of *Helvetia*, many thouſands are cut off, and many ſold for ſlaves. In *Italy* a ſquadron of horſe and many cities go over to *Vitellius*. *Otho* ſends meſſengers and letters to *Vitellius*. offers him immenſe ſums, and any place of retirement he ſhould chooſe, and at laſt to make him a partner with him in the empire, and to marry his daughter; and *Vitellius* does the like to *Otho*. Moſt of the foreign provinces declare for *Otho*, and he ſtudies to gain their affections.	XIV	261

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			Otho ſits out fleets and armies to oppoſe *Vitellius*, and orders the chief of the nobility to follow him into the field, takes his leave of the ſenate, and leaves *Rome*. *Otho*'s fleet gains advantages in *Narbonne Gaul*, but all the country between the *Alps* and the *Po* ſubmit to *Vitellius*. *Cæcina* attacks *Placentia*, but after loſing a great many men, is forced to retire. At laſt the two contending parties engage, and *Otho*'s army is routed with great ſlaughter near *Bebriacum*: Next day *Otho*'s generals deliver up their camp, upon receiving the news whereof *Otho* kills himſelf, though intreated to the contrary by his ſoldiers, and armies from all the eaſtern provinces were in full march to his aſſiſtance: *Otho* being dead, all his troops ſubmit to *Vitellius*, and the ſenate acknowledge him for their emperor	XIV	276
4375	3068	69	*Simon* heading one part of the *Jewiſh* zealots, gains advantages over the other, and invades *Idumea* with 20,000 men: The *Idumeans* oppoſe him vigorouſly; but *Simon* bribing their general, has *Idumea* and the troops delivered up to him, and put all to fire and ſword: The other zealots in one of their ambuſhes takes *Simon*'s wife priſoner; but he going to *Jeruſalem* obliges them by his exceſſive cruelties to return her: Thus *John* within, and *Simon* without, deſtroy all that comes in their way. The people let *Simon* in the night into the city, who reigns over them in the moſt tyrannical manner, and beſieges *John* in the temple	X	461
4375	3068	69	The *Roxolanians* enter *Mœſia*, defeat the two *Roman* cohorts, and return unmoleſted; but returning again with nine thouſand horſe, *Marcus Aponius Saturninus* falls upon them, and cuts them off almoſt to a man	XVIII	603
4375	3068	69	*Italy* ſuffers greater calamities than ever; the ſoldiers being very numerous, and ſcattered up and down, plunder, ravage and murder whoever they pleaſe without reſtraint. *Vitellius* ſends an edict to *Rome*, forbidding them at preſent to confer either the name of *Auguſtus* or *Cæſar* upon him All the centurions that had behaved gal-		

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			lantly for *Otho* were put to death: *Dolabella* he ordered to be maſſacred privately: Being naturally addicted to gluttony and drunkenneſs, he indulged the ſame in the ſoldiers, which occaſioned great calamities and diſturbances to others, and among themſelves. Arriving at *Rome*, he puts off his general's, and put on the ſenator's dreſs, and marches in great pomp to the capitol to offer ſacrifice to *Jupiter*, where being met by his mother *Sextilia*, he embraces and honours her with the name of *Auguſta*; next day he met the ſenate, and made a ſpeech to them, containing great promiſes of what he would do for them, but gave himſelf up entirely to gluttony and profuſeneſs, and remits all buſineſs to his favourites, *Valens* and *Cæcina*	XIV	304
4375	3068	69	The legions in *Judea*, *Egypt*, and *Syria* declare *Veſpaſian* emperor; *Tiberius Alexander* brought the legions at *Alexandria* to ſwear to him on the firſt of *July*, thoſe in *Judea* ſwore to him in perſon on the third, and *Mucianus* governor of *Syria* and his ſoldiers about the 15th; *Sohemus* king of *Edeſſa*, *Antiochus* king of *Commagene*, and *Agrippa* king of *Ituræa* acceded; and all the inland provinces extending to *Aſia* and *Achaia*, and the inland countries bordering upon *Pontus*, and the two *Armenias*, took the oath of allegiance. *Veſpaſian* eſtabliſhes a council for the diſpatch of buſineſs at *Berytus*. Troops were every where raiſed, and gold and ſilver in great quantities coined at *Antioch*, and ambaſſadors ſent to *Vologeſes* king of *Parthia*, and *Tiridates* king of *Armenia*; *Titus* was to carry on the war in *Judea*, *Veſpaſian* to ſeize the *Straits* leading to *Egypt*, and *Mucianus* to go againſt *Vitellius*. The *Illyrian* and *Pannonian* legions declare for *Veſpaſian*; the fleet at *Ravenna* revolts, and comes over to *Veſpaſian*. The partizans of each ſide have ſeveral engagements with various ſucceſs, but at laſt the fatal battle at *Cremona* determined *Vitellius*'s fate; the city was large, and very rich, and 40,000 ſoldiers, *&c.* entered it, killed, raviſhed, plundered and burnt it for four days ſucceſ-		

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			ſively, till it was all reduced to aſhes; this happened 286 years after its foundation. *Vitellius* for all this gives himſelf up to voluptuouſneſs; his favourite *Valens* is taken priſoner, and *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Britain*, declare for *Veſpaſian:* With difficulty *Vitellius* is prevailed on to leave *Rome*, and go to the camp at *Mevania*, but gives himſelf up to drunkenneſs, and publicly betrays his ignorance and fear. The *Samnites*, *Pelignians*, and *Marſians*, declare for *Veſpaſian*; *Valens* being taken priſoner, the whole army goes over to *Veſpaſian*. *Vitellius* is offered ſafety for his perſon, and a competency to live on, if he would reſign the ſovereignty; he comes into the ſenate clad in mourning, and offers to reſign; but the ſoldiers will not permit him, and beſiege *Sabinus*, *&c.* brother to *Veſpaſian*, in the capitol, which was now reduced to aſhes; many great men were ſlain, and *Sabinus* and *Atticus* the conſul taken priſoners; *Vitellius* ſtrove all he could to ſave them, but the fury of the ſoldiers was ſo great, that cutting off *Sabinus*'s head, they dragged his trunk through the ſtreets. Soon after *Primus*, *&c.* for *Veſpaſian* comes to *Rome*, where ſeveral bloody engagements gave *Veſpaſian* the city, and *Vitellius* being taken priſoner, is firſt inſulted, then killed, and his head carried upon a pole through the chief cities, having reigned 8 months and a few days; and *Domitian* (a ſon of *Veſpaſian*) ſaluted *Cæſar*. *Lucius*, the brother of *Vitellius*, coming with his troops to *Rome*, ſubmits, and is put to death; the conquerors filled the ſtreets with carnage and mangled carcaſes; all the private houſes and places of public reſort are broke open and plundered		
4376	3069	70	The ſenate confirms *Veſpaſian* in the ſovereignty, makes him conſul, and his ſon *Titus* his collegue; *Domitian* is made prætor, and has conſular authority, *&c.*	XIV	342
4376	3069	70	The *Jazygians*, a *Sarmatic* nation, broke into *Mæſia*, killed *Fonteius Agrippa*, governor of that province, and laid waſte the country far and near. *Rubrius Gallus* goes againſt them, cuts great numbers		

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			of them to pieces, and forces the reſt to repaſs the *Danube*, the bank of which river he carefully fortified	XVIII	604
4376	3069	70	*Veſpaſian* orders his ſon *Titus* to go from *Cæſarea* to beſiege *Jeruſalem*, and to utterly deſtroy it; this he goes about with the greateſt expedition: When he came and inveſted the place, he found three different factions within it, furiouſly deſtroying one another; they pretended to make a peace among themſelves, and it being the feaſt of the *Paſſover*, *Eleazar*, who was poſſeſſed of the temple, opened the avenues of his court to the great concourſe that came to ſacrifice, among whom ſome of *John*'s men went in privately armed, and cut off moſt of *Eleazar*'s party, and took poſſeſſion of the place; *Titus* makes them offers of peace, which they reject a firſt and ſecond time; by their inteſtine diviſions all the proviſions were either burnt or eat, ſo that a terrible famine and continual butcheries were within, and no poſſible eſcape without. The beſiegers having taken the city, ſet on fire the temple the 10th of *Auguſt*, in the 2d year of *Veſpaſian* and 21ſt of *Agrippa*, being the ſame fatal day and month 'twas formerly burnt by *Nebuchadnezzar*; this was followed by a terrible ſlaughter of the people, and the burning and deſtruction of the city: In this war 1,854,490 are ſaid to be killed, and 102,000 carried from *Jeruſalem* captive, and all the buildings were levelled with the ground		
4376	3069	70	*Anicetus*, formerly commander of king *Polemon*'s navy, raiſed a party in *Pontus*, under pretence of favouring *Vitellius*, ſeized the city of *Trebizond*, burnt the fleet which guarded the coaſts, makes an alliance with the *Barbarians*, and commits dreadful ravages on the coaſts of *Aſia*; but *Virdius Geminus* being ſent againſt him by *Veſpaſian*, he is defeated, and *Anicetus* and all his followers are delivered up by *Sedochus* king of the *Lazians*, to whom he flew for protection	X	465
4376	3069	70	The *Germans* and *Gauls* revolt from the *Romans* during the civil war, and various	XIV	343

ſucceſs

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			ſucceſs attends both ſides, and vaſt numbers are ſlain; but at laſt they univerſally declare for *Veſpaſian*, and peace is reſtored. *Veſpaſian* arriving at *Brunduſium*, is met by the ſenate and all the great men of *Rome*, and by them conducted thither, where he was met by the whole people, and honoured with all expreſſions of joy and ſatisfaction, where he revived the antient diſcipline of the army, allowed the ſenate to debate and ſpeak freely their ſentiments, rectified the law, and purged the courts of judicature, ordered the city and capitol to be rebuilt, and behaved in all things as a father of his country ought towards the people he loved and governed	XIV	353
4376	3069	70	*Vologeſes* ſends embaſſadors to *Veſpaſian*, and offers him 40,000 *Parthian* horſe, but being already ſettled in the empire, has no occaſion to accept them; ſo both parties renew their alliances, and *Veſpaſian* ſends back the embaſſadors with thanks, loaded with rich preſents. Being at peace, *Vologeſes* ſets about building a city, calling it *Vologeſocerta*, but died before it was completed	X	553
4377	3070	71	*Veſpaſian* and his ſon *Titus* have a triumph at *Rome*, for the reduction of *Jeruſalem*, and *Titus* has a triumphal arch erected, which ſtill remains almoſt entire; as ſoon as the triumph was over, the gate of the temple of *Janus* was ſhut, the empire enjoying a perfect peace every where, and the temple of peace was begun to be built, to put the rich ſpoils in that were brought from *Jeruſalem*	XIV	36
4378	3071	72	*Ceſennius Pætus*, governor of *Syria*, accuſed *Antiochus* king of *Commagene* with an intent to revolt; *Veſpaſian* gives him a commiſſion at large, upon which *Pætus* both takes his kingdom and himſelf, and reduces *Commagene* to a *Roman* province; but the king and his two ſons lived at *Rome* at the public expence, in a manner ſuitable to their character, and were familiarly entertained by *Veſpaſian*	XIV	368
4378	3071	72	The *Alani*, a people beyond the *Tanais* and *Palus Mæotis*, make a ſudden irruption into the territories of the *Medes* and *Armenians*; *Tiridates* narrowly eſcaping, and		

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			Pacorus king of the *Medes* was forced to fly, the barbarians carrying off an immenſe booty, and a great number of captives, and among them *Pacorus*'s wife		
4379	3072	73	*Veſpaſian* reduces *Greece*, which *Nero* had declared free, and *Lycia*, *Rhodes*, *Byzantium*, *Samos*, *Thrace*, and *Cilicia*, to *Roman* provinces. *Helvidius Priſcus* for exciting the people againſt *Veſpaſian*, is firſt baniſhed by the emperor, and by an order of the ſenate executed	XIV	368
4381	3074	75	*Veſpaſian* conſecrates the temple of peace, and raiſes a *Coloſſus* of braſs 110 feet high, which had been deſigned for *Nero*, but he put the head of his ſon *Titus* on it, tho' ſome ſay it was the figure of the ſun	XIV	369
4384	3077	78	The celebrated *Cneius Julius Agricola* ſucceeds the ſucceſsful *Julius Frontinus* in the government of *Britain*, which in ſeven ſucceſsful campaigns he entirely reduced, and parted *Caledonia* by forts and gariſons upon the iſthmus between the friths of *Glota* and *Bodotria*, and made *Britain* a *Roman* province, cultivated the people, and introduced arts and ſciences, which ſoon civilized the natives	XIV	370
4385	3078	79	*Julius Sabinus* having ſtirred up the *Gauls*, and proclaimed himſelf *Cæſar*, after being defeated, ſet his country-houſe on fire, and gave out that he voluntarily periſhed there in the flames, but conveyed himſelf and his vaſt wealth into a cave, where he lived 9 years, and had two children by his wife *Epponia*; but being diſcovered, he was ſeized and ſent to *Rome*, loaded with chains, with his wife and two children: he and ſhe were condemned and executed, but the children were very carefully brought up at the public expence	XVIII	279
4385	3078	79	*Alienus Cæcina*, formerly *Vitellius*'s favourite, and *Eprius Marcellus*, a noted informer in *Nero*'s time, conſpire againſt *Veſpaſian*, but are diſcovered: *Titus* cauſes *Cæcina* to be murdered at a banquet he had invited him to, and *Marcellus* is condemned by the ſenate, but cuts his own throat. *Veſpaſian* is taken ill with a pain in his bowels, and goes to *Campania* to drink ſome very cold waters, but grows worſe, and dies the 24th of *June*, aged	XIV	375

69 years.

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			69 years, 7 months, and 7 days, having reigned 10 years wanting 6 days, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Titus*, whoſe character ſtood in a very bad light with the people; but when he came to reign alone he acquired the greateſt reputation of any of the *Roman* emperors	XIV	376
4385	3078	79	A moſt dreadful eruption of mount *Veſuvius* laid waſte *Campania* to a great diſtance, conſuming many cities and their inhabitants, and is ſaid to turn day into night ſuddenly at *Rome*	XIV	385
4386	3079	80	*Vologeſes* king of *Parthia* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Artabanus* III. who eſpouſed the cauſe of the counterfeit *Nero*	X	553
4386	3079	80	*Titus* ſends two conſulars into *Campania* with large ſums to rebuild the cities and relieve the diſtreſſes that the late eruption of *Veſuvius* had occaſioned, and went himſelf alſo to comfort and relieve the unhappy ſufferers; while he was thus doing, a terrible fire broke out in *Rome*, and burnt with great fury for three days and three nights, during which time a vaſt number of private houſes, palaces and public edifices were reduced to aſhes; the library of *Auguſtus* with all the books, great part of the capitol, the theatre of *Pompey*, *&c.* all which *Titus* rebuilt and reſtored at his own expence: The moſt dreadful plague ever known in *Rome* followed this conflagration, during all which he behaved in the moſt tender and compaſſionate manner to the afflicted. The famous amphitheatre being finiſhed this year that was begun by *Veſpaſian*, *Titus* dedicated it with magnificent ſhows for 100 days together, to raiſe the ſpirits of the people ready to ſink under the calamities they had ſuffered	XIV	387
4387	3080	81	*Titus* is taken ill of a burning fever, and is carried to *Curtilæ*, his paternal eſtate, and dies on the 13th of *September*, in the ſame room where his father died, in the 41ſt year of his age, having reigned two years, two months, and twenty days: Some ſay he was poiſoned by his brother *Domitian*, who ſucceeded him, and who placed him among the gods, and was himſelf the firſt that paid divine honours to		

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			him; his loſs was exceedingly lamented by all the people, to ſoften which *Domitian* begins his reign with popular acts and great diſſimulation	XIV	390
4388	3081	82	*Domitian* puts *Flavius Sabinus* to death, huſband of *Julia Sabina* his niece, and daughter of the late emperor *Titus*, because the public crier through miſtake had proclaimed him emperor inſtead of conſul	XIV	397
4389	3082	83	*Domitian* forbids caſtration under ſevere penalties, and regulates the price of eunuchs already made: This year he likewiſe puniſhed four veſtals for inceſt, cauſing three of them to be whipt to death in the *Comitium*, and *Cornelia*, who had been once pardoned before, was buried alive	XIV	398
4389	3082	83	A colony of *Sueves* are ſettled in *Friſia* by the *Romans*	XVIII	485
4390	3083	84	*Agricola* engages the *Caledonians*, or *Scots*, defeats and routs them, and, with the loſs only of 340 *Romans*, kills 10,000 of the enemy, and takes many priſoners, and this entirely reduced *Britain*	XIV	405
4391	3084	85	The *Sueves* revolt from and defeat the *Romans* in *Pannonia*	XVIII	279
4391	3084	85	*Domitian* orders the nativity of all the illuſtrious perſons in *Rome* to be caſt, and all ſuch as the aſtrologers ſaid were born for empire, he deſtroyed: He encouraged the informers, who enriched themſelves and the emperor with the lives and properties of many thouſands of innocent perſons. This year multitudes of ſenators and knights were accuſed of treaſon, and ſentenced to death by the ſenate, or ordered to murder themſelves by *Domitian*. All the profeſſors of philoſophy, and every uſeful ſcience, were baniſhed the city; and all manner of cruelty and injuſtice committed	XIV	413
4391	3084	85	The cruelty uſed, and heavy taxes demanded, cauſe the *Naſamonians* (a people of *Africa*) to revolt; they defeat *Flaccus*, governor of *Numidia*, ſtormed his camp, and put great numbers of his men to the ſword; but giving themſelves up to revelling, *Flaccus* rallies, and falls upon the enemy drunk and aſleep, and cuts them off to a man: Upon this *Domitian* brags to the ſenate that he had cut off a whole nation, and is ſo preſumptuouſly wicked		

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			as to begin one of his ordinances thus; *Our Lord and our God orders and commands*, &c. and would be called the ſon of *Minerva*	XIV	415
4392	3085	86	The *Capitoline* ſports inſtituted and exhibited in honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, the emperor preſiding in perſon, attended by the prieſts of *Jupiter* and the college of *Flavian* prieſts. the beginning of every fifth year. The *Dacians* break their alliance and invade *Mœſia*, defeat, rout, and kill, with great ſlaughter, *Appius Sabinus* the governor, commit great devaſtations, and ſeize the caſtles and forts built by the *Romans* on their borders. *Domitian* goes againſt them himſelf; *Decebalus* their chief ſends to treat of peace, but *Domitian* won't hearken to them, but ſends *Tuſcus* with the flower of his army againſt them; they engage, *Tuſcus* is killed, and his army routed entirely; the *Dacians* took one eagle, a great quantity of arms, all the engines of war, and a vaſt number of captives: *Domitian* made the ſame havock of the ſenate and people at *Rome* as the *Dacians* had done of his ſoldiers. *Domitian* ſends freſh armies againſt them; many bloody battles are fought, with various ſucceſs, but at laſt *Julianus* gave the *Dacians* a complete overthrow. *Decebalus* ſues again for peace, which *Domitian* again refuſes	XIV	417
4392	3085	86	The emperor *Domitian* making war upon the *Marcomanns* and *Quadians*, both nations earneſtly ſue for peace, but inſtead of granting it to them, he put their ambaſſadors to death; which ſo exaſperated the *Marcomanns*, that flying to arms, and raiſing a conſiderable body of troops, they engage the emperor, and put his army to the rout	XVIII	596
4394	3087	88	The ſecular games are this year celebrated, ſo called becauſe they were ſolemnized but once in an age, or 100 years. *Domitian* murders all of birth or virtue that gave him the leaſt umbrage. *L. Antonius*, governor of *Upper Germany*, revolts; but being engaged by *Appius Maximus*, *Antonius* is ſlain, his head cut off and ſent to *Rome*, and his whole army cut to pieces.		

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			Domitian executes and baniſhes great numbers of perſons, under pretence of having been privy or aſſiſtant in *Antonius*'s rebellion	XIV	421
4394	3087	88	A counterfeit *Nero* appears in *Aſia*, and with a multitude of followers retires to the *Parthian* king, who ſeemed to eſpouſe his cauſe; but *Domitian* found means to prevail with him to deliver up the impoſtor to his governor of *Syria*	XIV	423
4396	3089	90	*Domitian* being defeated by the *Marcomanns*, *&c.* makes peace with *Decebalus* king of *Dacia*, and allows him a yearly penſion	XVIII	596
4397	3090	91	*Ulpius Trajanus* and *M. Acilius Glabrio* were this year's conſuls; *Glabrio* was eſteemed a man of prodigious ſtrength, and therefore notwithſtanding his dignity the emperor obliged him to fight a huge lion in the *Arena*, which he did, and killed him; the people applauded this victory with ſuch loud and repeated ſhouts, that the emperor jealouſly baniſhed, and ordered him to be murdered in his exile. This year *Domitian* exhibited extraordinary ſhows of ſea and land fights, *&c.* but the feaſt he invited the ſenators and knights to is moſt remarkable; at the entrance of the palace the gueſts were received with great ceremony, and conducted into a large gloomy hall, hung with black and filled with coffins, each of which had the name of a ſenator or knight upon it; immediately the doors are burſt open, and a great number of naked men daubed all over with black, with a torch in one hand and a naked ſword in the other, ruſhed in upon them, and danced round them for ſome time, and then proclamation was made all were at liberty to retire home	XIV	424
4398	3091	92	This year wine being very plentiful, and corn very ſcarce, *Domitian* orders half the vines to be rooted up, and no more to be planted: The *Aſians* ſend deputies to beg their being excuſed obedience to this law; *Scopelianus* being admitted, pleaded their cauſe ſo well, that *Domitian* repealed the law abſolutely. This year the kingdom of *Chalcis* was united to the empire	XIV	425

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4399	3092	93	*Agricola*, the famous governor of *Britain*, dies, greatly lamented by all, ſuſpected of being poiſoned by order of *Domitian*	XIV	426
4399	3092	93	The *Sarmatians* cut a *Roman* legion with its tribune to pieces	XVIII	604
4400	3093	94	*Domitian*'s fury and cruelty ran now ſo high, that 'twas treaſon to be noble, capital to be rich, and criminal either to have born or declined honours; the moſt infamous informers are highly careſſed and greatly rewarded. *Helvidius*, *Senecio*, and *Ruſticus* are put to death unjuſtly, and great numbers of lower people butchered and baniſhed, and the philoſophers and profeſſors of all virtuous and commendable ſciences baniſhed *Rome* by an order of the ſenate	XIV	430
4401	3094	95	*Juvenius Celſus* heads a conſpiracy againſt *Domitian*, is diſcovered and pardoned. *Domitian* put vaſt numbers of *Chriſtians* to death, and baniſhed many more, upon account of their religion, both in *Rome* and in all the provinces: Among the ſlain were the emperor's couſin and collegue in the conſulſhip, *Flavius Clemens*, and his wife and niece, both named *Flaviæ Domitillæ*, among the baniſhed	XIV	435
4402	3095	96	Many podigies are ſaid to happen this year at *Rome* and in the provinces; the city was alarmed for eight months ſucceſſively with dreadful claps of thunder and flaſhes of lightning; the capitol, temple of the *Flavian* family, and emperor's own chamber, were thunder-ſtruck: The oracle at *Præneſte* preſages ſlaughter and calamities; *Domitian* dreams that *Minerva* had forſaken him; the aſtrologers declare publicly, that the 18th of *December Domitian* would die. *Domitian* having wrote the names of ſeveral great perſonages upon a paper, his wife *Domitia* reading it, finds herſelf at the head of them; upon which ſhe communicates it to the reſt; they conſpire and kill him, after he had reigned 15 years and 5 days, and was the laſt of the 12 *Cæſars*	XIV	439
4402	3095	96	As ſoon as the death of *Domitian* was known, the ſenate aſſembles and proclaims *M. Cocceius Nerva* emperor, which the ſoldiers and people confirm: He was a na-		

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			tive of *Narnia* in *Umbria*, a prince of a moſt ſweet and humane temper, &c. under whom the *Romans* lived as happy as in the former reigns they had been miſerable: He pardons all impriſoned for treaſon, calls home the baniſhed, reſtores the ſequeſtered eſtates, puniſhes informers, aboliſhes the law of majeſty, redreſſes all grievances, and acts with univerſal beneficence towards all ſorts of people	XIV	465
4403	3096	97	*Nerva* and *L. Virginius Rufus* are conſuls: *Rufus* riſing at the receipt of the faſces to pronounce an oration in praiſe of the emperor, lets fall a book out of his boſom, and ſtooping to take it up, fell down himſelf and broke his leg; being then in the 83d year of his age, the agony whereof occaſioned his death; the emperor orders his obſequies to be made with the utmoſt pomp and magnificence; *Cornelius Tacitus* the famous hiſtorian pronounces his funeral oration, and ſucceeded him in the conſulate. *L. Calpurnius Caſſius* is diſcovered in conſpiring againſt *Nerva*, by whom he and his wife are only baniſhed to *Tarentum*: Then the prætorian guards, headed by *Caſperius Ælianus* their commander, under pretence of revenging the death of *Domitian* beſiege *Nerva* in the palace; he offers himſelf to be ſlain, but they inſiſt upon the conſpirators being delivered up; they cut ſome of them to pieces, and *Nerva* is forced to deliver up the reſt: He adopts *Ulpius Trajan* for his ſucceſſor, then commander of a powerful army in *Lower Germany*, to whom he wrote a letter with his own hand, and preſented him with a very large diamond, aſſociated him in the empire, and loaded him with all the honours of power and majeſty	XIV	470
4404	3097	98	*January* 21ſt *Nerva* dies, in the *Salluſtian* gardens, after having reigned 16 months and eight days, is ranked among the gods, and ſucceeded by *Trajan*, by birth and extraction a *Spaniard*, lately adopted by *Nerva*, about 41 years old, well ſkilled both in martial and cabinet affairs, courteous, affable, humane, and juſt: The *Germans* and *Barbarians* compliment him		

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			upon his advancement, and remain quiet as to the *Romans*; but the *Bructerians* are expelled by the *Chamavians* and *Angrivarians* by a decisive battle, in which 60,000 persons were cut off	XIV	472
4405	3098	99	*Trajan* comes to *Rome*, and is received with all the demonstrations of joy possible, attended by his wife *Pompeia Plotina*, a lady of extraordinary virtue, wisdom, and goodness: He accepts the title of *Optimus*, and bestows plentiful largesses upon the soldiers and common people, and discourages informers	XIV	478
4406	3099	100	*Trajan*, being a third time chosen consul, binds himself by a solemn oath to observe the law; banishes *Marius Priscus*, proconsul of *Africa*, for extortion, and his accomplices also, the accomplices of *Classicus*, proconsul of *Bætica*, *Classicus* having killed himself to avoid being punished	XIV	480
4406	3099	100	*Julia Sabina*, grand-daughter to *Marciana* the emperor's sister, marries *Adrian*, son of *Ælius Adrian Afer*, cousin to *Trajan*	XIV	481
4407	3100	101	*Trajan* refuses to pay the *Dacians* their annual sum, therefore king *Decebalus* crossed the *Danube*, and committed hostilities: *Trajan* goes into *Dacia*, and lays it waste far and near, and after much bloodshed on both sides, obliged *Decebalus* to accept of such terms of peace as he thought fit to give him. At his return to *Rome* he was honoured with a triumph	XVIII	617
4408	3101	102	*Trajan* and the senate make a law, prohibiting all pleaders taking any fee, present, or reward, of their clients, under severe penalties	XIV	485
4409	3102	103	*Trajan* builds a noble harbour at *Centumcellæ* (now *Civita Vecchia*) and called it by his own name. The governors of *Pontus* and *Bithynia* having committed great disorders, he takes the provinces from the senate, and gives them *Pamphylia* in the room of them, and sends *Pliny* as his lieutenant to reform the civil affairs of *Pontus* and *Bithynia*	XIV	485
4410	3103	104	*Sauromates*, king of *Bosporus*, sends a solemn embassy to *Trajan*, and concludes an alliance with him; and *Decebalus* king of the *Dacians* breaks the peace; *Trajan*		

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			goes againſt him, and overcomes him, and builds a bridge over the *Danube*	XVIII	618
4411	3104	105	A dreadful earthquake in *Aſia* over-turns the cities of *Elea*, *Myrine*, *Pitane*, and *Cumæ*, and in *Greece* the cities of *Opus* and *Oritæ*. *Adrian* attending upon *Trajan* in his *Dacian* war, performs wonders, for which *Trajan* preſents him with the diamond *Nerva* had given him at the time of his adoption. *Trajan* takes *Zermizegethuſa*, the capital of *Dacia*, and entirely defeats *Decebalus*, who thereupon put an end to his own life, and *Trajan* reduces the whole country, and its allies, into a *Roman* province, governed by a proprætor, and plants *Roman* colonies in it to keep the people in awe. At his return he had a triumph a ſecond time, and exhibited public ſhows, *&c.* for 123 days. Embaſſadors from *India* come to congratulate *Trajan* upon his extraordinary ſucceſs, make him preſents, and conclude an alliance with him	XIV	488
4411	3104	105	*Aulus Cornelius Palma*, governor of *Syria*, intirely reduces *Arabia Petræa* to the *Roman* yoke, which till now was governed by kings of its own	XIV	490
4412	3105	106	The *Capitoline* ſports eſtabliſhed by *Domitian* are exhibited, when a lad but 13 years old, named *L. Valerius Pudens*, won the prize of poetry. *Trajan* at a vaſt expence makes a road through the *Palus Pontina*, called *Via Trajana*, the remains whereof are ſtill to be ſeen. A conſpiracy againſt *Trajan* is diſcovered, and the ſenate baniſh the conſpirators	XIV	491
4413	3106	107	*Coſrhoes* king of *Parthia* having driven out *Exadares* from the kingdom of *Armenia*, to whom *Trajan* emperor of *Rome* had given it, and ſet his eldeſt ſon *Parthamaſiris* upon that throne, *Trajan* goes to *Antioch*, where he receives the embaſſadors and ſubmiſſions of many of the neighbouring princes, and then goes unexpectedly into *Armenia*, recovers the whole country, and takes *Parthamaſiris* priſoner. He then goes into *Meſopotamia*, and reduces it into a *Roman* province, and is honoured by the ſenate with the ſurnames of *Armenicus* and *Parthicus*. Having		

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			taken *Babylon* by ſtorm, and made himſelf maſter of all *Chaldea* and *Aſſyria*, he marched to *Cteſiphon*, the metropolis of the *Parthian* empire, and took it, and then aſſembling the chief men of the nation, made *Parthanaſpales*, one of the blood royal, king of *Parthia*, but tributary to *Rome*	X	554
	from				
4414	3107	108	During this ſpace of time the famous highway from *Beneventum* to *Brunduſium* was made by *Trajan*. The *Pantheon* at *Rome* was burnt by lightning, and ſeveral cities in *Galatia* were overturned by an earthquake, and the great ſquare at *Rome* was dedicated	XIV	497
	to				
4420	3113	114			
4418	3111	112	*Adrian* is made archon or chief magiſtrate of *Athens*	XIV	498
4421	3114	115	A moſt terrible earthquake, attended with dreadful ſtorms of thunder and lightning, deſtroys the greateſt part of *Antioch*, where the emperor *Trajan* with his great army, and a vaſt number of ambaſſadors and their retinue were; the buildings are generally thrown down, or ſwallowed up, and great numbers of people killed and wounded; among the wounded was *Trajan* himſelf	XIV	500
4422	3115	116	The ſenate and people of *Rome* return the emperor *Trajan* ſolemn thanks for his making the port of *Ancona*. *Trajan* reduces *Arabia Felix* to a *Roman* province. The *Jews* revolt in *Alexandria*, and all *Egypt*, *Syria*, and the other provinces, committing moſt horrid ravages and monſtrous barbarities; *Marcius Turbo* is ſent againſt them, and defeats them, but does not quiet them	XIV	501
4422	3115	116	In *Cyprus* the *Jews* are all cut off to a man, and *Lucius Quietus* defeats them in a pitched battle in *Meſopotamia*, cuts great numbers of them to pieces, and drives the reſt out of the country. Moſt of the conquered nations in the eaſt revolt, and cut the *Roman* gariſons to pieces, but after much bloodſhed are again reduced	XIV	505
4423	3016	117	*Trajan* beſieges *Atra*, the metropolis of the *Hagareni* in *Arabia*, who had revolted, but is ſo vigorouſly oppoſed, that he is forced to raiſe the ſiege; and upon his return to *Selinus*, (afterwards called *Trajanopolis*)		

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			opolis) in *Cilicia*, was taken violently ill with a dropſy, palſy, and a flux, ſo that he died there, after he had reigned 19 years, 6 months, and 15 days: Upon news of his death *Adrian* cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor at *Antioch*, where he then was. *Trajan*'s body was burnt at *Selinus*, and his aſhes carried to *Rome* by his wife *Plotina* and his niece *Matidia*, in a golden urn, where they were received with the higheſt honour, and depoſited under the ſtately column himſelf had erected, though within the walls, where no one before had been buried	XIV	506
4423	3116	117	*Adrian* writes to the ſenate, deſires them to confirm to him the title of emperor, promiſes to rule with juſtice, &c. abandons *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia*, and *Aſſyria*, making the *Euphrates* the bound of the *Roman* empire: He allowed the *Armenians* liberty to chooſe them a king, permitted the *Parthians* to recal *Coſrhoes*, ſent him his daughter, whom *Trajan* had taken priſoner, and all his priſoners without ranſom; and *Parthamaſpates* he made king of another place; he would have abandoned *Dacia*, but was over ruled, but broke down the famous bridge *Trajan* had built over the *Danube*; then appointed *Catius Severus* governor of *Syria*, and ſet forwards towards *Rome*	XIV	523
4424	3117	118	*Adrian* comes to *Rome*, is received with great reſpect by all degrees of people, refuſes the triumph decreed him, remits all debts whatſoever, and burns all bonds, &c. to the amount of upwards of 7,000,000 *l. ſterl.*	XIV	525
4425	3118	119	The *European Sarmatians* break into *Illyricum* with great fury, but upon *Adrian*'s arriving at *Mœſia*, they retire and paſs the *Danube*, and the *Roman* horſe ſwimming after them, ſo terrifies them, that they ſue for peace, which is granted them	XVIII	604
4425	3118	119	*Adrian* writes to the ſenate from *Illyricum*, complaining of *Cornelius Palma*, *Celſus Nigrinus*, and *Quietus*, as if they had formed a conſpiracy againſt him, and tho' they were all conſular men, the ſenate put them to death, without ſo much as ac-		

quainting

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			quainting them they were accuſed. The emperor coming into *Campania*, relieves with great generoſity the poor in all the cities he paſſed through	XIV	526
4426	3119	120	*Adrian* begins a progreſs, in order to viſit all the provinces of the empire, and enquire into the ſtate and condition of all his people; and firſt he viſits *Gaul*, then *Germany*, then *Britain*, where being informed what troubleſome neighbours the *Caledonians*, or *Scots*, were, he ordered a mighty wall to be built from the river *Eden* in *Cumberland* to the *Tine* in *Northumberland*, 80 miles in length; then returns to *Gaul*, and goes into *Spain*, and from thence returns to *Rome*	XIV	527
4429	3122	123	*Adrian* goes to *Athens*, and builds a bridge over the *Cephiſus*, that had overflowed and greatly damaged the city of *Eleuſina*, and from *Athens* he goes into the eaſt	XIV	528
4430	3123	124	*Adrian* returning from the eaſt, comes through *Cilicia*, *Lycia*, *Pamphylia*, *Cappadocia*, *Bithynia*, and *Phrygia*, ordering temples, ſquares, and other public buildings to be erected at his expence in moſt of the great cities through which he paſſed	XIV	529
4431	3124	125	*Adrian* having viſited the iſlands in the *Archipelago*, from thence goes to *Achaia*, and winters at *Athens*, where he is initiated in the rites of *Ceres* and *Proſerpine*, called the *Eleuſinian* myſteries	XIV	529
4432	3125	126	*Adrian* after preſiding at the public games at *Athens*, ſailed to *Sicily*, and goes to the top of mount *Ætna* to view the riſing ſun, ſaid to exhibit the various colours of the rainbow, and then returns to *Rome*	XIV	529
4435	3128	129	The cities of *Nicomedia*, *Cæſarea*, and *Nicæa* in *Bithynia*, were overturned by an earthquake, but rebuilt at the emperor's expence, for which he was called the reſtorer of *Bithynia*	XIV	529
4435	3128	129	*Adrian* leaves *Rome* and goes into *Africa*, where upon his arrival, it rained plentifully, after a five years drought; here and in all places he comes to he gains the affections of the people by his humanity and good-nature: Upon his return to *Rome*, *Plotina* dying, the emperor honours her with the greateſt funeral ſolemnity, be-		

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			wails her, compoſes verſes in honour of her, and ranks her among the gods	XIV	529
4436	3129	130	*Adrian* builds a moſt ſumptuous temple at *Rome* in honour of the city and *Venus*, called the temple of *Rome*, and he changed the name of the annual feaſt kept for the foundation of *Rome* on the 21ſt of *April* from *Palilia* to *Romana*: When the temple of *Rome* was finiſhed, *Adrian* ſends the model of it to the famous architect *Apollodorus* to examine, who finding ſome juſt but great fault in it, ſpoke his mind freely, and was firſt baniſhed and ſoon after put to death, for the liberty he took, though ordered ſo to do	XIV	530
4436	3129	130	*Adrian* goes again through *Greece* into *Aſia*, where he invited all the neighbouring kings to a conference, ſeveral of which came perſonally, and are treated with great magnificence. In *Syria* he went to the top of mount *Caſius* near *Antioch* to view the riſing ſun, and to ſacrifice to *Jupiter*: From thence he goes into *Paleſtine*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*	XIV	530
4437	3130	131	*Salvius Julianus*, a very learned civilian, compoſed the ſeveral *Roman* edicts and laws then in force into one, called the *Edictum perpetuum*, which was to be a ſtanding rule for the whole empire. *Adrian* orders *Alexandria*, the capital of *Egypt*, to be in part repaired, and in part rebuilt, and the privileges of the inhabitants to be reſtored, and increaſed the antient *Muſeum* in the palace, with the addition of a new one, endowed with large revenues, *&c.*	XIV	531
4438	3131	132	*Adrian* in his paſſage through *Libya Cyrenaica* hunts and kills a mighty lion that had deſtroyed great numbers of the people. *Antoninus*, a moſt beautiful youth that was pathic to *Adrian*, is drowned in the *Nile*; *Adrian* bewails his loſs with great grief, gets him placed among the gods by the *Greeks*, and at *Mantinea* in *Arcadia* *Adrian* erected a magnificent temple to him, inſtituted ſolemn ſports, and appointed prieſts to offer victims to him	XIV	533
4441	3134	135	The *Jazygians* ſend ambaſſadors to *Rome* to renew their alliance with *Adrian*, who re-		

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			ceives them very graciouſly, and complies with their requeſt	XVIII	605
4441	3134	135	*Adrian* having formerly been made archon of *Athens*, being now there, aſſumes the habit peculiar to that office, celebrates the great feſtival of *Bacchus*, and diſtributes large quantities of corn and money among the populace, and embelliſhes the city with ſeveral ſtately buildings, particularly a library of wonderful ſtructure, and conſecrated by himſelf and finiſhed the magnificent temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, begun 560 years before. One quarter of the city from him was called *Adrianopolis*: Theſe matters ended, he returned towards the cloſe of the year to *Rome*	XIV	540
4441	3134	135	*Pharaſmanes* king of *Iberia* being complained of by *Vologeſes* king of *Armenia* to *Adrian*, he comes to *Rome*, with his wife, ſon, and a great retinue, to anſwer the complaints, making great preſents to *Adrian*; *Adrian* returns them with more magnificent ones, and after entertaining him very ſplendidly, ſends him home with great honour	XIV	542
4442	3135	136	*Adrian* having changed the name of *Jeruſalem* into *Ælia Capitolina*, after the name of his own family, and erected a temple to *Jupiter Capitolinus* upon the ſpot where the *Jewiſh* temple formerly ſtood, and alſo planted a *Roman* colony in the city, ſo provoked the *Jews*, that they broke out into a rebellion under one *Barcoquebas*, or *Cozeb*, who pretended to be the *Meſſiah*, whom they choſe for their king, and over-run all *Judea* and *Syria*, committing dreadful outrages, but particularly exerted their utmoſt cruelties againſt the *Chriſtians*. *Tinnius Rufus*, commander in *Judea*, being reinforced, falls upon the rebellious *Jews*, and puts all to the ſword, men, women, and children, that fell into his hands; but the *Jews* growing formidable by the acceſſion of other people to their party, *Adrian* ſends *Julius Severus* governor of *Britain* againſt them. The *Jews* took *Jeruſalem*, and maſſacred all the *Romans* ſettled there: *Severus* retakes it, and reduces it to aſhes, and ploughs up the ground whereon the temple had		

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			ſtood. In the month of *Auguſt* in this year vaſt numbers of the *Jews* retired to *Bether*, a ſtrong city a ſmall diſtance from *Jeruſalem*, where *Severus* beſieged them ſo ſtraitly that vaſt numbers were ſtarved to death, and the reſt taken a ſmall time after. In a general battle *Barcoquebas* was taken priſoner, and his army utterly routed In this war the *Romans* demoliſhed 50 ſtrong caſtles, 985 towns, and killed 580,000 men, beſides an innumerable quantity that periſhed by famine, fire, and ſickneſs: The *Romans* loſt likewiſe abundance of their beſt troops: Thoſe *Jews* that remained were ſold for ſlaves; and the emperor and ſenate publiſhed an edict, forbidding them for ever upon pain of death to ſet foot in *Jeruſalem*, or any place from whence it might be ſeen; even thoſe *Jews* that embraced *Chriſtianity* were alſo prohibited, which quite delivered the church from the ſervitude of the law, for till that time the biſhops of *Jeruſalem* had often been choſen from among the circumciſed *Chriſtians*, who joined the obſervance of the law to that of the goſpel	XIV	538
4442	3135	136	*Adrian*, now in the 60th year of his age, and in a very infirm ſtate of health, names *L. Aurelius Annius Ceionius Commodus Verus* to be his ſucceſſor, upon which largeſſes were given to the ſoldiers and people, and public ſhows exhibited. *Verus* is made prætor, and ſent governor into *Pannonia*, which he diſcharged with great applauſe	XIV	542
4442	3135	136	*Adrian* retires to *Tibur* (now called *Tivoli*) and builds a magnificent villa, the ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen. Here he falls into a flux, and lets looſe his natural cruelty, which till now he had reſtrained, and ordered ſeveral illuſtrious perſons to be arraigned and executed, and others to be privately murdered: Among the former was his brother-in-law *Servianus*, aged 90 years, and his great nephew *Tuſcus*, aged 18 years	XIV	543
4442	3135	136	*Julius Severus*, after his reduction of the rebellious *Jews*, was made governor of *Bithynia*, which office he diſcharged ſo		

well,

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			well, that his name was honoured by the people for 100 years after his death	XIV	544
4443	3136	137	*Adrian* orders *Jeruſalem* to be again rebuilt by the name of *Ælia Capitolina*, and peoples it partly by a *Roman* colony he ſent thither, and partly by ſuch of the neighbouring people as were not *Jews*	XIV	538
4443	3136	137	*Verus* returns from *Pannonia* to *Rome*, and being greatly indiſpoſed, takes a medicine, which proving too ſtrong for him kills him: He was buried with great pomp, and placed among the gods. This done, *Adrian* adopts *Titus Antoninus*. The empreſs *Sabina* dies, and *Adrian* places her among the gods. *Adrian*'s illneſs increaſes with ſuch acute pains, that he begs to be ſtabbed, poiſoned, or any ways diſpatched; but can neither get it done by others, nor means to do it himſelf: He orders ſeveral perſons to be put to death, whom *Antoninus* ſaves. Removing to *Baiæ* in *Campania*, he died, 10th of *July* 138, after he had reigned 20 years and 11 months wanting one day, being 62 years, 5 months, and 17 days old: His body was burnt at *Puteoli*, and his aſhes carried to *Rome*, and depoſited in the magnificent *Mauſoleum* he had built for himſelf near the *Tiber*, and ranked among the gods, and divine honours decreed him	XIV	544
4444	3137	138	The church at *Jeruſalem* being now compoſed only of converted *Gentiles*, or native *Chriſtians*, St. *Mark* was appointed biſhop there, in which office he continued 18 years	XIV	538
4444	3137	138	The *Dacians* revolt, but are immediately reduced to their duty by the *Romans*	XVIII	617
4444	3137	138	*Lollius Urbicus*, the *Roman* governor of *Britain*, having driven back the *Barbarians* that had broke into the *Roman* territories, built a new wall from *Brampton* in *Cumberland* to the river *Eſk*	XVIII	281
4444	3137	138	*Antoninus* ſucceeds *Adrian* in the empire, whom the ſenate honour with various names of diſtinction, and his wife *Fauſtina* with that of *Auguſta*. He enters and continues his reign with paying great reſpect to the ſenatorial and equeſtrian orders,		

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			leſſens the tributes, promotes men of merit, favours men of learning, and builds many magnificent ſtructures, &c.	XIV	567
4445	3138	139	*Antoninus* marries his daughter *Annia Fauſtina* to *Marcus Aurelius*, whom he created *Cæſar*, and though but quæſtor, by requeſt of the ſenate, named him for the next year's conſul with himſelf	XIV	570
4446	3139	140	*Antoninus* finiſhes the famous aqueduct begun three years before by *Adrian* in *New Athens* in the iſland of *Delos*	XIV	570
4447	3140	141	*Fauſtina* the empreſs dies; and though ſhe had lived but a lewd life, *Antoninus* honours her with divine worſhip, prieſts, temples, gold and ſilver ſtatues, public games, &c.	XIV	570
4448	3141	142	*Antoninus* inſtitutes ſolemn ſports at *Puteoli* in honour of *Adrian*, called *Pia* and *Pialia*, which were to be celebrated the 2d year in each *Olympiad*	XIV	570
4451	3144	145	*Antoninus* conſecrates the temple he had built to the honour of *Adrian*, and upon this occaſion diſtributes large ſums of money among the populace	XIV	571
4452	3145	146	Diſturbances being raiſed in *Germany* and *Dacia*, are compoſed by the care of the governors of thoſe parts; and the *Alani* attempting to invade the *Roman* dominions, are drove back with great loſs	XIV	571
4453	3146	147	This being the 900th year of *Rome*, *Antoninus* celebrates the ſecular games with great pomp and magnificence	XIV	572
4454	3147	148	The *Moors* take up arms againſt the *Romans*, but are driven out of their own country, and forced to ſhelter themſelves in the moſt diſtant parts of *Libya*, beyond *Mount Atlas*	XIV	572
4458	3151	152	*Juſtin Martyr* publiſhed his firſt *Apology* in behalf of the *Chriſtians*, and preſented it to the emperor, his adopted ſons, and the ſenate; which had ſo good an effect, that the emperor *Antoninus* wrote to the governor of *Aſia* in favour of them throughout the whole province	XIV	573
4459	3152	153	The *Tiber*, overflowing its banks, laid the lower parts of *Rome* under water; a great fire deſtroyed a large part of the city, and a famine ſtarved a great number of its inhabitants: The ſame year the cities of *Narbonne* in *Gaul*, *Antioch* in *Syria*, and		

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			the great ſquare at *Carthage*, were in great part conſumed by accidental fire, but ſoon reſtored to their former ſplendor by the care and at the expence of *Antoninus*	XIV	573
4459	3152	153	*L. Verus*, one of *Antoninus*'s adopted ſons, being quæſtor, exhibited public ſhows on that occaſion, preſiding at the ſame, ſitting between the emperor and *M. Aurelius*	XIV	573
4462	3155	156	The cities of *Cos* and *Rhodes*, with ſeveral others in *Lycia* and *Caria*, were overturned by a violent earthquake; but by the munificence of *Antoninus* ſoon reſtored to their former ſplendor	XIV	573
4467	3160	161	*M. Aurelius Cæſar* the 3d time, and *L. Verus* the 2d, are this year's conſuls at *Rome*, during whoſe conſulates the emperor is taken ill of a violent fever at *Lorium*, one of his country ſeats, and dies the 7th of *March*, aged 73 years, 5 months, and 16 days, having reigned 22 years, 7 months, and 26 days, having firſt confirmed the adoption of *M. Aurelius*, and ordered the golden image of fortune to be removed out of his own chamber into that of *Aurelius*'s, in the preſence of the two captains of the prætorian guards: He left his paternal eſtate to his daughter, and legacies to all his friends and domeſticks: He died univerſally lamented, and was honoured with the utmoſt funeral pomp, and buried with *Adrian* in his magnificent *Mouſoleum*; both *Aurelius* and *Verus* pronounced a funeral oration for him; the ſenate deified him, built him a temple, appointed him prieſts, ſacrifices, and annual ſports	XIV	574
4467	3160	161	Upon the death of *Antoninus*, *M. Aurelius* takes *Lucius Verus* partner with him in the ſovereignty; ſo that now *Rome* was governed by two emperors: *Lucius* acts ſubordinately to *Aurelius*, and both with great unanimity and gentleneſs	XIV	581
4468	3161	162	A dreadful inundation of the *Tiber* overthrows many private and ſome public buildings, carries away a great number of cattle and people, and lays the country for a great diſtance under water; this was followed by earthquakes, conflagrations in ſeveral provinces, and a general infec		

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			tion in the air, and a famine in *Rome*, which the two emperors took great care to ſupply with corn, &c. from diſtant places, at their own expence, &c.		
4468	3161	162	Commotions and revolts being in *Britain*, the emperor *Aurelius* ſends *Calpurnius Agricola* thither, who ſoon quieted and brought them to ſubjection	XIV	582
4468	3161	162	The *Alani* breaking into *Media*, at that time ſubject to the *Parthians*, committed great devaſtations; but being bribed by *Vologeſes* II. with large ſums of money to return home, *Vologeſes* fell unexpectedly upon *Armenia*, and drove out *Sohemus*, the king the *Romans* had ſet up, and cut the *Roman* legions all off to a man, under the command of *Severinus*, a *Gaul*, governor of *Cappadocia*, who came to the aſſiſtance of *Sohemus*, and then invaded *Syria*, and defeated with great ſlaughter *Attilius Cornelianus*, governor of that province, and advanced to *Antioch*, putting all the *Romans* and their favourers to the ſword, upon account that *Antoninus* had not returned the golden throne formerly taken from the *Parthians*, and promiſed to be reſtored by *Adrian*: Upon this the emperor *Verus* comes into *Syria*, drives out the *Parthians*, and ſends *Statius Priſcus* into *Armenia*, and *Caſſius* and *Martius Verus* into *Parthia*. *Priſcus* drove the *Parthians* out of *Armenia* in one campaign, though with great loſs of his own men. *Caſſius* in ſeveral encounters with *Vologeſes*, though he had an army of 400,000 men, in four years time reduced all the provinces that had ſubmitted to *Trajan*, having in the laſt deciſive battle at *Europa* in *Syria*, on the *Euphrates*, killed him 370,000 men, with the loſs only of two *Romans*; he took *Seleucia*, and burnt and plundered *Babylon* and *Cteſiphon*, with the ſtately palaces of the *Parthian* monarchs, and ſtruck terror into the moſt diſtant provinces. Having thus put an end to the war, in his return he loſt above half of his men by ſickneſs and famine, the emperor *Verus* remaining all the while at *Antioch*, or *Daphne*, wallowing in pleaſures and debaucheries,	XVIII	282

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			and in his return to *Italy* carried the plague with him, that deſtroyed a vaſt number of his own men, and many more of the *Italians*, &c.	X	556
4469	3162	163	*Sohemus* king of *Armenia* is reſtored to his kingdom by the wiſe and prudent management of *Martius Verus* the *Roman* general, under the protection of the *Romans*, to whom he paid tribute	XIV	585
4470	3163	164	The *Roman* emperor *Aurelius* ſends his daughter *Lucilla* into *Syria*, to be married to his collegue in the empire, *Lucius Verus*, then at *Antioch*, attended by many noble perſonages	XIV	585
4471	3164	165	*Caſſius* the *Roman* general having univerſally ſubdued *Vologeſes*, comes to *Seleucia*, where the city immediately ſubmits, and and opens its gates, but *Caſſius* orders the inhabitants to the number of 400,000 to be put to the ſword, and the city to be utterly demoliſhed	XIV	585
4471	3164	165	The *Marcomanus* and *Romans* having been at war many years, now terminate all differences, and conclude a peace	XVIII	595
4472	3165	166	The two emperors, *M. Aurelius* and *Lucius Verus*, triumph at *Rome* upon account of the great conqueſts obtained over *Vologeſes*, &c. and by the ſenate are ſurnamed *Parthicus*. *L. Verus* begs that the title of *Cæſar* might be conferred on the two ſons of *Aurelius*, viz. *Commodus* and *Annius Verus*, which was accordingly done the 12th of *October*	XIV	586
4473	3166	167	Many *German* nations having revolted from the *Romans*, both the emperors go with great armies againſt them, upon whoſe approach the *Germans* are ſo terrified, that they repaſſed the *Danube*, and put the ringleaders of the revolt to death, and beg for peace	XIV	587
4475	3168	169	The *Germans* having again renewed the war, and committed great ravages, laid waſte provinces, and defeated *Vindex* the *Roman* general, and cut both him and moſt of his troops to pieces, both emperors leave *Rome*, and repair in the depth of winter to *Aquileia*, but are forced to retire upon account of the plague raging there vehemently; in their return *L. Verus* was taken with an apoplectic fit, and		

died

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			died; he is carried to *Rome*, and interred with great funeral pomp in the *Mauſoleum* of *Adrian*		
4476	3169	170	The *Romans* and *Germans* engage with incredible fury, but at laſt the *Romans* are put to flight with the loſs of 20,000 men; upon which the *Marcomanns* enter *Italy*, and make dreadful devaſtations. The plague having much weakened the *Romans*, they are forced to admit the ſlaves, gladiators, and banditti into the army; and to raiſe money *Aurelius* ſells the furniture of his palace, melts his gold and ſilver images, *&c.* The emperor marries his daughter *Lucilla*, widow of *Verus*, to *Claudius Pompeianus*, a knight of great fame for his wiſdom and integrity. This year the emperor's ſon *Annius Verus Cæſar* dies at *Paleſtrina*, in the 7th year of his age	XIV	588
4476	3169	170	*M. Aurelius* drives the *Vandals* (who were a part of the *Goths* originally, but thus called from the word *Vandelen*, a wanderer, they roving from place to place in great numbers to find a better country than their own), out of *Pannonia*, where they had ſettled, purſues them to the *Danube*, and cuts many of them to pieces as they attempted to croſs that river	XIV XVIII	591 460
4476	3169	170	The emperor again going againſt the *Germans* (over whom he obtained ſeveral victories) leaves his ſon *Commodus* under the care of *Pitholaus*, his chief chamberlain at *Rome*, ordering him to employ no other phyſician (if he ſhould want one) than *Galen*, who now reſided there	XIV	592
4476	3169	170	The *Egyptians*, revolt, and kill many *Romans* and their friends, but by the addreſs and management of *Caſſius* are reduced. The *Moors* invade *Spain*, and commit horrid devaſtations, but are at laſt ſubdued by the ſeveral lieutenants of the provinces	XIV	594
4477	3170	171	The emperor *Aurelius* having gained ſeveral victories over the *Germans*, is ſtyled *Germanicus*, and ſo is his ſon *Commodus*	XIV	595
4480	3173	174	*Aurelius* and his army being blocked up among impaſſable mountains by the *Germans*, are ready to periſh for thirſt, and are miraculouſly relieved by a violent ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain,		

obtained

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			obtained by the prayers of the christian soldiers in the *Melitine* legion; whereby instead of being conquered he became conqueror; as a reward for which the emperor soon after enacted a law, that those who accused a christian upon account of religion should be severely punished	XIV	596
4481	3174	175	The emperor leaves 20,000 men in the country of the *Marcomanns* and *Quadi*, which so harrass them, that they resolve to quit their native country and settle somewhere else; but being prevented by the emperor, and reduced by famine, the *Quadi* send embassadors to sue for peace, and with them 13,000 prisoners they had taken, which was granted them; but they soon broke it, and deposed their king *Furtius* for opposing them, and set up one *Ariogeses* in his room; which *Aurelius* so resented, that though they offered to set 50,000 prisoners they had taken at liberty, if he would conclude a peace and confirm *Ariogeses*, he refused both, and set a price upon the head of *Ariogeses*; they being joined by several other nations, a general battle is fought, wherein the *Germans* are entirely overthrown, and *Ariogeses* taken prisoner, upon which they offer to accept of peace upon such terms as the emperor thought fit to grant them, which put an end to this destructive war	XIV	600
4481	3174	175	*Cassius* the famous *Roman* general that had reduced the *Parthians*, *&c.* revolts, and sets up for emperor in the east, and is joined by a great number of soldiers and neighbouring princes: *M Aurelius* sets out to go against him, but receives word that he was killed and soon after has his head brought to him, and so for this time ended the war in the east	XIV	605
44	17[illegible]4	17[illegible]5	*Aurelius* goes into the east, and takes his wife *Faustina* and his son *Commodus* with him. and made his son-in-law *Pompeianus* consul: *Faustina* dies at *Halala*, a village at the foot of *Mount Taurus*, said to be a very vicious woman, yet he honoured her by placing her among the gods, *&c.* and built a city, and put a colony in the place where she died, calling it *Faustinopolis*, and erected a temple in it to her honour	XIV	610

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4382	3175	176	*Aurelius* arriving in the eaſt, pardons all that had joined *Caſſius* except the inhabitants of *Antioch*, who had been more than ordinary zealous for *Caſſius*; he deprived them of their privileges, ſuppreſſed their public aſſemblies, and took their ſhows from them, but ſoon after forgave them, and reſtored to them all he had taken from them; and then going into *Egypt*, he not only forgave, but added ſeveral privileges to *Alexandria*; from hence he went to *Smyrna*, and then to *Athens*, where his beneficence was greatly diſplayed by eſtabliſhing public profeſſors with large ſalaries, in all ſciences, and then returned to *Italy*, and on the 23d of *December* he and his ſon *Commodus* entered *Rome* in triumph	XIV	611
4483	3176	177	*Aurelius Commodus Cæſar* (the emperor's ſon) and *Quintillus* being conſuls, the emperor forgave all debts due to himſelf and the treaſury, and gave a large ſum to the *Smyrnians* to rebuild their city, which had lately been deſtroyed by an earthquake	XIV	612
4484	3177	178	*Aurelius* marries his ſon *Commodus* to *Criſpina*, the daughter of *Bruttius Præſens*, and then marches with his ſon *Commodus* againſt the *Marcomanni*, the 5th of *Auguſt*	XIV	613
4485	3178	179	The *Romans* under the command of *Paternus* engage ſeveral revolted nations of the *Germans*, and entirely defeat them	XIV	613
4486	3179	180	The emperor *M. Aurelius* dies at *Sirmium*, now *Sirmich*, in *Sclavonia*, of the plague, that had been in *Italy* for ſeveral years paſt, the 17th of *March*, aged 58 years, 10 months, and 22 days, having reigned 19 years and ten days, univerſally lamented, and his aſhes were depoſited in *Adrian*'s *Mauſoleum*; he was immediately ranked among the gods, a temple erected, and prieſts appointed, and whoever had not ſome ſtatue or image of *Aurelius* was eſteemed a ſacrilegious perſon	XIV	613
4486	3179	180	*Commodus* ſucceeds his father in the *Roman* empire, being the firſt emperor born in his father's reign, and the ſecond that ſucceeded his father in the empire; he is commonly called *L. Ælius Aurelius Commodus*, and ſometimes *Commodus Antoninus*, and though educated with great care by his father, proved a moſt lewd, cruel, and	XIV	613

wicked

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			wicked tyrant; he grants the *Quadi* and *Marcomanni* peace, and of other nations he purchaſed peace, *&c.* to return to *Rome*, where he is met by the ſenate with the higheſt marks of honour; he was, after viſiting the capitol and other temples, the 22d of *October* conducted to the palace	XV	1
4490	3173	184	*Ulpius Marcellus*, governor in *Britain*, drives the *Caledonians*, or *Scots*, out of the *Roman* province in *Britain*, where they had committed horrid ravages, and cut off a *Roman* army, and ſo ſettles all things quiet again	XVIII	282
4490	3173	184	*Commodus* diſcards all his father's friends and counſellors, and employs only his debauched companions, or their friends, whereby he gains the hatred of all his ſubjects by means of the cruelties and hardſhips put upon them by his debauched officers: His ſiſter *Lucilla*, with ſeveral great men, conſpire to kill him; but not ſucceeding, they are put to death. The empreſs *Criſpina*, for imitating her huſband's debaucheries, is firſt baniſhed, and afterwards murdered in the iſland *Capreæ*. Four conſulars of great note are falſely accuſed and put to death this year, and the ruling conſuls baniſhed	XV	5
4492	3175	186	While *Commodus* was aſſiſting at the *Capitoline* ſports, a perſon dreſſed like a cynic philoſopher told the emperor, that *Perennis* (his great favourite and prime miniſter) and his children were plotting his death: *Perennis* ſeized him as a madman, but burnt him alive: Soon after the matter was plainly diſcovered, and *Perennis*, his wife, ſiſter, and two ſons, were put to death; but the emperor being in great fear changed the captain of his guards almoſt daily	XV	7
4493	3176	187	*Maternus*, a common ſoldier among the *Romans*, having deſerted, is joined by many more and the banditti; at laſt, being very numerous, he over-run and plundered a great part of *Gaul* and *Spain*: *Peſcennius Niger* with a proper force is ſent againſt him, and brought him into great ſtraights; upon which *Maternus* divides his army into many ſmall parties, and ſends them		

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			privately into different parts of *Italy* with a view to kill the emperor at the annual feaſt of the mother of the gods, and to ſeize the empire: They all arrive at *Rome* undiſcovered, and mix with the emperor's guards; but being betrayed by ſome of their own party, *Maternus* was ſeized and executed, which put an end to the whole affair. A dreadful plague broke out that laſted three years, and which, in *Rome* only, frequently carried off 2000 in a day	XV	10
4494	3177	188	*Commodus* gave out that he was going to *Africa*, and therefore extorted large ſums to defray his expences, and ſuffered the people to offer up ſolemn vows for his ſafe return, but ſtaid in *Rome* or its neighbourhood, ſquandering all the money away in debauchery	XV	10
4494	3187	188	Great part of the capitol, a famous library, and ſeveral contiguous buildings in *Rome*, were deſtroyed this year by lightning; ſome ſay it deſtroyed whole quarters of the city, and therein ſeveral libraries. At the ſame time a dreadful famine was in *Rome*, occaſioned by *Cleander* the emperor's favourite's buying up all the corn, *&c.* to ingratiate himſelf with the ſoldiers and people by diſtributing it among them gratis, and ſo get to be choſe emperor; but being univerſally hated for his cruelty and tyranny, the people roſe againſt him, and could not be appeaſed till the emperor cut off his head, and ſent it to them, which they treated with all the inſults poſſible, and murdered his wife, children, and friends, with the utmoſt fury	XV	11
4495	3188	189	*Pertinax* is recalled from being governor of *Britain*, at his own requeſt, and charged with the care of providing the city with corn, *&c.* inſtead of *Dionyſius Papirius*, who was put to death, and all his accomplices, for concurring in the monopolizing thereof to the public detriment	XV	12
4496	3189	190	*Commodus* being now a ſixth time in the conſulate, and being jealous of every body upon account of the ſeveral plots that had been diſcovered againſt him, he abandoned himſelf to bloodſhed and cruelty without controul, putting to death *Petronius Maximus* his brother in law, *An-*		

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			tominus his ſon, *Annia Fauſtina*, (couſin-german to *M. Aurelius*) *Sulpicius Craſſus*, proconſul of *Aſia*, and ſix conſulars, beſides many more of leſſer rank, in one day, and all who were related to *Avidius Craſſus* to be burnt alive	XV	12
4497	3190	191	The magnificent temple of peace built at *Rome* by *Veſpaſian*, wherein he put all the riches he brought from the temple of *Jeruſalem*, is burnt by lightning; it was uſed as a common repoſitory for the rich to lodge their jewels, *&c.* in, and for the merchants to houſe their ſpices and rich drugs brought from *Egypt*, *Africa*, *&c.* the fire ſpreading, conſumed many other ſtately and common buildings, with the temple of *Veſta*, and good part of the palace	XV	13
4498	3191	192	The *Romans* are defeated by the *Saracens*, for the firſt time mentioned in hiſtory	XV	14
4498	3191	192	*Severus*, who commanded in *Illyricum*, and *Nonius Murcus*, another general, aſpiring at the ſovereignty, *Commodus* appointed *Clodius Albinus* governor of *Britain*, and in a letter wrote to him with his own hand, allowed him to take the name of *Cæſar*, and the ornaments peculiar to that dignity, in caſe any diſturbance aroſe, but he refuſed them. *Commodus* gives himſelf up to all manner of folly, acting among the players, changing the names of the months, all which the ſenate indulge him in, and comply with; but having communicated to his beloved *Marcia* and the two captains of his guards, that he would have the two conſuls elect for the enſuing year murdered, and that he would be conſul himſelf, and would march the next morning from the ſchool of the gladiators, in their dreſs, attended only by that ſet of men, and not from the palace, like a magiſtrate, *&c.* *Marcia* gave him poiſon, but that not working effectually quick enough, his favourite *Narciſſus* ſtrangled him the laſt night of the year, being the 31ſt of *December* 192, aged 31 years and 4 months, having reigned 12 years, 9 months, and 14 days, in a palace that ſtood on mount *Celius*: 'Twas given out, that he died of an apoplexy; the ſenate		

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			immediately aſſembled, declared him a public enemy, loaded him with curſes, ordered his ſtatues to be thrown down, his name to be razed out of all public inſcriptions, and demanded his body that it might be dragged through the ſtreets, and thrown into the *Tiber*		
4499	3192	193	*Pertinax* is prevailed with to accept the empire, but the prætorian guards murmur, and on the 28th of *March* following 300 of them went to the palace armed, and murdered him, after he had reigned only 87 days; *Septimius Severus* ſucceeded him in the empire, and took the name alſo of *Pertinax*, and puniſhed with great ſeverity all thoſe who were concerned in the murder of the late *Pertinax*, and diſbanded the prætorian guards, gave the deceaſed prince great funeral honours, ranked him among the gods, and appointed his ſon to be his chief prieſt; the day of his acceſſion was annually celebrated with the *Circenſian* games, and his birth-day with other ſports for many years after	XV	14
4499	3192	193	The ſoldiers cutting off the head of *Pertinax*, ſet it up, and proclaimed the empire to the beſt bidder. *Fulvius Sulpicianus*, father-in-law to *Pertinax*, and *Didius Julianus* bid againſt one another; at laſt *Julianus* bids 6250 drachmas a man, to be immediately paid down, and was proclaimed by the whole camp, and at their requeſt appointed *Flavius Genialis* and *Tullius Criſpinus* commanders of the prætorian guards, and takes himſelf the title of *Commodus*; after the uſual ceremonies the prætorian guards accompanied him in battle array to the ſenate; the people made no oppoſition, but gave no ſign of joy or approbation; the ſenate acknowledge him, and next morning he receives them very graciouſly, when he went to the capitol, the people curſed him, and openly threw ſtones at him: While this was doing at *Rome*, *Peſcennius Niger*, governor of *Syria*, revolted, and is declared emperor in the eaſt. *Severus* was declared emperor in *Illyricum*, and ſends the title of *Cæſar* to *Albinus* governor in *Britain*, and pro-	XV	20

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miſed to adopt him; *Albinus* takes the title, cloathed with all the badges of his new authority, at the head of his army; the ſenate declare *Severus* an enemy to his country, and all his ſoldiers likewiſe, if they did not forſake him by a certain time. *Julianus* prepares to receive *Severus*, fortifies the palace, ordered *Marcia* and *Lætus* (authors of the death of *Commodus*) to be murdered; and hired abundance of aſſaſſins to murder *Severus*, cauſed an incredible number of children to be butchered to mingle their blood with magick rites. *Severus* comes to *Ravenna*, takes the city and the fleet riding there. *Severus* is declared partner with *Julianus* in the empire by the ſenate; *Severus* rejects the offer, and cuts *Criſpinus*, captain of the prætorian guards, who brought it, to pieces. *Julianus* writes to *Pompeianus*, ſon-in law to *M. Aurelius*, to take him in a partner in the empire, but he refuſes. The troops *Julianus* ſent to guard the paſſes of the *Apennine* mountains go over to *Severus*, and the guards alſo revolt from him who ſet him up; upon which he retires into the palace, and the ſenate meet, depoſe him, and ſentence him to death, declaring *Severus* emperor, and beſtow divine honours upon *Pertinax*. *Julianus* was beheaded, when he had reigned two months and ſix days, 100 perſons of diſtinction go to meet and congratulate *Severus* in the name of the ſenate, *&c.* *Severus* ſeverely puniſhed all who had any hand in the death of *Pertinax*, and ordered the ſoldiers of the prætorian guards to meet him unarmed, when he degraded and baniſhed them 100 miles from *Rome*. *Severus* entered *Rome* attended with all his troops under arms, and the prætorian ſtandards reverſed. At the gate he diſmounted, and put on the ſenatorial robe, and marched on foot, attended by the ſenators in their robes, with crowns of laurel on their heads, he wearing the ſame, being cloathed in white, the ſtreets ſtrewed with flowers, and the windows adorned with tapiſtry; after viſiting the capitol, and the uſual temples, he retired to the palace; but the ſoldiers

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			quartering in the temples, porticoes, &c. ſpread all over the city, and commit great diſorders: when *Severus* went next day to the ſenate, the ſoldiers with a dreadful cry demand of the ſenate the like ſum that was paid to the troops of *Auguſtus*; the emperor could not pacify them without promiſing them 250 drachmas a man in part of 2500. *Severus* promiſes the ſenate to govern with equity, gentleneſs, &c. the ſenate confer all the titles belonging to the imperial dignity on him, and inveſt him with the tribunitial and proconſular power, and make him high pontiff, &c. He begs the ſenate to confirm the title of *Cæſar* to *Clodius Albinus*, gave large ſums among the ſoldiery, and enrolled the late emperor *Pertinax* among the gods, with extraordinary pomp, &c. put to death, &c. all the friends and adherents of the late depoſed and murdered *Julianus*, and choſe four times as many guards as thoſe he had depoſed. *Severus* married his two daughters to *Probus* and *Aetius*, and gave them both conſular dignity. Having ſettled all things in *Rome*, he goes againſt *Niger* in the eaſt; *Niger* having made himſelf maſter of all *Greece*, *Macedon*, and *Thrace*, offers to take *Severus* a partner with him in the empire	XV	27
4500	3193	194	*Æmilianus*, general of *Niger*'s troops, is engaged by the generals of *Severus*, defeated, and afterwards taken in *Cyzicus* and killed. *Niger* and *Candidus*, one of the generals of *Severus*, engage with great fury, but at laſt *Niger* is forced to fly beyond the *Straits* of *Mount Taurus*. *Severus* offers *Niger* his life and ſafety if he would lay down his arms; but being diverted by *Aurelianus*, whoſe daughters were betrothed to his ſons, he retired to *Antioch*. *Laodicea* and *Tyre* declaring for *Severus*, *Niger* ſends a body of *Moors*, who pillaged theſe cities, put the inhabitants to the ſword, and ſet fire to the houſes. *Severus* and *Niger* engage again, on the very ſpot where *Alexander the Great* beat *Darius*, near the city of *Iſſus*, called *Pylæ Ciliciæ*, where *Niger* is entirely routed with the loſs of 20,000 men:			

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			Niger retires to *Antioch*, and from thence was flying to *Parthia*, but was overtaken and beheaded; *Severus* caused his head to be first shewn to the *Byzantines*, and then sent to *Rome*. *Severus* punishes with extream rigour all those who had sided with *Niger*, so that a prodigious number of all ranks were put to death, and many banished, and their estates confiscated		
4501	3194	195	*Severus*, at the entreaty of his eldest son, restores the city of *Antioch* to all the priviledges he had taken from it upon account of espousing the cause of *Niger*, and obliged all the cities that had furnished *Niger* with money, to give him four times as much as they had given *Niger*	XV	46
4502	3195	196	*Severus* takes *Byzantium*, after a siege of three years, the *Byzantines* being forced to surrender after having in part devoured one another: The magistrates and soldiers were all put to death; the city, the most wealthy, large, strong and magnificent, reduced to ashes; the inhabitants stript of all their effects, and sold for slaves, and the walls razed	XV	49
4502	3195	196	*Severus* writes to *Albinus* governor of *Britain* a very complimental letter, professing great friendship, *&c.* but orders the messengers to stab or poison him; but he discovering the plot, declares himself emperor, and comes into *Gaul*, where *Albinus* is joined by many great men, both *Gauls* and *Spaniards*. *Severus* hastens into *Gaul*, and at *Viminacium* declares *Bassianus* his eldest son *Cæsar*, and calls him *M. Aurelius Antoninus*. *Albinus* defeats the troops of *Severus*: The senate declares *Albinus* a public enemy. One *Numerianus*, who kept a grammar school in *Rome*, goes into *Gaul*, pretends to be a senator endowed with power to raise troops for *Severus*, does so, and gains some advantages over *Albinus*: *Severus* sends him a commission at large; he forms an army, and defeats *Albinus*, and takes a great sum of money, which he delivers to *Severus*, who offers him great honours, which he refuses, and only accepts a small pension, and lives retired on it the remaining part of his life	XV	50
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4503	3196	197	*Severus* going to *Lions*, where *Albinus* was, *Albinus* defeats one of his parties; then they both engage with their whole ſtrength, amounting to 150,000 men; they both fought with incredible fury, but at laſt *Albinus*'s men were routed with great ſlaughter, and were followed into *Lions* by the conqueror, who plundered and reduced it to aſhes, and *Albinus* killed himſelf; *Severus* triumphed over the dead carcaſe, &c. ſent his head to *Rome*, where it was ſet up on the *Forum* at the end of a long pole: At firſt *Severus* pardoned his wife and children, but ſoon after maſſacred them and all his family, friends, and relations of both ſexes, and moſt of the great men of *Gaul* and *Spain* underwent the ſame fate, ſo that *Severus* amaſſed immenſe riches by their eſtates which he confiſcated: He ſoon conquered all the cities that had held out, and divided *Britain* into four provinces. Upon his return to *Rome* he maſſacred 42 ſenators of the higheſt rank, and a vaſt number of the common people, pretending they were friends to *Albinus*	XV	52
4504	3197	198	*Vologeſes* III. king of *Parthia*, having ſided with *Niger* againſt *Severus*, as ſoon as *Severus* had gratified his revenge at *Rome* he goes againſt *Parthia*, and beſieges *Vologeſes* in *Cteſiphon*, his metropolis, where, after a gallant reſiſtance, the city was at laſt taken by aſſault; the king's treaſures, wives and children were taken by the emperor, but *Vologeſes* eſcaped; the city was plundered, the men all put to the ſword, but the women and children, to the number of 100,000, ſold for ſlaves. *Severus* ſends an account to the ſenate of his ſucceſs; but as ſoon as *Severus* was gone, *Vologeſes* returns with a great army, and recovered all that had been taken from him but *Meſopotamia*	X	558
4504	3197	198	The *Caledonians* make dreadful havock in the *Roman* territories in *Britain*, ſo that *Lupus* the governor was obliged to purchaſe peace of them for a large ſum of money	XV	57
4504	3197	198	*Caracalla*, the emperor *Severus*'s eldeſt ſon, is declared partner with him in the em-		

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			pire; and *Geta*, his second son, is intituled *Cæsar*	XV	56
4505	3198	199	*Severus* the *Roman* emperor, in his return from *Parthia*, attacks the city of *Atra*, because *Barsemus* the king thereof had assisted *Niger*, but is forced to quit the enterprise, after losing a great many men, and most of his warlike engines: After recruiting and refreshing his army he returns to the siege of *Atra* again, but is again forced to raise the siege after 18 days, losing an incredible number of men, and most of his engines	XV	57
4506	3199	200	All such persons as gave *Severus* any umbrage for their birth or wealth he put to death, and confiscated their estates, under various pretences	XV	58
4507	3200	201	*Severus* gives the manly robe to his eldest son, then 14 years old, and names him consul for the year ensuing	XV	60
4508	3201	202	*Severus* and his son enter upon the consulship in *Syria*; he goes into *Arabia*, and thence into *Palestine*, and remits the taxes he had imposed for the people's adhering to *Niger*, and publishes an edict forbidding under the severest penalties any of the people's embracing *Judaism*, or *Christianity*, which occasioned the fifth general persecution. At his arrival at *Alexandria* he granted the city a public council or senate	XV	58
4509	3202	203	*Septimius Geta*, brother of *Severus*, and *Fulvius Plautianus* his great favourite, were consuls this year. *Plautianus* exercised more authority, had more suitors, greater wealth, and lived with more magnificence than the emperor himself; this power he abused shamefully, putting to death and banishing many illustrious persons, without the knowledge of *Septimius*; but this being secreted from *Severus*, he married his son *Caracalla* to *Plautianus*'s daughter *Fulvia Plautilla*, and gave the manly robe to his second son *Geta*, now entered in his 14th year	XV	58
4510	3203	204	*Severus* thinking the number of *Plautianus*'s statues too great, ordered some of them to be taken down; this occasioned a report that the minister was fallen into disgrace, and the example was followed by		

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			the governors of ſeveral provinces, who paid dear for their over-haſty zeal, ſome being deprived of their governments, and others condemned to baniſhment, *Severus* declaring that no one ſhould affront him without puniſhment; but being informed he deſigned to murder both himſelf and his ſon *Caracalla*, and make himſelf emperor, *Caracalla* ſeized his ſword, and ordered him to be murdered in the palace, and his body to be caſt into the ſtreet, and all his friends and creatures were put to death; his daughter *Plautilla* and his brother *Plautius* were baniſhed to the iſland of *Liparis*, where they were afterwards murdered by order of *Caracalla*; after whoſe ſucceſſion to the empire this year the ſecular games were celebrated with extraordinary pomp at *Rome*	XV	60
4511	3204	205	The empire of *Rome* enjoying univerſal peace, the emperor's two ſons *Caracalla* and *Geta* were conſuls this year, during which *Severus* continued at or near *Rome*, adminiſtering juſtice with great impartiality, and reformed many abuſes, enacted excellent laws, and repaired the public edifices, and built many new ones in *Rome*, *Antioch*, *Alexandria*, and *Byzantium*, and moſt other great cities of the empire	XV	61
4512	3205	206	This year is remarkable for the inhuman maſſacre of a great number of the *Roman* ſenators by the emperor's orders, and ſome of the greateſt and wealthieſt of them without any trial	XV	63
4513	3206	207	The northern *Britons* revolt, and invade the *Roman* territories, committing dreadful ravages, driving the *Roman* legions before them where-ever they came; upon which the governor *Virius Lupus* ſends to the emperor, who prepares to go thither in perſon	XV	63
4514	3207	208	The emperor's two ſons, *Caracalla* and *Geta*, are again conſuls; *Severus* inveſts the younger with the tribunitial power, and conferred the title of *Auguſtus* upon him, ſo that there were now what had never been before, three *Auguſtus*'s, and then takes both his ſons with him into *Britain*, where after having drove the *Caledonians* into their own diſtricts, he or-		

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			dered a new wall to be built from ſea to ſea	XVIII	284
4516	3209	210	*Caracalla* attempts to murder his father publickly at the head of his army, while he was taking the ſubmiſſions of the *Britons*, and granting them peace, but is prevented	XV	67
4517	3210	211	*Severus* growing old and infirm, the *Mæatæ* and *Caledonians* revolt, upon which he ſends *Caracalla* with the whole army againſt them, who puts to the ſword all he meets with, and then ſtrives to debauch both officers and ſoldiers with a deſign to depoſe his father, who ſoon after died naturally at *York*, on the 4th of *February*, aged 65 years, 9 months, and 25 days, having reigned 17 years, 8 months, and 3 days; his body was burnt at *York*, and his aſhes carried in a golden urn to *Rome*, and depoſited in *Adrian*'s *Mauſoleum*; ſoon after he was ranked among the gods with the uſual ceremonies	XV	66
4517	3210	211	*Caracalla* and *Geta*, by the will of *Severus*, ſucceeded him jointly in the empire; but *Caracalla* would fain have ſet his brother aſide; he went againſt the *Caledonians* and *Mæatians*, and concluded a treaty with them, withdrew his men from the forts erected in their country, and reſtored the lands his father had taken from them, diſcharged *Papinian* the captain of the guards, cauſed *Caſtor*, his father's chamberlain and chief favourite, to be put to death, and ſent aſſaſſins into *Italy* to murder his wife *Plautilla*, and her uncle *Plautius*, whither they had been baniſhed 7 years before; likewiſe his father's phyſicians for refuſing to poiſon him, and all thoſe who ſtrove to reconcile him to his brother; as the brothers came from *Britain* to *Rome*, *Caracalla* endeavoured to murder *Geta*, which occaſioned them for the future to march with their ſeparate guards, lodge in ſeparate houſes, *&c.* They were received with great pomp at *Rome*, but their private animoſities roſe ſo high, that a ſeparation of the empire was propoſed, but fruſtrated by their mother *Julia*. *Caracalla* at the feaſt of *Saturn* in the cloſe of the year again attempted to		

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			murder *Geta*, which occaſioned much bloodſhed	XV	69
4518	3211	212	*Caracalla* finding *Geta* ſo well taken care of that he could not get him diſpatched either by poiſon or by force, pretends to be reconciled to him, and invites him to an interview in his mother's chamber; *Geta* goes unarmed, but as ſoon as he was in the room he was ſtabbed and murdered in his mother's arms, who was alſo wounded; *Caracalla* runs as if frighted to his army, returns thanks to the gods for having eſcaped from the conſpiracy, beſtows 2500 drachmas a man, and doubles their pay, by which means he ſecured all the ſoldiers to him, who ſaluted him ſole emperor. Next day he goes to the ſenate, attended by his guards, and accuſes his murdered brother with a deſign to kill him, buries his brother with great pomp, and gets the ſenate to rank him among the gods, with the uſual ſolemnities; notwithſtanding which he maſſacred all *Geta*'s friends and domeſtics to the number of 20,000, and puniſhed with death the bare mention of his name, and ordered the money coined with his name to be melted, and the public inſcriptions to be erazed. He likewiſe put to death *Papinian*, the greateſt lawyer *Rome* ever bred, and his ſon the quæſtor; and a daughter of the emperor *M. Aurelius*, for weeping for *Geta*; *Septimius Severus Afer*, his firſt couſin; *Pompeianus*, grandſon of *M. Aurelius*; *Helvicus Pertinax*, ſon of the emperor *Pertinax*; and ſome of the veſtal virgins were alſo put to death: He univerſally loaded the people with exorbitant taxes, and at *Rome* cauſed vaſt numbers of them to be put to death, ſometimes for diverſion, and ſometimes for revenge; he ſhewed the utmoſt contempt for the ſenate, and entirely neglected the adminiſtration of juſtice, raiſed the meaneſt perſons to the higheſt ſtations, and was himſelf ruled and the empire controuled by two of his favourite ſlaves, ſetting all things to ſale, offices, provinces, public revenues, public juſtice, and the lives both of the innocent and guilty	XV	72

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4519	3212	213	*Caracalla* finding himſelf generally hated in *Rome*, goes into *Gaul*, orders the proconſul of *Narbonne* to be put to death, and made dreadful havock of the people, ordering the very phyſicians who had recovered him from a dangerous malady to be put to death as ſoon as he was well	XV	78
4520	3213	214	*Caracalla* ordered *Gaiabomar*, king of the *Quadians*, to be treacherouſly murdered, and all the young men that were with him; which he often boaſted of as a work of great merit, but for what is not mentioned	XV III	599
4520	3213	214	*Caracalla* having taken ſome *German* women priſoners, aſked them, whether he ſhould put them to death, or ſell them for ſlaves? they choſe death; but he ſelling them, they deſtroyed themſelves and children. He was forced to buy peace at a dear rate of theſe people, which reduced him ſo low as to force him to coin falſe money	XV	79
4520	3213	214	The *Alemanns* made their firſt appearance, being a collection of people of various nations, whoſe chief ſeat or country was in the preſent country of *Wirtemberg*. *Caracalla* made war upon them, and defeated them, and then made peace with them	XVIII	572
4521	3214	215	*Caracalla* the *Roman* emperor quarrels with the *Goths*	XV III	396
4521	3214	215	*Caracalla* leaves *Rome*, and goes into *Aſia*, and offers up prayers and ſacrifices to *Æſculapius* at *Pergamus*, to be cured of his diſeaſes, but went away unanſwered to *Ilium*, and viſits the tomb of *Achilles*, and pays great honour to his memory, and then goes into *Macedon*, appearing in the garb and uſing the cuſtoms of each place he came to	XV	80
4522	3215	216	*Caracalla* (now at *Nicomedia*) goes to *Antioch*, whither inviting the kings of *Oſrhoene* and *Armenia*, cauſes them unjuſtly to be impriſoned; the *Armenians* reſented the affront, and overthrew *Theocritus* the *Roman* general with great ſlaughter, and preſerved their freedom. After which *Caracalla* went to *Alexandria*, and made dreadful havock of the people for lampooning him, ordering his troops to enter into the houſes in the night-time, and kill all they met without diſtinction, and con-		

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			tinued the ſlaughter all the following day, ſtripped the city of all its privileges, ſuppreſſed the body of learned men, and ordered all ſtrangers to depart, and ſtopt the communication of the ſtreets by building high walls guarded by ſoldiers	XV	81
4522	3215	216	*Caracalla* demands the daughter of *Artabanus* king of *Parthia* in marriage, which being agreed to, *Caracalla* goes under the pretence of celebrating the nuptials, and is very ſplendidly received where-ever he came; *Artabanus* and his nobility going out unarmed to meet him, *Caracalla* orders his troops to fall upon them, which they do, and make a moſt terrible ſlaughter, few eſcaping. *Artabanus* raiſes a very large army, invades *Syria*, and puts all to fire and ſword: *Macrinus*, the captain of the guard, meets him; they engage, and fight two days, killing 40,000 between them, when *Macrinus* informs *Artabanus* *Caracalla* was dead; they make a peace, and the priſoners *Caracalla* had taken are returned	X	559
4523	3216	217	*Caracalla* the *Roman* emperor is ſtabbed by one *Martialis*, an exempt in the army, by the inſtigation of *Macrinus*, the captain of his guards, on the 8th of *April*, as he was going from *Edeſſa* to *Carrhæ* to viſit a temple of the moon, aged 29 years and four months, having reigned ſix years, two months, and four days, and *Opilius* *Macrinus* is declared emperor, who gives the ſoldiers large ſums, and makes them larger promiſes: After proclaiming a free pardon for all accuſed of treaſon, he took the names of *Severus* and *Aurelius*, orders the body of *Caracalla* to be burnt with the uſual ſolemnity, and ſent his aſhes in an urn to his mother *Julia* at *Antioch*, who ſtarved herſelf to death. The ſenate orders all the gold and ſilver ſtatues of *Caracalla* to be melted down, and his inſcriptions to be erazed, annulled his acts, and declared his memory infamous: They declare *Macrinus* emperor, rank his family among the patricians, proclaim his ſon *Cæſar*, and his wife *Nonia* *Celta Auguſta*	XV	84

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4524	3217	218	*Macrinus* having by his extream severity exasperated the soldiers near *Emesa* against him, they declared *Heliogabalus*, cousin to *Caracalla*, emperor, a youth of 13 years old, by the name of *M. Aurelius Antoninus*. *Macrinus* sends *Julianus* from *Antioch* against them, who is betrayed and beheaded, and many of his soldiers go over to the revolters. *Macrinus* promises the soldiers 5000 drachmas a-piece, and pays 1000 down, and writes to the senate, who declares *Heliogabalus* a public enemy. *Heliogabalus* being greatly strengthened by an accession of more troops, goes to attack *Macrinus* at *Antioch*, where after a very obstinate battle, *Macrinus* left his men and fled, when what was left also joined *Heliogabalus*, and *Macrinus* and his son were taken and put to death. *Heliogabalus* enters *Antioch*, and writes to the senate, acquainting them with the death of *Macrinus*, *&c.* promises to conform to the institutions of *Augustus* and *M. Aurelius*, and do nothing without their consent; they agree, and confirm his titles, *&c.* who, though so very young, proved the greatest monster of cruelty and profligateness that ever lived; and though he reigned but four years, he married and divorced six wives		
4525	3218	219	*Artabanus* king of *Parthia* having lost the flower of his army in the war with the *Romans*, *&c.* *Artaxerxes* (a person of a mean birth, but a good soldier) spirits up his countrymen, who were tributaries to *Artabanus*, to take this opportunity to free themselves: They revolt, and *Artaxerxes* becomes their leader, who engages *Artabanus* for three days together, and at last the *Parthians* were routed, and most of *Artabanus*'s troops were cut off in their flight, and himself taken prisoner, and soon after put to death: Thus the *Parthians*, who had commanded the *Persians* 475 years, became tributaries to the *Persians*, and *Artaxerxes* became king of *Persia* and *Parthia*, *&c.*	XV	92
4525	3218	219	*Heliogabalus* is consul for the first time, and leaves the east and enters *Rome* with great pomp, and is received with universal joy	X	560

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			by the ſenate and people: Next day he went to the ſenate, and ſet his grandmother *Maſa* next the conſuls, and ordered her name to be regiſtered among the ſenators, and appointed her to vote with the reſt, &c. and inſtitutes a ſenate of women, and ſets his mother *Soæmis* at the head of it, whoſe buſineſs was to regulate the dreſs of the *Roman* matrons, their ranks, dignities, viſits, ceremonies, &c. belonging to the ladies		
4527	3220	221	*Heliogabalus* adopts his couſin *Alexianus*, and declares him *Cæſar*, who took the names of *Alexander* and *Severus*, and ſtriving to debauch his manners, *Alexianus* refuſed to comply, which he reſents ſo much as to order him to be privately murdered; but being diſappointed, he orders the ſenate to degrade him, and anull the adoption, and ordered aſſaſſins to murder him, but the guards eſpouſed the young prince's cauſe, ſo that *Heliogabalus* had much ado to pacify them, and promiſes amendment, &c.	XV	99
4528	3221	222	*Heliogabalus* pretends to be reconciled to *Alexander*; takes the conſulſhip the third time, and chuſes *Alexander* for his colegue. He orders all the ſenators to depart the city, then ſhut up *Alexander* in the palace, and gave out that he was ſuddenly taken ill, and paſt recovery; the ſoldiers fly to arms, and demand a ſight of *Alexander*; who being brought forth, was received with univerſal joy by all, which ſo vexed the emperor, that he ordered them all to be puniſhed as traytors. Upon which an engagement happens between the partiſans of the two princes, in which many were ſlain, and the emperor himſelf, with his mother, had their heads cut off, and their bodies dragged about the city, and then thrown into the *Tiber* the 11th of *March*, aged about 18, having reigned 3 years, 9 months, and 4 days. The ſenate order the name of *Antoninus*, which he had aſſumed, to be eraſed out of the public regiſters, &c. the ſoldiers proclaimed *Alexander* emperor, which was confirmed to him by the ſenate, who was born at *Arca* in *Phœnicia*;	XV	100

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			his mother *Mamæa* is ſuppoſed to be a chriſtian, or at leaſt a favourer of them, and brought him up with great care, and when advanced to the empire, he would not ſuffer the *Chriſtians* to be perſecuted; and cauſed the famous rule, *Do as you would be done by*, to be ſet over the gates of his palace, and on many other public edifices, and ſquared all his actions thereby; made ſtrict enquiry into the conduct of the governors of the provinces, and baniſhed thoſe who had miſbehaved, and ſupply'd their places with the moſt virtuous and fit perſons, *&c.* the like he did in all the public offices of the empire	XV	101
4528	3221	222	The *Romans* pay the *Goths* an annual ſum to keep them quiet	XVIII	396
4529	3222	223	The emperor married *Sulpicia Memmia*, daughter of *Sulpicius*, and grand-daughter of *Catullus*; the nuptials were celebrated with extraordinary pomp and magnificence	XV	104
4532	3225	226	*Artaxerxes* having ſettled himſelf upon the *Perſian* throne, and taken the name of *King of Kings*, and conceiving himſelf to have an undeniable title, as ſucceſſor to *Cyrus*, to all the leſſer *Aſia*, commanded all the *Roman* generals immediately to quit thoſe provinces; raiſes a great army, and invades them; *Alexander* raiſes a great army to oppoſe him, and while he was at or near *Meſopotamia*, *Artaxerxes* ſends 400 choſen men, richly dreſs'd, of great ſtature and ſtrength, and commiſſions them to ſay to the emperor, That the great king *Artaxerxes* commands the *Romans* and their prince to depart out of all *Syria* and *Aſia Minor*, &c. the emperor orders the equipage of theſe embaſſadors to be taken from them, and ſends them into *Phrygia* to cultivate farms there for their ſubſiſtence, and then advanced and recovered *Meſopotamia* without oppoſition. *Artaxerxes* meets *Alexander* with 120000 horſe, 10000 heavy-arm'd ſoldiers, 1800 chariots armed with ſcythes, 700 elephants, and an innumerable number of foot; but is defeated by the *Romans*, and forced to retire into the heart of *Perſia*. The *Roman* army was divided into three		

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			parts, one of which going into *Armenia*, grew ſo licentious, that they ſlew their general *Flavius*, and then became an eaſy prey to *Artaxerxes*	X	566
4534	3227	228	The emperor *Alexander* having advanced *Domitius Ulpianus*, a famous civilian, to be captain of the prætorian guards, who endeavouring to reſtore the antient diſcipline ſo exaſperated them, that they murdered him in the preſence of the emperor; the principals were puniſhed with death, and the moſt noted of the factious ſoldiers ignominiouſly diſcharged. The troops quartered in *Meſopotamia* mutinied, murdered their general, and revolted to the *Perſians*. The troops in *Syria* proclaimed one *Taurinus* emperor, who refuſed the offer, and flying from among them, being purſued, threw himſelf into the *Euphrates*, and was drowned. At *Rome* the prætorian guards would have ſet up one *Antoninus* to be emperor, but he modeſtly withdrew, and never appeared in the city again; but one *Ovinius Camillus*, ſtriving to ingratiate himſelf with the ſoldiers, *&c. Alexander* ſends for him, and allows him to be his partner in the empire; who ſoon after reſigned	XV	105
4535	3228	229	The emperor *Alexander* and *Dion Caſſius* are conſuls at *Rome* this year, he puniſhes his favourite *Vetronius Turinus* with death, for abuſing his power, and for extortion, *&c.*	XV	106
4539	3232	233	*Artaxerxes* the *Perſian* having made himſelf maſter of *Meſopotamia*, &c. *Alexander* goes againſt him, and defeats his mighty army, and returns to *Rome*, and triumphs with great magnificence	XV	109
4540	3233	234	The *Alemanns*, &c. having paſſed the *Rhine*, and ſeized the forts, built on the banks of that river, entered *Gaul*, and committed moſt horrid ravages	XVIII	573
4541	3234	235	The emperor *Alexander* going to ſuppreſs the mutinous *Germans*, one *Maximinus*, by nation a *Goth*, whom *Alexander* had raiſed to the command of a body of *Pannonians*, conſpires againſt him, murders his mother *Mamæa*, and what few ſoldiers the emperor had with him, and then they killed him in his tent, being 26 years,		

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			5 months, and 19 days old, highly lamented of all, in the 14th year of his reign	XV	115
4541	3234	235	*Maximinus*, upon the death of *Alexander*, was proclaimed emperor by his *Pannonian* troops; and the reſt of the ſoldiers ſeeing no other candidate, joined them, and took the uſual oaths to him; upon which he declared his ſon *Maximinus Cæſar* and prince of the *Roman* youth, and inveſted him with the tribunitial and proconſular power, and his collegue in the empire, which the ſenate confirmed. He was of very mean extract, but being eight foot ſix inches tall, and every way proportionable, his natural ſtrength was ſo great as to tear up trees by the roots, crumble pebbles between his fingers, *&c.* could eat 60 lb. of fleſh, and drink ſix gallons of wine at a meal, without being guilty of any exceſs. He diſplaced all the officers of *Alexander*, and put in all his own creatures, and murdered all thoſe who knew him in, and had been inſtrumental in raiſing him from, his low condition. One *Magnus*, a conſular, conſpired with ſome of *Alexander*'s ſoldiers, to expoſe him to the enemy, for which he maſſacred 4000 of them, without trial or examination: This exaſperated the *Oſrhoenians* ſo much, that they revolted, and proclaimed *T. Quartinus* emperor; but one *Macedo* murdered him in his tent, and carried his head to *Maximinus*, who cauſed the meſſenger to be executed, and all things were again quiet	XV	127
4541	3234	235	*Maximinus* enters *Germany*, at the head of a mighty army, and ravaged the country far and wide, burnt their habitations, carried off their cattle, and took an incredible number of priſoners, and killed abundance of people in ſeveral battles	XVIII	574
4543	3236	237	*Maximinus* goes againſt the *Dacians* and *Sarmatians*, and gains ſeveral victories over them, and obliged them to ſubmit to his own terms. At *Rome* being monſtrouſly cruel, and inſatiably avaricious, he encouraged informers, made plots, and condemned without diſtinction of age, or		

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			ſex, or quality, all the accuſed, and ſeized the confiſcated eſtates, &c.	XV	131
4543	3236	237	The people revolt in *Africa* from *Maximinus*, and proclaim *Gordianus*, at that time their proconſul, emperor. *Gordianus* was deſcended of an illuſtrious family, was immenſely rich, and extreamly beloved both in *Rome* and in the provinces, many of which he had governed: but being upwards of 80 years of age, begs to be excuſed; but the people will take no denial, whereupon he aſſociated his ſon (whoſe name was alſo *Gordianus*) with him in the empire. He goes to *Carthage*, and writes to the ſenate; they confirm him and his ſon, and publiſh a great reward for any one to murder *Maximinus*. The people pull down all his ſtatues, uttering dreadful execrations againſt him and his ſon: The ſenate paſs ſentence upon all his friends, and the miniſters of his cruelty, and many of them were maſſacred by the enraged populace at *Rome*, and in all the other provinces. It being reported the two *Maximinus*'s were killed, the ſoldiers ſubmit to the two *Gordians*. *Maximinus*, hearing of theſe commotions, marches with his army out of *Thrace* into *Italy*: In the mean time *Capelianus*, governor of *Mauritania*, comes with a great army to *Carthage*, engages the young *Gordianus*, kills him, and cuts off all his army, and the old one upon the news thereof ſtrangled himſelf, after having reigned one month and ſix days. Upon this the ſenate at *Rome* proclaims *M. Clodius Pupienus Maximus* and *Decimus Cælius Balbinus* joint emperors. *Maximus* marches againſt *Maximinus*, who threatened deſtruction to all oppoſers. Through raſhneſs a quarrel was kindled between the ſoldiers and people at *Rome*, that occaſioned the loſs of abundance of lives, and the deſtruction of great part of the city by fire, plunder, &c.	XV	132
4544	3237	238	*Maximinus*'s ſoldiers begin to mutiny, and he puniſhes the ringleaders with great ſeverity, which exaſperates the reſt. He beſieges *Aquileia*, which baffles all his attempts; he uſes the officers ill, and at laſt		

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			the *Albanian* ſoldiers go reſolutely at noon day, and kill both the *Maximins* in their tents, and cutting off their heads ſent them to *Rome*, and threw their bodies into the river: They likewiſe killed *Anolinus*, his captain of the guards, and moſt of his friends, having reigned three years and ſome days, and the whole army ſubmitted to *Maximus* and *Balbinus*, who reigned with great humanity, juſtice, gentleneſs, and impartiality	XV	142
4544	3237	238	The prætorian guards pretending they had loſt their privilege of nominating the emperors, come to the palace, ſeize and murder both the emperors, who had reigned only one year and two months, and proclaim young *Gordian* emperor, who was called the ſon of the ſenate, the child of the ſoldiery, and the darling of the people	XV	145
4544	3237	238	The *Carpi* break into *Mæſia*, and having ravaged the province, utterly deſtroy the city of *Iſtria*, and return unmoleſted	XVIII	607
4544	3237	238	The *Goths* break into *Mæſia*, and lay the whole province waſte, to revenge the death of the emperor *Maximinus*, who was of *Gothic* extraction, and had been murdered by his own ſoldiers	XVIII	396
4545	3238	239	Young *Gordianus*, now but 14 years old, is conſul, and exhibits magnificent ſports, to pleaſe the people	XV	147
4546	3239	240	*Sabinianus* revolts in *Africa*, and proclaims himſelf emperor of *Rome*, *&c.* but by the diligence of the governor of *Mauritania*, *Sabinianus* is delivered up, and the uproar is quieted	XV	148
4547	3240	241	The emperor is a ſecond time conſul, and marries *Furia Sabina Tranquillina*, daughter of *Miſitheus*, a man of great learning, virtue, and integrity, by whoſe advice the emperor diſcharged and baniſhed from the court *Maurus* and other great officers, who had abuſed their truſt	XV	148
4547	3240	241	A dreadful earthquake overturns a great many cities, and deſtroyed an infinite number of people	XV	149
4548	3241	242	*Artaxerxes* king of *Perſia* having now ſettled his empire, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Sapores*, or *Sapor*, who makes war upon the *Romans*, by the advice of one		

Cyriades,

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			Cyriades, ſon of a *Roman* general of that name, who having many followers, takes the cities of *Antioch* and *Cæſarea Philippi*; upon which *Cyriades* takes the name of *Cæſar*, and afterwards of emperor	X	568
4548	3241	242	The emperor ſets out from *Rome* to quell the revolt in the eaſt, and paſſing through *Mœſia*, the *Goths* and *Sarmatians* oppoſe him, and he defeats them, and forces them to abandon their conqueſts, and to return home, was overcome in a tumultuary engagement with the *Alani*, but was no great loſer: Afterwards he overcame the *Perſians* in ſeveral battles, recovered *Niſibis* and *Carrhæ*, and obliged *Sapor* to abandon the *Roman* dominions	XV	150
4548	3241	242	The emperor *Gordian* obliges the *Sarmatians* and *Goths* to quit *Mœſia*, and retire beyond the *Danube*	XVIII	607
4549	3242	243	*Miſitheus*, the emperor's father-in-law, dies, and is ſucceeded as captain of the guards, and commander in chief of all the army under the emperor, by one *Philip* who ſtirs up the ſoldiers to mutiny, and to depoſe *Gordian*, whom *Philip* ordered to be murdered in the fartheſt borders of *Perſia* on the 14th of *March*, when he had reigned five years and eight months, in the 19th year of his age, and *Philip* reigned in his ſtead, who was an *Arabian* by birth, of very mean extract, but is ſaid to be the firſt *Chriſtian* emperor: He wrote to the ſenate, who immediately confirmed his title; he took his ſon for his collegue, though but ſeven years old. *Philip* concludes a peace with the *Perſians*, goes to *Rome*, and is received with all poſſible tokens of joy by the ſenate and people	XV	151
4550	3243	244	*Philip* is conſul at *Rome* for the firſt time, and goes againſt the *Carpi*, who had invaded *Mœſia*, and laid waſte great part of that province, overthrew them in two battles, and obliged them to repaſs the *Danube*, and ſue for peace, which he granted them, and then returned to *Rome*	XV	151
4551	3244	245	*Oſtrogotha* king of the *Goths* beſieges *Marcianopolis*, the capital of *Mœſia*; but for a large ſum of money paid him by the inhabitants, he raiſes the ſiege and goes home	XVIII	397

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4551	3244	245	The *Gepidæ* (a *Gothic* nation) under the conduct of their king *Faſtida*, gain a complete victory over the *Burgundians*, and almoſt extirpate them	XVIII	586
4552	3245	246	An accidental fire happens at *Rome*, whereby *Pompey*'s theatre, and another building called *Centum Columnæ*, or the hundred pillars, were burnt	XV	158
4552	3245	246	*Philip* and his ſon were conſuls this and the following year, whom he honoured with the title of *Auguſtus*, and inveſted him with the tribunitial power, to celebrate with the greater pomp the 1000th year of *Rome*, which began the following year the 21ſt of *April*, 247. Extraordinary rejoicings were made at *Rome*, and public ſhows exhibited for ten days together, *&c.* *Philip* publiſhed an edict, forbidding unnatural luſt, under the ſevereſt penalties		158
4554	3247	248	The eaſtern provinces being grievouſly oppreſſed by *Priſcus* their governor, revolt from *Rome*, and ſet up one *Papianus* for emperor; but he being killed, all was ſoon quiet again. *Mæſia* and *Pannonia* revolt, and ſet up one *P. Corvillus Marinus*; but being an unfit perſon, his own creatures murdered him ſoon after. *Philip* recals his father-in-law, who was governor of *Pannonia*, and ſends one *Decius*, a noble ſenator, againſt his will in his ſtead, and immediately the ſoldiers proclaimed *Decius* emperor	XV	158
4554	3247	248	*Faſtida* enters the territories of the *Goths*, and begins to lay them waſte; upon which king *Oſtrogotha* returns out of *Mæſia*, meets *Faſtida*, and gives him a complete overthrow	XVIII	586
4555	3248	249	*Philip* goes againſt *Decius*; they engage; *Philip* is defeated, and flies to *Verona*, where he is killed, the 18th of *June*, having reigned 5 years, 3 months, and ſome days; upon hearing whereof the prætorian guards at *Rome* kill his ſon. The *Chriſtian* religion was publicly preached during his reign *Decius* is again proclaimed by the ſoldiery emperor, and ſoon after by the ſenate and people, by birth a *Pannonian*, of a good family, and an excellent prince; he declares his ſon *Decius Cæſar*, and raiſed the moſt cruel perſecu-		

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			tion againſt chriſtianity the church ever underwent	XV	159
4556	3249	250	The *Goths* under their king *Cniva* inveſted with 70,000 men the city of *Euſterium*; but being gallantly repulſed by *Gallus*, they went to *Nicopolis*, another city of *Lower Mœſia*. Young *Decius* fell upon them, and cut 30,000 of them to pieces, and obliged the reſt to retire beyond mount *Hæmus*. Soon after being recruited, they came before *Philippopolis*, againſt whom *Decius* marches again, but *Cniva* falling upon him at unawares, the *Romans* were all cut to pieces, and *Decius* ſaved himſelf by flight, upon which *Cniva* took *Philippopolis*, and put 100,000 ſouls to the ſword; ravaged *Thrace*, and great part of *Macedon*. *Priſcus*, who was governor in *Macedon*, joined the enemy, and proclaimed himſelf emperor	XVIII	397
4557	3250	251	The emperor *Decius*, and his ſon *Decius*, are conſuls this year, and gain ſeveral battles againſt the *Goths*; the ſenate declare *Priſcus* a public enemy, who was ſlain; the emperor gives the ſenate leave to chuſe a cenſor, who nominate *Valerian* to that office; the emperor again obtained great advantages over the *Goths*, who offered to reſign all their booty, if he would let them return home; but he, bent upon utterly deſtroying them, goes againſt them with his whole army, and after a long and bloody battle, himſelf and ſon are both killed, and a great part of his army cut to pieces, upon which the remaining ſoldiers proclaim *Gallus* emperor, which the ſenate confirmed. *Gallus* concludes a peace with the *Goths*, and agrees to pay them a yearly ſum	XV	161
4558	3251	252	*Gallus* and his ſon *Voluſianus* are conſuls, and revive the edicts of the late emperor againſt the *Chriſtians*, which are put in execution with the utmoſt rigour; a terrible plague breaks out firſt in *Ethiopia*, and ſpreads all over the *Roman* provinces, ſweeping off prodigious numbers of people, as well at *Rome* as elſewhere. A great famine, general drought, and univerſal wars raged every where	XV	166

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4558	3251	252	The *Goths*, &c. break into *Mæsia* and *Pannonia*; the *Scythians* over-run *Asia*, and the *Persians* lay waste *Syria*, and take *Antioch*; *Æmilianus*, governor of *Mæsia*, drove out the *Barbarians* with great loss, and forced them to quit the *Roman* dominions; upon which he proclaimed himself emperor, and marched directly into *Italy*. *Gallus* and his son meet him at *Interamna*, now *Terni*, about thirty-two miles from *Rome*, with a gallant army; but their own soldiers murder them both, after a reign of one year and six months, and go over to *Æmilianus*, whom the senate confirm; he was by birth a *Moor*, of very mean descent	XV	167
4559	3252	253	The *Goths* enter the *Roman* territories; but being engaged by *Æmilianus*, they are defeated, and drove quite out of the empire	XVIII	398
4559	3252	253	*Valerian*'s army, upon hearing of the death of *Gallus*, proclaim their own general emperor; upon which *Valerian* comes into *Italy*, where *Æmilianus*'s army first killed him at *Spoletum*, after reigning 4 months, and then declared for *Valerian*, whom the senate confirmed with great joy, and gave the title of *Cæsar* to his son *Gallienus*. *Valerian* was nobly descended, and highly esteemed and greatly beloved by all degrees, for his many great virtues and excellent qualifications. He enacted many excellent laws, and greatly reformed the disorders of those times, and advanced only men of merit	XV	168
4560	3253	254	*Valerian* and his son *Gallienus* are consuls this year, and he also takes *Gallienus* a partner with him in the empire	XV	170
4560	3253	254	The *Franks* or *Sicambri*, (for the first time) inhabitants of *Westphalia*, &c. make an irruption into *Gaul*, with a small army, and commit dreadful havock and ravages; but being opposed by *Aurelian* the tribune, he kills 700, takes 300, and sells them for slaves, and obliges the rest to quit their booty and retire	XVIII	503
4561	3254	255	*Valerian* and his son *Gallienus* are again consuls; *Gallienus* obtains a great victory over the revolted *Germans*, and thereupon takes the title of *Germanicus Maximus*	XV	171

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4562	3255	256	The *Franks*, &c. break into *Gaul*, but are entirely defeated by *Gallienus*, who for this victory was ſurnamed *Germanicus*	XVIII	504
4562	3255	256	The *Alemanns* ſuddenly break into *Gaul* and *Italy*; in *Gaul* they were defeated and forced to repaſs the *Rhine*. In *Italy* they advanced as far as *Milan*, deſtroying all with fire and ſword	XVIII	574
4562	3255	256	The *Heruli* firſt began to invade the empire, but are driven back by *Gallienus*	XVIII	592
4562	3255	256	The *Goths*, &c again enter the empire, and lay it waſte, &c.	XVIII	398
4563	3256	257	*Aurelian*, who was afterwards emperor, drove the *Goths* out of *Illyricum* with great ſlaughter, and took abundance of priſoners	XVIII	399
4563	3256	257	The eighth terrible perſecution broke out againſt the *Chriſtians*, that laſted three years, during which they ſuffered the moſt extravagant tortures and ſhameful deaths the malice of their enemies could invent	XV	171
4563	3256	257	*Aurelian* drove the *Goths* out of *Illyricum* and *Thrace*, took an incredible number of them priſoners, and purſued them beyond the *Danube*; laid their country waſte, and returned to *Mæſia* loaded with ſpoil; and *Probus* was as ſucceſsful againſt the *Sarmatians* and *Quadi*	XV	172
4563	3256	257	The *Quadians* join the *Sarmatians*, and break into *Illyricum*, and ravage part of it, but are defeated by *Probus*	XVIII	599
4566	3259	260	The *Franks*, &c. break into *Gaul*, and having ravaged the moſt wealthy provinces there, made an irruption into *Italy*	XVIII	504
4566	3259	260	The *Quadians* make a ſudden irruption into *Pannonia*, but *Regillianus*, the *Roman* commander in that country, attacking them, gained ſeveral victories in one day	XV	174
4566	3259	260	*Valerian* having recovered great part of *Syria*, engages *Sapores*, is treacherouſly taken priſoner, and uſed in the moſt ignominious manner poſſible by *Sapores*, king of *Perſia*; who, upon his death, flea'd him, dy'd his ſkin red, and expoſed it in one of his temples	X	571
4566	3259	260	*Ingenuus* proclaims himſelf emperor in *Pannonia*; *Gallienus* goes againſt him, overcomes him, and puts all the males in *Mæſia* to death for joining him. Upon which the troops of *Ingenuus*, and the inhabit-		

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			ants that eſcaped, declared *Q. Nonius Regillianus* emperor, by birth a *Dacian*, and deſcended from king *Decebalus*; he gained conſiderable advantages over the *Sarmatians*, but his own men fearing *Gallienus*, revolted from and murdered him, and ſubmitted to *Gallienus*. *M. Coſſius Labienus Poſthumius*, governor of *Gaul*, revolted; he was but of mean extract, but had excellent qualifications; for which the ſoldiers under his command proclaimed him emperor; he beſieged *Cologn*, and took *Sylvanus*, governor of *Saloninus*, ſon of *Gallienus*, and his ward, and put them both to death. *Gaul*, *Spain* and *Britain* acknowledge him; he reigned ſeven years with ſo much gentleneſs and equity, that he was even adored; he drove the *Germans* out of *Gaul*, and freed it from all the calamities of war	XV	174
4567	3260	261	*Odenatus* aſſiſted by *Baliſta* engages the *Perſians*, frequently defeats them, and among other ſpoils takes *Sapores*'s wives priſoners. This greatly mortified him; ſo that entering *Syria*, he took *Antioch*, and levelled all the public buildings of that ſtately city: then went into *Cilicia*, and plundered *Tarſus* the capital; goes into *Cappadocia*, and took *Cæſarea*, and cut the inhabitants, to the number of 400,000, to pieces, but *Odenatus* and *Baliſta* falling upon his rear, made a dreadful havock of them, and obliged *Sapores* to pay the *Roman* gariſon all the *Syrian* money he had amaſſed for leave to return home	XV	178
4567	3260	261	One *Macrianus*, by birth an *Egyptian*, by the aſſiſtance of *Baliſta*, is declared emperor. *Egypt* and other eaſtern countries ſubmit to him at *Alexandria*. The contentions roſe ſo high, that commerce and converſe was ſtopped, and this introduced a general famine and terrible plague, ſo that the numerous inhabitants were ſoon reduced to a ſmall number. *Valens* being ſent as proconſul into *Greece*, took the title of emperor likewiſe. *Macrianus* ſends *Piſo* againſt him to ſuppreſs him; but *Piſo* ſets up for himſelf, and would be emperor likewiſe, but was ſoon killed by ſome of *Valens*'s ſoldiers. *Valens* had the		

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			ſame fate a few days afterwards. The *Illyrican* ſoldiers ſet up *Manius Acilius Aureolus* to be emperor. From *Illyricum* he goes into *Italy*, and made himſelf maſter of *Milan*. *Gallienus* goes againſt him, but is at length obliged to make a truce with him	XV	181
4567	3260	261	The *Scythians* break into *Bithynia*, lay the country waſte, level ſeveral cities with the ground, and carry off vaſt booty and a great number of captives. In *Sicily* great bands of robbers or banditti commit terrible ravages and devaſtations, which coſt a great deal of blood to ſuppreſs	XV	183
4568	3261	262	*Odenatus* takes the name of king of *Palmyra*, and *Gallienus* made him commander of all the *Roman* troops in the eaſt. *Odenatus* deſirous to deliver *Valerian* from his ſhameful ſlavery, engages *Sapores*, defeats him, and forces him to take ſhelter in *Cteſiphon*, his metropolis, where he beſieged him, and defeated the *Perſians* ſeveral times who came to his relief, and took ſeveral of the great men priſoners, which he ſent to *Gallienus*	XV	179
4568	3261	262	Many parts of the empire of *Rome* are overcaſt with thick clouds, and a great darkneſs for ſeveral days together, attended with a dreadful earthquake, and terrifying claps of thunder, the earth opening in many places, and ſwallowing up the people and their habitations, the ſea, ſwelling uncommonly, broke in upon the continent, and drowned whole cities, and the plague raged with great violence in *Egypt*, *Greece* and *Rome*, at which laſt place it ſwept off 5000 perſons a day for ſome time	XV	183
4568	3261	262	*Macrianus* comes from *Syria* towards *Italy* with 45,000 men. Meets and engages *Aureolus* in *Illyricum*, and himſelf and his ſon being killed, what ſoldiers were left liſt under *Aureolus*; and *Odenatus* has his ſon *Quietus*'s head cut off; upon which *Baliſta* aſſumes the title of emperor, and puts the inhabitants of *Emeſa* almoſt all to the ſword for refuſing it to him. At the ſame time *Æmilianus* ſets up for emperor in *Egypt*; ſeizes all the granaries in *Alexandria*, and cauſes a famine in ſeveral provinces	XV	184

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4568	3261	262	*Gallienus* and *Aureolus* go againſt *Poſtbumius*, who had now reigned undiſturbed three years in *Gaul*, one while one party, and anon the other get the advantage, which ſpins out the war	XV	185
4568	3261	262	The *Goths* ravage *Aſia*, &c. and plunder the temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus*	XVIII	399
4569	3262	263	*Gallienus* goes into the eaſt, and being admitted within the walls of *Byzantium*, contrary to his expreſs oath and agreement, put the gariſon and inhabitants to the ſword; he returned to *Rome*, and triumphed tho' he had fought no battle. This year *P. Sempronius Saturninus* was proclaimed emperor, and did great feats againſt the barbarians; but upon account of the ſtrictneſs of his diſcipline, was murdered by his own ſoldiers that had raiſed him	XV	186
4569	3262	263	*Gallienus* ſends *Theodotus*, a native of *Egypt*, againſt *Æmilianus*, who now reigned in *Egypt*. *Theodotus* overcomes him, and ſent him priſoner to *Rome*, where he was ſtrangled by the emperor's orders		
4570	3263	264	*Gallienus* rewards *Odenatus* for his exploits againſt the *Perſians* with the titles of *Cæſar*, *Auguſtus*, and *Emperor*, and took him in partner with him in the empire. *Baliſta*, who held ſome provinces in the eaſt, was killed by a ſoldier ſent by *Odenatus* for that purpoſe	XV	186
4571	3264	265	The *Iſaurians* revolting in *Aſia Minor*, choſe *C. Annius Trebellianus* for their leader, who took the title of *Auguſtus*, coin'd money, and reigned ſome time in *Iſauria*, and *Cilicia*, but was ſoon after defeated and killed in battle. But the *Iſaurians* maintained their freedom and independency many years after	XV	187
4571	3264	265	The *Goths* conquer *Dacia*, which had been made a *Roman* province by *Trajan*	XV	188
4571	3264	265	The *Franks* having ravaged *Gaul*, paſs into *Spain*, where they take by ſtorm and plunder *Tamaco*, the principal city of many provinces	XVIII	620
4572	3265	266	*Odenatus* enters the *Perſian* territories, and puts all to fire and ſword, overcame *Sapor* in ſeveral battles, &c.	XVIII	504
4572	3265	266	The *Goths* over-run *Aſia Minor*, *Lydia*, *Pontus*, &c. ravage the country, deſtroy the houſes, palaces, churches, temples, &c. and	XV	189

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			uſe the people cruelly, and carry off an immenſe booty, and vaſt numbers of captives	XVIII	399
4573	3266	267	The *Heruli* in 500 ſhips paſs from the *Palus Mæotis* to the *Euxine* ſea, and landed at *Byzantium*, and *Chryſopolis*, where they were defeated by *Venerianus*; but rallying, they croſs the *Boſporus*, ſurprize and plunder *Cyzicus*, and great part of *Aſia*, with the iſlands *Lemnos* and *Scyros*; then coming into *Greece*, they burn *Athens*, *Corinth*, *Sparta*, and *Argos*: In their retreat the *Athenians* fall upon and cut great numbers of them to pieces; but as the remainder returned homeward, they committed great ravages in *Bæotia*, *Acarnania*, *Epirus*, and *Thrace*. *Gallienus* overtakes and engages them in *Illyricum*, and overthrows them with great ſlaughter, and purſues them, cuts 30,000 to pieces as they attempted to croſs the river, and took *Naulobat* their king priſoner	XVIII	591
4573	3266	267	Many of the *Goths* are drowned by the *Roman* fleet, as they were returning home with their prey out of *Aſia*, *&c.*	XV	189
4573	3266	267	*Odenatus* and his eldeſt ſon *Herod* are ſlain, and his wife *Zenobia* reigns by the name of queen of the eaſt, guardian of her four ſons, whom ſhe arrayed in purple garments and the other enſigns of royalty, acting independently, and inſtead of aſſiſting the *Roman* army ſent by *Gallienus*, oppoſed, defeated, and obliged it to return home	XV	189
4573	3266	267	One *Ælianus* took the title of emperor at *Mentz*, who was ſoon overcome by *Poſthumius*, who reduced the rebellious city, but reſtraining his men from plundering it, they mutiny, and kill him and his ſon, and *Lollianus* is proclaimed emperor in his ſtead, but was ſoon after murdered by his ſoldiers for the ſtrictneſs of his diſcipline, upon whoſe death *Victorinus* (the partner of *Poſthumius*) became maſter of all *Gaul*, but was ſoon after murdered at *Cologn*, by one whoſe wife he had debauched, and the *Gauls* ſet up *M. Aurelius Marius*, who was killed the third day, and then the *Gauls* ſet up *P. Piveſus Tetricus* for emperor, then governor of *Aquitain*; he was		

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			acknowledged in *Spain*, *Gaul*, and *Britain*	XV	190
4574	3267	268	The *Juthongians*, or *Alemanns*, that dwelt on the banks of the *Rhine*, break into *Italy*, and rove near *Verona*: *Claudius* marches againſt them, and in a pitched battle defeats them with great ſlaughter, and forces them to quit their booty, and ſave themſelves by a precipitate flight	XVIII	574
4574	3267	268	The firſt of *Claudius*'s reign the *Sueves*, &c. broke into *Italy*, and advanced as far as *Verona*; but being there encountered by the emperor, were intirely defeated	XVIII	574
4574	3267	268	*Aureolus* being taken by *Gallienus* a partner with him in the empire, takes the opportunity of his being in the eaſt to march toward *Rome*, with an intent to make himſelf ſole emperor and depoſe *Gallienus*; but *Gallienus* hearing of his march, flies after him, overtakes, engages, and defeats him, follows him to *Milan*, and beſieges him, where *Gallienus*, the father and ſon, and *Valerian* and *Egnatius* his brothers, were killed, upon which *Claudius* is proclaimed emperor; the ſenate declared *Gallienus* a public enemy, and ordered moſt of his friends and miniſters to be thrown from the *Tarpeian* rock, and cauſed his name to be erazed out of the public inſcriptions, having been one of the moſt wicked princes that ever reigned in *Rome*	XV	192
4574	3267	268	The ſenate received *Claudius*'s letter, acquainting them with what had happened at *Milan* the 24th of *March*; they aſſemble immediately, and confirm *Claudius* emperor, upon which he attacked *Aureolus*, and took him priſoner, whom the ſoldiers killed without orders; then went againſt the *Germans*, and defeated them with incredible ſlaughter, and drove the remainder out of *Italy*, then returns to *Rome*, and ſpends the remaining part of the year in reforming the ſtate	XV	194
4575	3268	269	*Zenobia* overcomes *Probus*, a *Roman* commander in *Egypt*, and takes and deſtroys *Bruchium*, the citadel of *Alexandria*, upon which *Probus* kills himſelf	XV	197
4575	3268	269	The *Goths*, *Heruli*, &c. invade the *Roman* empire with a great fleet and an army of		

320,000

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			520,000 men, which are repulſed, beaten, and almoſt all deſtroyed by the emperor *Claudius*, partly by the ſword, and partly by famine	XVIII	401
4576	3269	270	The *Goths* enter and ravage *Pannonia*, but being engaged by the emperor *Aurelian*, paſs the *Danube* in the night, ſue for peace, and have it granted	XVIII	404
4576	3269	270	*Claudius* prepares to go againſt *Zenobia*, but is prevented by a terrible plague that breaks out in his army, of which great part and himſelf die, at *Sirmium* in *Pannonia*, having reigned two years and one month; the ſenate paid him divine honours, and hung up a golden ſhield, with his image on it, in the place of their aſſembly, to keep the good he had done always in their minds	XV	197
4576	3269	270	The ſenate proclaim *Quintillus* the brother of *Claudius* emperor, then at *Aquileia*, who was murdered by his ſoldiers, after a reign of 17 days, for attempting to introduce too ſevere a diſcipline; upon which the ſenate confirm the election of *Aurelian*, a native of *Sirmium* in *Pannonia*, of a mean deſcent, but admired for his great ſtrength and courage	XV	198
4576	3269	270	*Aurelian* comes to *Rome*, and by his great ſeverity gets the diſlike of both ſenate and people; he began the repairing and extending the walls of the city to 50 miles in compaſs	XV	200
4576	3269	270	The *Alemanns* return into *Italy*, and commit great ravages, going as far as *Placentia* before *Aurelian* could come up with them; as the emperor approached they concealed themſelves in the neighbouring woods, whence ſallying out upon him in the night, they obtained a complete victory; but the emperor having got freſh recruits, overthrew them at *Fano*, and ſuch as eſcaped this battle were intirely defeated in two others that quickly followed	XVIII	575
4577	3270	271	The *Vandals* paſſed the *Danube*, and having laid waſte great part of *Italy*, the emperor *Aurelian* goes againſt them, engages and overcomes them, cuts many of them to pieces, and obliges the reſt to ſue for peace, which he readily grants them	XVIII	460

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4578	3271	272	*Aurelian* having ſettled peace at *Rome*, *Pannonia*, and *Italy*, goes into the eaſt againſt the famous *Zenobia*, ſaid to be well verſed in all the branches of polite literature and martial diſcipline, courageous, prudent, and wiſe; and a *Jeweſs* by religion. *Aurelian* in his way to *Syria* put ſeveral barbarous nations to flight, paſſed the *Danube*, engaged *Caunabaud*, a *Gothic* prince, and ſlew him and 5000 of his men; then going to *Tyana* in *Cappadocia*, they ſhut their gates againſt him, which ſo enraged him, that he ſwore he would not leave a dog alive in it: After a reſolute defence he took it, but ordered all the inhabitants to be ſaved, and all the dogs to be killed. From hence he went to *Antioch*, defeated *Zenobia*'s troops in its neighbourhood, and entered the city in triumph. He again defeated *Zenobia* near *Emeſa*, took the city, and followed her to *Palmyra*, where after a long ſiege and reſolute defence, *&c.* the queen is taken priſoner, and all ſubmit to *Aurelian*	XV	201
4579	3272	273	*Sapores* king of *Perſia*, having been lately defeated by *Aurelian* emperor of *Rome*, upon his return home died, after having reigned 31 years, and was ſucceeded by *Hormiſdas*, who having reigned one year and ten days, died in peace	X	573
4579	3272	273	As ſoon as *Aurelian* was gone, *Palmyra* revolts, ſets up one *Antiochus*, and put the *Roman* governor and gariſon to the ſword: *Aurelian* goes back into *Syria*, and came ſuddenly to *Palmyra*, put all the inhabitants, old and young, rich and poor, male and female to the ſword. Soon after *Egypt* revolted, and ſet up one *Firmus* to be emperor, a native of *Seleucia* in *Syria*, but who had a vaſt eſtate in *Egypt*: *Aurelian* goes againſt and defeated him, ſtormed a ſtrong-hold to which he fled, took it and him, and ordered him to be publicly executed, and ſo ſettled peace in the eaſt, and returned to *Europe*, and fighting with *Tetricus* near *Chalons* on the *Marne*, *Tetricus* ſurrendered himſelf, and his troops being cut to pieces, all *Gaul* was again united to the *Roman* empire; and		

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			Aurelian returned to *Rome*, and had the moſt magnificent triumph ever ſeen	XV	206
4579	3272	273	The *Franks* make an irruption into *Gaul*, but being attacked by the emperor *Aurelian*, they are driven back with great ſlaughter, &c.	XVIII	506
4580	3273	274	*Hormiſdas* king of *Perſia* dying, is ſucceeded by *Varanes*, who reigned over the *Perſians* three years	X	574
4580	3273	274	*Aurelian*'s triumph being over, he entertained the people with magnificent ſhows, &c. for many days, and uſed his royal and noble captives with humanity and generoſity: To *Zenobia* he gave lands in *Tivoli*, to maintain her ſuitable to her rank, and beſtowed her daughters in marriage to the greateſt men in *Rome*; he made *Tetricus* governor of *Lucania*, and paid him high honours, and allowed his ſon young *Tetricus* to remain among the ſenators, &c.	XV	208
4580	3273	274	*Aurelian* ſtaid this year at *Rome*, and ſpent it in regulating the ſtate, and reforming abuſes, and doing every thing that might endear him to the people, by forgiving debts, beſtowing gifts, &c. He built a moſt magnificent temple to the ſun, and embelliſhed it with golden veſſels weighing 1500 pounds weight. The moneyers having abuſed their truſt, and coined a great deal of falſe money, to prevent their puniſhment bred a ſedition, ſo that the emperor was forced to ſend his troops againſt them, who, after killing 7000, were overcome, and puniſhed with great ſeverity. The emperor called in all the bad money, and exchanged it for good money	XV	210
4580	3273	274	*Aurelian* withdraws his troops out of *Dacia*, and carries moſt of the natives with him, ſettling them in *Mæſia* and *Dardania*, and called their habitation *New Dacia*	XV	211
4580	3273	274	The *Roman* emperor *Aurelian*, retiring from *Dacia*, the *Goths* re-enter and ſettle there	XVIII	405
4580	3273	274	The emperor goes into *Gaul*, and allays a commotion there, and forced the *Barbarians* to repaſs the *Danube* that were come into *Vindelicia*, and rebuilt the city of *Orleans*; then going into *Illyricum*, gave the inhabitants of *Dacia* that were driven		

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			out by the *Barbarians* part of *Mœſia* and *Dardania* to ſettle in	XV	211
4581	3274	275	*Mneſtheus*, one of *Aurelian*'s freedmen and ſecretaries, being afraid of his maſter's reſentment againſt his extortions, counterfeits his hand, wrote a roll of the names of the chief officers of the army, and told them he found it in the emperor's cloſet, and that they were all doomed to deſtruction; they believing it, fell upon and killed the emperor between *Byzantium* and *Heraclea*, at a place called *Cænophrurium* (or the *New Caſtle*) the 25th of *January*: Soon after his death the matter was diſcovered; upon which they threw *Mneſtheus* to the wild beaſts, built a magnificent tomb and temple to the murdered emperor in the place where he was killed, and the whole army ſolemnized his obſequies with the utmoſt pomp; all who were concerned in his death were cut to pieces on the ſpot, or executed by his ſucceſſors: The ſenate ranked him among the gods, and all bewailed his loſs	XV	212
4581	3274	275	The army refer the chooſing a ſucceſſor to *Aurelian* to the ſenate, and they back again to the army, and ſo backwards and forwards three times, ſo that eight months were thus ſpun out when the ſenate choſe *Tacitus*, on the 25th of *September*, which the ſoldiers and people joyfully confirm: *Tacitus* the hiſtorian being his kinſman, the emperor ordered ten copies of his works to be tranſcribed annually, and laid up in the public libraries: The public rejoicings being over, he went into *Aſia*, and defeated ſeveral barbarous nations, and compelled them to return home	XV	217
4581	3274	275	The *Goths* enter *Pontus*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and *Cilicia*, in order to ſettle in thoſe countries; but the emperor *Tacitus* prevails upon ſome with money to return home, and thoſe that ſtaid behind were moſt of them cut to pieces by the emperor's brother *Florianus*, and the reſt drove quite out of the empire	XVIII	405
4582	3275	276	*Tacitus* dies at *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*: As he was preparing to return to *Italy* he was taken ill of a violent diſtemper, ſay ſome; and killed by the ſoldiers, ſay others; what		

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			he had reigned only ſix months. *Florianus* his brother proclaims himſelf emperor, and is acknowledged by all the provinces of *Europe* and *Africa*; but *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, *Paleſtine*, and *Egypt* declared for *Probus*, who was commander of all the forces in the eaſt. *Probus* comes againſt *Florianus*; *Florianus* is killed by his own men, after he had reigned two months, and all proclaim *Probus* at *Tarſus*	XV	221
4583	3276	277	*Probus* being acknowledged by the ſenate, and univerſally by all the provinces, he goes againſt the *Franks* and other *German* nations, who had broke into *Gaul*, and committed terrible ravages; but proving ſucceſsful in ſeveral battles, writes to the ſenate that nine kings lay proſtrate at his feet, that he had cut 400,000 of the *Barbarians* to pieces, and incorporated 16,000 among his own troops, that he had recovered ſixty great cities, and had intirely freed *Gaul*, and taken an immenſe ſpoil, *&c.*	XV	222
4583	3276	277	*Varanes* the I. king of *Perſia* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Varanes* II. who hearing the *Roman* emperor *Probus* was come into the eaſt, ſent ambaſſadors and preſents to him, and to treat of peace: *Probus* received them very haughtily, and refuſed the preſents, but granted them peace. In his return to *Rome* paſſing through *Thrace*, he gave lands to 100,000 *Baſtarnæ*, a *Scythian* people, who ever afterwards remained faithful to him. When the *Gepidæ*, *Juthungi*, and *Vandals* revolted, at *Rome* he triumphed, and entertained the people with all manner of diverſions	X	575
4583	3276	277	The *Franks*, *&c.* croſſing the *Rhine*, entered *Gaul*, reduced about 70 of the principal cities to their ſubjection; but *Probus* ſending ſome of his beſt generals againſt them, gave them a fatal overthrow, and obliged them to quit their booty, and return home, whither he followed them, croſſing the *Rhine* after them, laid waſte their territories far and near, and even built forts in their country, which ſo terrified them, that nine of their kings ſubmitted to him, and ſued for peace, which he granted	XVIII	505

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4583	3276	277	*Probus* the *Roman* emperor having gained a complete victory over the *Burgundians* and *Vandals*, they ſue for peace, which he grants, upon condition they returned the booty and priſoners they had taken	XVIII	561
4584	3277	278	*Saturninus* being declared emperor by the *Egyptians*, *Probus* ſends ſome troops againſt him, who engage and put him to flight, and purſue, beſiege, and take him by ſtorm in *Apamea*, and put him and the whole gariſon to the ſword	XV	225
4584	3277	278	The *Goths* enter *Thrace*, ravage the country, and get great booty; but upon their hearing that the emperor *Probus* was coming againſtthem, they retire precipitately and leave their plunder behind them	XVIII	405
4584	3277	278	The *Sarmatians* upon hearing of the emperor *Probus*'s marching againſt them, retire from *Thrace*, where they had committed great ravages, abandon the booty they had taken, and ſue for peace, which he grants	XVIII	608
4585	3278	279	The emperor *Probus* grants the *Sarmatians* lands in *Thrace*, upon their promiſe of living quietly like other ſubjects of the empire	XVIII	608
4586	3279	280	Some of thoſe *Franks Probus* had allotted lands to on the coaſts of the *Euxine* ſea having ſeized ſome ſhips, ſailed to *Sicily*, took and plundered *Syracuſe*, and put moſt of the inhabitants to the ſword, and reimbarked with an immenſe booty for their own country	XVIII	506
4586	3279	280	*Proculus* and *Bonoſus* revolt; *Proculus* was declared emperor at *Cologn*, and acknowledged in *Narbonne-Gaul*, *Britain* and *Spain*: He defeated the *Alemanni* in ſeveral battles, but was overcome by *Probus*, who purſued him to the *Franks*, who ſurrendered him to *Probus*, who put him to death. *Bonoſus*, by birth a *Briton*, and the ſon of a common ſchool-maſter, having ſuffered through neglect the *Germans* to ſeize and burn the *Roman* fleet upon the *Rhine*, fearing to be puniſhed, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor, and fought ſeveral battles with *Probus*, but being at laſt reduced to great ſtraights, he killed himſelf	XV	226

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4587	3280	281	*Probus* being every where at peace, employs the army in planting vineyards on the hills of *Gaul*, *Pannonia*, and *Mœſia*, and cutting a canal to drain the marſhes of *Sirmium* into the ſea, and in building and repairing ſeveral great cities	XV	228
4588	3281	282	The army being enraged againſt *Probus* for obliging them to work, fall upon and kill him in *Illyricum*, having reigned five years and four months, greatly lamented by the ſenate and people for his extraordinary goodneſs, courage, and ſucceſs. The army declared *Carus*, the then captain of the prætorian guards, emperor in his ſtead, whom the ſenate with ſome difficulty confirmed	XV	228
4589	3282	283	The *Quadians* and *Sarmatians* break into *Illyricum* and *Thrace*, and after ravaging thoſe provinces advanced towards *Italy*; but *Carus* meeting them gave them a total overthrow, killed 16,000, and took 20,000 priſoners	XVIII	600
4590	3284	283	The *Roman* emperor *Carus* goes againſt *Varanes* II. king of the *Perſians*, enters *Meſopotamia*, and carries all before him, and advanced even beyond *Cteſiphon*, the capital of *Perſia*; but *Carus* dying ſoon after, having reigned one year and four months, and his ſon *Numerianus* being proclaimed emperor, was by his father-in-law privately murdered, having reigned only eight months: The *Roman* army proclaimed *Dioclefian* emperor, (at that time commander of the late emperor's body-guards) at *Chalcedon*, the 17th of *September*	X	575
4591	3284	285	*Dioclefian* coming to *Venitia*, overcame and ſlew there one *Julianus*, governor of that province, who had cauſed himſelf to be declared emperor	XV	235
4591	3284	285	*Dioclefian* and *Carinus* (the ſon of the late emperor *Carus*) have ſeveral battles in *Illyricum* for the empire; at laſt *Carinus* is killed, and *Dioclefian* univerſally acknowledged, after which he gained ſeveral advantages over the *Germans* and *Britons*	XV	235
4592	3285	286	*Dioclefian* takes *Maximian* for his colleague and partner in the empire; then he goes into the eaſt, to whom *Varanes* returned		

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			all *Armenia*, *&c.* and *Maximian* goes into *Gaul*, where he was very ſucceſsful	XV	236
4593	3286	287	*Carauſius*, a *Gaul* by nation, goes into *Britain*, and is proclaimed emperor, and ſupports himſelf with great bravery about ſeven years, when he was murdered by one *Alectus*, who proclaimed himſelf emperor	XVIII	286
4593	3286	287	The *Franks* join the *Saxon* pirates, and plunder the coaſts of *Gaul*, and carry off an immenſe booty, and an incredible number of captives	XVIII	507
4593	3286	287	The *Heruli* join the *Chaibons* and *Cavions*, enter *Gaul*, and lay waſte the provinces bordering on the *Rhine*; but *Maximian* gave them ſo fatal an overthrow, that there was ſcarce one left to carry home the news of their defeat	XVIII	592
4593	3286	287	The *Burgundians*, *&c.* break into *Gaul* afreſh, with prodigious numbers of men; but a famine and plague happening among them, they became an eaſy prey to *Maximian*, *Diocleſian*'s partner in the empire	XVIII	561
4594	3287	288	*Maximian* croſſing the *Rhine*, entered *Germany*, and having laid the enemy's country waſte all about, returned to *Gaul* with a prodigious booty, and a great number of captives	XVIII	507
4595	3288	289	*Maximian* allots lands to a great number of *Franks* and *Lætes*, who ſubmitted to him, in the neighbourhood of *Treves* and *Cambray*, which was almoſt diſpeopled by many battles and ravages	XVIII	508
4595	3288	289	The *Roman* emperor *Diocleſian* entirely deſtroys the *Sarmatians*, or *Goths*, and reunites *Dacia* to the empire	XVIII	405
4595	3288	289	*Maximian* ſends a large fleet againſt *Carauſius*, into *Britain*; *Carauſius* beats and deſtroys the whole fleet and army, and is by treaty ſettled governor and emperor in *Britain*	XV	238
4597	3290	291	A war broke out between the *Burgundians* and *Alemanns*, in which the firſt got a great part of the latter's country	XVIII	562
4598	3291	292	The *Perſians* broke into *Meſopotamia*, and threatened *Syria*: Five nations join and over-ran *Aſia*; and *M. Aurelius Julianus* revolted in *Italy*, and proclaimed himſelf emperor; and *Achilleus* did the ſame in *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. Upon this *Diocle-*		

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			ſian choſe *Maximinus Galerius* for his ſucceſſor in the eaſt; and *Maximian Conſtantius*, ſurnamed *Chlorus*, for his ſucceſſor in the weſt, and endowed each with the title of *Cæſar*, and the tribunitial and proconſular power: They put away their then wives, and *Conſtantius* married *Theodora* the daughter of *Maximian*, and *Galerius* the daughter of *Diocleſian*	XV	240
4598	3291	292	In this and ſome following years, *Galerius* orders ſeveral large foreſts to be grubbed up in *Lower Pannonia*, and a lake to be diſcharged into the ſea, which drained a vaſt tract of land, which he formed into a new province, and named after his wife *Valeria*. The chief cities were *Murſa*, *Aquincum*, and *Valeria*	XV	243
4598	3291	292	*Maximian* completely defeated the *Quinquegentiani* in *Africa*, and reduced *Julianus* in *Italy* to ſuch ſtraights, that he killed himſelf. *Conſtantius* beſieges and takes *Geſſoriacum*, or *Boulogne*, in *Gaul*, and incorporates all the gariſon into his troops	XV	243
4598	3291	292	*Carauſius* emperor in *Britain* is murdered by *Alectus*, his boſom friend and prime miniſter, who was proclaimed emperor in his ſtead, and held it three years	XVIII	286
4599	3292	293	*Conſtantius* cleared *Batavia* of the *Franks* that had ſettled there, and tranſplanted them with their wives and children into other parts of the empire that were deſtitute of inhabitants	XV	244
4600	3293	294	*Conſtantius* repaired and rebuilt, at an immenſe charge, with its former luſtre of temples, baths, &c. the famous city of *Auguſtodunum*, now called *Autun*, in *Gaul*, that in 269 had been deſtroyed by *Tetricus*	XV	244
4600	3293	294	*Varanes* II. dying, is ſucceeded by his ſon *Varanes* III. who having conquered a people called the *Segani*, incorporated them into his monarchy, and was called *Seganſaa*, or *Seganſhah*, but reigned only four months	X	577
4600	3293	294	*Varanes* III. dies, and is ſucceeded by *Narſes*, who over-ran *Meſopotamia*, &c. but *Galerius* defeated him in two battles, upon which *Galerius* growing ſecure, *Narſes* falls unexpectedly upon him, cuts his		

army

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			army all to pieces, and recovers *Mesopotamia*, &c.	X	577
4601	3294	295	The *Carpi* are entirely reduced by *Galerius*, and by *Diocletian* transplanted into *Pannonia*, and other parts of the empire	XV	245
4602	3295	296	*Constantius* sends *Asclepiodotus* the captain of his guards with a fleet and an army into *Britain*; *Alectus* the then emperor there engages him, but is killed, and his army cut to pieces, so that *Constantius* again reunited *Britain* to the empire; and returning into *Gaul*, transplanted great numbers of *Franks* to people *Amiens*, *Beauvois*, *Troies*, and *Langres*, &c.	XV	246
4602	3295	296	*Diocletian* recovers *Egypt* from *Achilleus*, puts him and many others to death, and gave up *Alexandria* to be plundered by his soldiers for siding with him. The cities of *Coptos* and *Busiris* in *Thebais* were utterly ruined for joining *Achilleus*	XV	247
4603	3296	297	*Maximianus* goes into *Africa*, and cuts the armies of the rebellious *Moors* to pieces, and forced them to deliver up their strongholds, arms, &c. and transplanted them into other countries	XV	249
4603	3296	297	*Narses* king of *Persia* takes all *Armenia* from the *Romans*, defeats *Galerius*, and cuts off his army, himself escaping with great difficulty	XV	249
4607	3300	301	*Galerius* comes against *Narses* again, and defeats him, takes all his baggage and papers, his queen, sisters, children, and concubines; upon which he resigns up five provinces to have peace and his queen again; but his sisters, children, and concubines, &c. are carried to grace a triumph at *Rome*; which vexed him so much, that he broke his heart and died with grief, and was succeeded by *Midates*, otherwise called *Hormisdas* the second	X	578
4607	3300	301	The *Alemanns* invade *Gaul*, but *Constantius Chlorus* going against them, gained a complete victory, and cut off 60,000 of them	XVIII	576
4609	3302	303	The 10th and last general persecution of the *Christians* breaks out the 23d of *February* this year, which raged ten years with a fury not to be expressed in or by words	XV	253
4609	3302	303	One *Eugenius* assumed the title of emperor at *Seleucia* in *Syria*, and went to *Antioch*, where the townsmen rose unanimously,		

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			and cut him and his companions off to a man; notwithſtanding which *Dioclesian* ordered the magiſtrates of *Seleucia* and *Antioch* to be put to death as conſpirators with *Eugenius*		
4611	3304	305	*Dioclesian* at *Nicomedia*, and *Maximian* at *Milan*, reſign the ſovereignty the 1ſt of *May* to *Galerius* and *Conſtantius*, who take *Severus* and *Maximin* for their *Cæſars*. *Gaul*, *Italy*, *Africa*, *Spain*, and *Britain*, are appointed to be the immediate care of *Conſtantius*: *Illyricum*, *Pannonia*, *Thrace*, *Macedon*, *Greece*, *Aſia Minor*, *Egypt*, *Judea*, *Syria*, and all the eaſtern provinces, to the care and government of *Galerius*. *Conſtantius* yielded to *Severus Italy* and *Africa*; and *Galerius* gave to *Maximin Syria* and *Egypt*	XV	254
4611	3304	305	The whole nation of the *Carpi* ſubmits to the *Romans*, whom *Dioclesian* tranſplants into the *Roman* territories	XV	256
				XVIII	609
4612	3305	306	The *Franks* having paſſed the *Rhine*, and made an irruption into *Gaul*, while they were plundering the country *Conſtantine* fell upon them, cut great numbers of them to pieces, and took two of their kings priſoners, *Aſcaric* and *Gaiſus*, whom he expoſed to the wild beaſts at the public ſhows, *&c.*	XVIII	509
4612	3305	306	The *Alemanns* make inroads into *Gaul*, which ſo provoked *Conſtantine*, that he expoſed their kings that were taken priſoners to be devoured by the wild beaſts at his public ſhows	XVIII	576
4612	3305	306	*Conſtantius* goes into *Britain*, and overcomes the *Picts* and *Caledonians*, that made continual irruptions into *Britain*, and dies ſoon after at *York*, *viz.* the 25th of *July*, his ſon *Conſtantine* being with him, who ſucceeded him in the empire	XVIII	287
4612	3305	306	*Severus* reigning with intolerable cruelty in *Rome* and *Africa*, *Maxentius*, ſon of *Maximian*, the late reſigned emperor, proclaims himſelf emperor, and was acknowledged by the *Roman* people. *Maximian* goes to *Rome*, and is a ſecond time declared emperor by the ſenate, and made collegue with his ſon *Maxentius*	XV	288
4613	3306	307	*Severus* is ordered to go againſt *Maxentius* by *Galerius*, but upon his arrival his army		

revolts,

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			revolts, and goes over to *Maximian* their old maſter; upon which *Severus* flies towards *Milan*, but is purſued and beſieged in *Ravenna*, where he ſurrenders to *Maximian*, who put him to death, and then married his daughter *Fauſta* to *Conſtantine*, who thereupon took the name of *Auguſtus*	XV	291
4613	3306	307	*Galerius* creates *Licinius* emperor, the 11th of *November*, a perſon of mean birth, but a very good military officer, covetous, tyrannical, cruel and vicious, ſo that now there were ſix emperors at one time of the *Roman* dominions	XV	294
4614	3307	308	*Maxentius* the 20th of *April* declares himſelf and his ſon *Romulus* conſuls, and gave himſelf the title of *Cæſar* and *Emperor*, refuſing to acknowledge *Galerius* and his father *Maximian* who had been named for conſuls	XV	295
4614	3307	308	*Sapores*, or *Sapor*, II. is declared king while he is yet in his mother's womb	X	579
4615	3308	309	*Maxentius* having promoted his ſon *Romulus* to the conſulſhip, who died ſoon after, he placed him among the gods, *&c.*	XV	296
4615	3308	309	*Maximian* pretends a ſecond time to lay down the purple, and retires to his ſon in-law *Conſtantine* in *Gaul*, who entertains him with all imaginable reſpect; but ſome *Franks* revolting, he perſuades *Conſtantine* to purſue them with a ſmall part of his army, and while he was gone *Maximian* declares himſelf emperor a third time at *Arles*, and bribes *Conſtantine*'s troops to revolt. *Conſtantine* returns unexpectedly, and forces *Maximian* to fly to *Marſeilles*, where he is taken priſoner and forgiven. In *Africa*, *Alexander*, lieutenant of that province, is declared emperor with the uſual ceremonies at *Carthage*, which he ſupported for three years	XV	296
4616	3309	310	*Maximian* teazes his daughter *Fauſta*, the wife of *Conſtantine*, to betray her huſband *Conſtantine*, by leaving her chamber door open, *&c.* She tells her huſband, who orders one of his eunuchs to lye in his bed; *Maximian* comes in the dark and kills the eunuch, crying out, *Conſtantine* was dead, and he was emperor; but finding himſelf miſtaken, when his death was		

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			put to his choice, he choſe to be hanged, which was accordingly performed	XV	299
4616	3309	310	The *Franks* endeavour to croſs the *Rhine*, and ſo to penetrate into *Gaul*: *Conſtantine* attacks them, drives them back, and croſſing the *Rhine*, deſtroys all before him; and taking a vaſt multitude of captives, expoſes them all to be devoured by the wild beaſts	XVIII	509
4616	3309	310	The *Alemanns*, &c. having paſſed the *Rhine*, laid the neighbouring provinces waſte; but *Conſtantine* marches againſt them, engages and defeats them, recovers the booty, and obliges them to repaſs the *Rhine*	XVIII	576
4617	3310	311	The emperor *Galerius* dies in the greateſt torments, about the beginning of *May*, by degrees, and in a meaſure devoured by lice; and being perſuaded that this was a puniſhment for his cruelties to the *Chriſtians*, revoked the decree, which revocation was ſigned by *Valerius*, *Conſtantine*, and *Licinius*, three of the emperors, and ſet up the 13th of *April* in *Nicomedia*, and his provinces were divided between *Licinius* and *Maximin*	XV	300
4618	3311	312	*Conſtantine* coming to *Autun*, found the people heavily oppreſſed with taxes, firſt forgave what they owed, and abated 25 *per cent.* for the time to come	XV	303
4618	3311	312	*Maxentius* ſends *Rufus* and *Zenus* with an army into *Africa*, to depoſe *Alexander*: They engage, and *Alexander*'s army is routed, and himſelf taken priſoner, and put to death, and with him all the men of birth and fortune that had ſided with him, and laid *Carthage* in aſhes: The ſame cruelties *Maxentius* committed at *Rome*, murdering the ſenators, debauching the ladies, and ruining the commonalty by the licentiouſneſs of his ſoldiers, and the cruel extortions of his tax-gatherers	XV	304
4618	3311	312	*Maxentius*, having a deſire to reign alone, quarrels with *Conſtantine*, who being inclined to favour *Chriſtianity*, begs devoutly for a ſign, and ſees that of the croſs in the heavens or ſky, with this motto, *In this conquer*; he makes ſome ſtandards accordingly, and becomes himſelf, wife, and family, profeſſors. He paſſes the *Alps*, and takes *Seguſium*, now *Suſa*, by		

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			ſtorm, but won't permit it to be plundered, nor the people hurt: Then he meets, engages, and defeats *Maxentius*'s army: All the cities between the *Po* and the *Alps* ſubmit to him. Soon after he meets and engages *Pompeianus*, utterly defeats and kills him. Soon after he took *Verona* by ſtorm, and made all the ſoldiers priſoners at diſcretion. *Aquileia* and *Mutina* ſurrendered: Then marching to *Rome*, *Maxentius* marches out againſt him; they engage, and *Conſtantine* gets the victory: *Maxentius* flies, and croſſing a bridge he had laid croſs the *Tiber*, it broke, and he and many of his officers were drowned, the 29th of *October*. *Conſtantine* at the head of his army entered *Rome*, carrying the head of *Maxentius* ſtuck upon a pole, where he governed with ſo much gentleneſs and juſtice, that the people wanted words to expreſs their joy	XV	307
4618	3311	312	An edict is iſſued in *November* in the names of *Conſtantine* and *Licinius*, putting a ſtop to the great perſecution that had raged for ten years paſt againſt the *Chriſtians*: They ſent it alſo to *Maximin*, who in compliance publiſhed it likewiſe all over the eaſt	XV	316
4619	3312	313	A *Chriſtian* council for the regulating of matters belonging to the church was held at *Rome*, in the apartment of the empreſs *Fauſta*: *Conſtantine* builds a great number of *Chriſtian* churches, and endows them	XV	317
4619	3312	313	A terrible famine and plague breaks out in the eaſt, which particularly fell in the eyes, and rendered abundance blind	XV	321
4619	3312	313	*Conſtantine* and *Licinius* are conſuls this year: *Conſtantine* goes from *Rome* to *Milan*, where he is met by *Licinius*, who marries his ſiſter *Conſtantia*: Here they publiſh an edict in favour of the *Chriſtians*. The *Franks* coming with a deſign to invade the *Roman* dominions, *Conſtantine* falls upon them, kills vaſt numbers, and follows them over the *Rhine*, laid waſte their lands, burnt their habitations, and having taken a vaſt number captive, expoſed them to be devoured by the wild beaſts in the ſhows then exhibited to pleaſe the peo-		

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			ple. *Africa* having ſubmitted, he grants great privileges to the *Chriſtians* among them	XV	322
4619	3312	313	*Conſtantine* aſſembles a council of *Chriſtian* biſhops this year at *Rome*, to conſider about the doctrine and perſons of *Donatiſts*	XV	324
4619	3312	313	*Maximin* diſpleaſed with the good underſtanding between *Licinius* and *Conſtantine*, comes againſt *Licinius*, and takes *Byzantium*, and then *Heraclea* by ſtorm. *Licinius* engages him, being told in a dream he ſhould conquer if he became a *Chriſtian*: Moſt of *Maximin*'s troops were cut to pieces, and the reſt came over to *Licinius*. *Maximin* made his eſcape in the habit of a ſlave. *Licinius* going to *Nicomedia*, ordered ſolemn thanks to be given to the true God, and publiſhed the decree made by himſelf and *Conſtantine* in favour of the *Chriſtians*: Then he purſued *Maximin*, who poiſoned himſelf, which occaſioned him to die a lingering, painful, miſerable death, about the middle of *Auguſt*; and ſo *Licinius* became maſter of all the eaſt. *Maximin* was declared a public enemy, his ſtatues pulled down, his inſcriptions erazed, his wife drowned in the *Orontes*, his children and relations publicly executed, and likewiſe his miniſters and favourites put to death: The ſons of *Galerius* and *Severus* were alſo both put to death	XV	325
4620	3313	314	*Valeria*, the widow of *Galerius* and daughter of *Dioclefian*, with her mother *Priſca*, being diſcovered at *Theſſalonica*, were ſeized, executed, and thrown into the ſea, by order of *Licinius*	XV	329
4620	3313	314	*Conſtantine* publiſhes an edict, declaring all thoſe free that *Maxentius* had condemned to ſlavery; ordering thoſe who held them in captivity to ſet them free, upon the ſevereſt penalties	XV	328
4620	3313	314	*Conſtantine* goes to *Arles*, and holds a *Chriſtian* council of all the biſhops in the weſt, to ſuppreſs the *Donatiſts*	XV	328
4620	3313	314	*Licinius* and *Conſtantine* quarrel, and engage near *Cibalæ* in *Pannonia*, where *Conſtantine* kills him 20,000 men, and *Licinius* flies to *Sirmium*, and from thence goes		

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			with his wife, children, and treaſures into *Dacia*, where he raiſed *Valens*, one of his officers, to the dignity of *Cæſar*. *Conſtantine* purſues him into *Thrace*; they engage upon the plains of *Mardia*, but neither ſide gaining the advantage, they conclude a peace, upon the condition that *Valens* ſhould be depoſed, and that *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Lybia*, *Aſia*, *Thrace*, *Mæſia*, and the *Leſſer Scythia*, ſhould remain in the poſſeſſion of *Licinius*; but *Illyricum*, *Dardania*, *Macedon*, *Greece*, and *Mæſia*, (now *Servia*) ſhould be ceded to *Conſtantine*	XV	329
4621	3314	315	*Conſtantine* and *Licinius* are conſuls; *Conſtantine* aboliſhes the puniſhment of crucifixion; likewiſe he orders the receivers of his revenue to receive and educate all ſuch children whoſe parents could not by reaſon of poverty bring them up: This law was engraved in braſs, and hung up publicly in all the cities of *Italy*: He likewiſe forbids the *Jews* moleſting thoſe among them who ſhould profeſs *Chriſtianity*, and ſtrictly forbids any not born ſo to become *Jews*	XV	330
4622	3315	316	The empreſs *Fauſta* is delivered of a ſon, the 13th of *Auguſt*, at *Arles* in *Gaul*. This year *Conſtantine* made a law, that all perſons of whatever rank guilty of rapes, extortions, &c. ſhould be tried by the governors of the provinces where they lived, and executed without appealing to *Rome*	XV	331
4623	3316	317	The emperors *Licinius* and *Conſtantine* create *Criſpus* and *Conſtantine*, the ſons of the emperor *Conſtantine*, and *Licinius*, the ſon of the emperor *Licinius* by *Conſtantia* ſiſter of *Conſtantine*, *Cæſars*	XV	331
4623	3316	317	*Auguſt* 7, *Conſtantius*, ſon of the emperor *Conſtantine*, by *Fauſta* the ſiſter of *Maxentius*, was born in the city of *Sirmium* in *Illyricum*	XV	332
4624	3317	318	*Conſtantine* revives the old *Roman* law againſt parricides, comprehending therein not only the murder of a father or mother, but alſo of a ſon	XV	332
4626	3319	320	*Conſtantine* and his ſon *Conſtantius* are conſuls, and abrogate the *Papian*, and all other laws againſt celibacy: He forbids all married men to keep concubines, and		

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			orders judges to diſpatch the cauſes of criminals, and jaylors to uſe their priſoners well, upon pain of death. His ſon *Criſpus* gains a victory over the *Franks*, and concluding a peace with them, returns to his father	XV	333
4627	3320	321	*Criſpus* and *Conſtantine*, the emperor's ſons, are conſuls. The emperor forbids all ſorts of work to be done on *Sundays*, and ordered *Friday* to be kept holy	XV	335
4627	3320	321	The *Goths* again invade the empire, and are overcome by the emperor *Conſtantine*	XVIII	407
4628	3321	322	*Conſtantine* ſeveral times defeats the *Sarmatians*, kills their king *Tauſimodes*, and takes vaſt numbers captive	XV	334
4629	3322	323	*Conſtantine* being buſy at *Theſſalonica* in building a port, the *Goths* enter *Thrace* and *Mæſia*, and commit dreadful ravages: *Conſtantine* goes againſt them, overthrows them with great ſlaughter, and purſues them into the dominions of *Licinius*, which he reſents ſo far, that both parties prepare for war, *Conſtantine* with 130,000 men and 2200 veſſels; *Licinius* had 115,000 men and 350 gallies: They came to an engagement on the 3d of *July* near *Adrianople*, on the banks of the *Hebrus*, where *Licinius* had 33,000 men killed on the ſpot. *Licinius* with a ſmall army flies to *Byzantium*, and the reſt ſubmit to *Conſtantine*, who purſues *Licinius*, and beſieges him in *Byzantium*, from whence he withdrew to *Chalcedon*. *Criſpus* engages *Abantus*, admiral of *Licinius*'s fleet, and utterly defeated him, killing him 5000 men, and taking and deſtroying 130 ſhips, *Abantus* narrowly eſcaping. *Conſtantine* leaves *Byzantium*, and follows *Licinius* to *Chalcedon*, where they conclude a peace, which *Licinius* preſently breaks: *Conſtantine* goes againſt him again, engages, and kills him 25,000 men. *Licinius* flies to *Nicomedia*; *Byzantium* and *Chalcedon* ſubmit to *Conſtantine*, who purſues *Licinius*, and beſieges him in *Nicomedia*: *Conſtantia*, ſiſter of *Conſtantine*, begs her huſband's life, who yields up the ſovereignty, and is ſoon after ſtrangled by *Conſtantine*'s orders	XV	334

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4630	3323	324	*Conſtantine* purges the eaſt as faſt as poſſible of idolatry and heatheniſm, and promoted *Chriſtianity* with all his might	XV	339
4631	3324	325	*Conſtantine* aſſembles the famous council at *Nice*, and aſſiſted in it perſonally, where *Arius*, *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, *Theognis* of *Nice*, &c. were condemned to baniſhment	XV	341
4631	3324	325	On the 25th of *July Conſtantine* celebrated the 20 year of his reign with extraordinary pomp, invited all the biſhops that compoſed the council of *Nice* to an entertainment in his palace, and gave them large preſents, diſtributed great ſums to the poor, &c.	XV	341
4632	3325	326	*Conſtantine* being at *Rome*, is ill-treated for his introducing *Chriſtianity*, which he ſo reſented, that he could never be prevailed upon to go there again	XV	342
4632	3325	326	The empreſs *Fauſta* envying *Criſpus*, *Conſtantine*'s eldeſt ſon by his former wife, accuſes him with ſoliciting her to his bed, and aſpiring at the empire, which ſo enraged his father, that he cauſed him to be put to death without being heard. *Licinius*, the ſon of the late emperor *Licinius*, was alſo put to death. *Fauſta* was ſoon after diſcovered of falſely accuſing *Criſpus*, and of really proſtituting herſelf with mean perſons; for which *Conſtantine* ordered her to be ſuffocated in the ſteam of a hot bath	XV	342
4633	3326	327	The emperor *Conſtantine*, in honour of his mother *Helena*, called the village of *Drepanum* in *Bithynia Helenopolis*, and endowed it with all the privileges of a royal city. About this time ſhe is ſaid to diſcover the ſepulchre and croſs of our ſaviour. He alſo called a city in *Paleſtine* by the ſame name	XV	344
4635	3328	329	On the 26th of *September Conſtantine* began to build the famous city of *Conſtantinople*; and recalled from baniſhment the two *Arian* biſhops, *Euſebius* and *Theognis*	XV	345
4636	3329	330	*Conſtantine* dedicates his new city of *Conſtantinople* the 11th of *May* to the god of martyrs, in which he built an incredible number of churches, erected croſſes in all the ſquares and public places, a moſt ſumptuous palace, and other public buildings, appointing a ſenate, and all other privile-		

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			ges as at *Rome*, &c. The ſolemnity laſted 40 days, during all which time he ordered an immenſe quantity of proviſion to be daily diſtributed to the populace, and fixed his reſidence here, never returning to *Rome* again, which by degrees brought on the deſtruction of the empire	XV	347
4638	3331	332	The *Sarmatians*, notwithſtanding the great aſſiſtance they had received from *Conſtantine*, as ſoon as he was gone, invade and ravage *Mæſia* and *Thrace*; but *Conſtantine* returns ſuddenly, and cutting great numbers of them to pieces, forces the reſt to accept of ſuch terms as he thought fit to give them	XV	348
4638	3331	332	The *Goths* again invade the empire, and are again beat by *Conſtantine*, who kills 100,000 of their men	XVIII	407
4639	3332	333	*Conſtantine* creates his youngeſt ſon *Conſtans Cæſar*. *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and *Thrace* are grievouſly afflicted with the plague and famine, which ſweep off great numbers of the people, a buſhel of wheat being ſold for 400 pieces of ſilver. *Conſtantine* ſent to the biſhop of *Antioch* 30,000 buſhels of wheat, and a prodigious quantity of corn, oil, &c. to the other churches, to be divided among the widows, orphans, eccleſiaſtics, &c.	XV	251
4640	3333	334	The *Sarmatians*, being ſore oppreſſed by their enemies the *Goths*, arm all their ſlaves, by whoſe aſſiſtance they obtain a complete victory: but the ſlaves combining together, fall upon their maſters, overcome them, and drive them out of their country, and ſeize it for themſelves; upon which the emperor *Conſtantine* receives 300,000 of them, and incorporates ſome of them among his troops, and gave land to others in divers diſtant places	XVIII	610
4641	3334	335	*Conſtantine* celebrates the thirtieth year of his reign on the 25th of *July*, with extraordinary magnificence, in *Conſtantinople*, aſſembles a council at *Tyre*, and another at *Jeruſalem*, to reconcile the diſturbances in the church: That at *Tyre* condemned and depoſed *Athanaſius*, biſhop of *Alexandria*; and that at *Jeruſalem* admitted *Arius* and his followers to the communion of the church. *Conſtantine* ba-		

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			niſhed *Athanaſius*, and three other biſhops, who oppoſed *Arianiſm*, he himſelf being a great favourer of it	XV	350
4641	3334	335	*Conſtantine* gives *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Britain* to his eldeſt ſon; *Aſia*, *Syria*, and *Egypt* to *Conſtantius* his ſecond ſon; *Illyricum*, *Italy*, and *Africa* to *Conſtans* his youngeſt ſon; *Thrace*, *Macedon*, and *Achaia*, to his nephew *Dalmatius*; and to his nephew king *Annibalianus*, *Armenia minor*, *Pontus* and *Cappadocia*, with the city of *Cæſarea* for his capital	XV	351
4641	3334	335	One *Calocerus* proclaims himſelf emperor in *Cyprus*, and makes himſelf maſter of the the whole iſland; but *Dalmatius*, *Conſtantine*'s general, reduces the iſland to its duty, takes *Calocerus* priſoner, and condemns him to be burnt alive at *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*	XV	351
4642	3335	336	The famous hereſiarch *Arius* dies, and ſoon after *Alexander* biſhop of *Conſtantinople*; to whom *Paul* ſucceeds, but was afterwards baniſhed by *Conſtantine* into *Pontus*. This year *Conſtantius*, the emperor's ſecond ſon marries his couſin, daughter of *Julius Conſtantius*, his father's brother	XV	352
4643	3336	337	*Sapores* king of *Perſia* ſends *Conſtantine* a memorial, and demands ſeveral provinces. Both ſides provide for war: many battles were fought with various ſucceſs, but at *Singara Sapores* loſt his ſon, himſelf was wounded, and forced to retire with all his forces	X	583
4643	3336	337	The emperor *Conſtantine* falls ill, and is cloathed in white, and baptized by *Euſebius* biſhop of *Nicomedia*, and would not afterward ſo much as ſee his purple robes, but ſpent his time in religious diſcourſes with the biſhops, or in pious meditations, *&c.* by himſelf. Before he died he ordered *Athanaſius* to be recalled from baniſhment, bequeathed revenues to the cities of *Rome* and *Conſtantinople*, left his will in the hands of *Arian*, an eccleſiaſtic, to deliver to his ſon *Conſtantius*, and expired on *Whitſunday* the 22d of *May*, in the caſtle of *Achyrona* near *Helenopolis* in *Bythinia*, aged 63 years, two months, and 25 days, having reigned 32 years, 9 months, and 27 days, univerſally lamented		

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			by all degrees of people: His body, and purple robes, and diadem were put into a gold coffin, and carried to *Conſtantinople*		
4643	3336	337	Notwithſtanding *Conſtantine*'s diviſion of the empire between his three ſons and two couſins, while living, and confirmation of it by his laſt will, all the ſoldiers and the ſenate of *Rome* unanimouſly proclaim the three ſons only emperors, and leave out the two couſins, *Dalmatius Cæſar* and *Annibalianus* king of *Pontus*. The ſoldiers fly to arms, (by the inſtigation of *Conſtantius*, as 'tis ſuppoſed) and cut in pieces *Julius Conſtantius*, brother to the deceaſed emperor, *Dalmatius Cæſar* and *Annibalianus*, his two ſons, *Optatus*, who had married *Anaſtatia* ſiſter to the late emperor, five of his nephews, and moſt of his miniſters, and ſo reduced his numerous family to his three ſons and two nephews, *Gallus* and *Julian*	XV	353
4643	3336	337	One *Antoninus*, a *Roman* officer of great credit, revolted to *Sapor* king of *Perſia*, who received him with great honour, and by his advice beſieges *Amida*, which after attacking 73 days, and loſing 30,000 men, he took by ſtorm; he hanged the officers, and ſent the men into ſlavery. Then he goes into *Meſopotamia*, *Singara*, and demoliſhes it, *&c.*	XV X	365 585
4644	3337	338	The three brothers emperors meet in *Pannonia*, where they agree and divide the provinces allotted to *Dalmatius* and *Annibalianus* by the late emperer, among them	XV	371
4645	3338	339	*March* 31. a law is publiſhed in the name of the three emperors, forbidding upon pain of death marriages between uncles and nieces, which had before been authoriſed by the ſenate, in favour of *Claudius* and *Agrippina*	XV	372
4646	3339	340	*Conſtantine* deſiring all or part of *Italy*, which his brother *Conſtans* refuſing, he enters with a great army, and takes ſeveral places. *Conſtans* comes againſt him, draws him into an ambuſcade, near *Aquileia*, and cuts both him and his army to pieces. Upon this the other brother *Conſtantius* yields all *Conſtantine*'s domini-		

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			ons to *Conſtans*, thereby making him emperor of all the weſt	XV	373
4647	3340	341	Many cities in the eaſt were overturned by a violent and dreadful earthquake. This year a law was publiſhed in the name of the two emperors, forbidding all idolatrous worſhip. *Conſtans* ordered ſeveral temples to be demoliſhed, with the celebrated altar of victory in the ſenate at *Rome*. *Conſtantius* rebuilt the city of *Amida* upon the *Tigris* in *Meſopotamia*	XV	375
4647	3340	341	The *Franks* make an irruption into *Gaul*, and ravage the country every where, but are forced out by *Conſtans*	XVIII	510
4649	3342	343	*Auguſt* 27, *Conſtantius* declares eccleſiaſtics, and their domeſtics exempt from all new impoſitions; and ſuch whoſe poverty obliged them to work for a livelihood were freed from all cuſtoms	XV	375
4650	3343	344	A violent earthquake intirely overthrew all the buildings, and ſwallowed up all the people of *Neocæſarea* in *Pontus*, except the church and biſhop's houſe and family		
4651	3344	345	The city of *Duras* in *Greece*, with all its inhabitants, was ſwallowed up by an earthquake, and twelve cities in *Campania* were overturned	XV	375
4653	3346	347	The council of *Sardica* was held, at which *Athanaſius* and *Oſius* aſſiſted. A law was made this year that confirmed great privileges to the biſhops and clergy, and to their wives, widows, children, and domeſtics. *Conſtantius* builds a harbour at *Seleucia*, at an immenſe charge; and rebuilt the cities of *Seleucia* in *Syria*, and *Antaradus* in *Phœnicia*	XV	375
4654	3347	348	*Conſtans* writes to his brother *Conſtantius*, to acquaint him, that unleſs he recalled from baniſhment thoſe orthodox biſhops he had deprived of their ſees, he would reſtore them by force of arms; upon which *Conſtantius* recalled them	XV	376
			Conſtans ſends *Nacarius* and *Paulus* into *Africa*, with large ſums to relieve the poor, and to endeavour to reconcile the *Donatiſts* to the church, which they very happily effected, to the great joy of both parties	XV	376
4654	3347	348	The *Perſians* having poſted themſelves in the neighbourhood of *Singarus*, a city of		

Meſopotamia,

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			Meſopotamia, and fortified themſelves in their camp; the *Romans* forced it, after great oppoſition, cut great numbers of the *Perſians* to pieces, and forced the reſt to fly, or took them priſoners, among whom was *Sapor*'s ſon, whom they put to death, having firſt beat him with rods, and took the enemies camp, baggage and treaſures	XV	376
4655	3348	349	A terrible earthquake overturned a great part of the city of *Berytus*, which ſo frighten-ed all thoſe that had not embraced *Chriſ-tianity*, that they came and were baptized	XV	377
4656	3349	350	The *Perſians* beſiege *Niſibis* a third time, with a vaſt army, and a great number of military engines: It was defended with all imaginable bravery by *Lucilianus*, father-in-law to *Jovian*, afterwards emperor, but the ſoldiers and people truſted more to the prayers of their biſhop *James*, than in their own valour. The *Perſians* ſtopped the river *Mygdonus* that run through the city, and laid the country round it under water, and at laſt ſtopped the river with a great wall, which by a mighty fluſh ſud-denly broke it down, and by the violence of the ſudden guſh of water, broke the city walls down, for the ſpace of 100 cubits; but it was ſo well defended, that *Sapor*, after loſing 20,000 men, many elephants, engines, *&c.* was forced to raiſe the ſiege, and in the tranſport of his rage put many of his officers and great men to death, for adviſing him to this war	XV	378
4656	3349	350	*Magnentius* ſon of *Magnus*, a *German*, com-mander of ſome troops on the *Rhine*, con-ſpires with *Marcellinus*, receiver of the re-venues in *Gaul*: They invite all the offi-cers to a feaſt in the city of *Autun*, where *Magnentius* put on the purple, and is ſa-luted the 18th of *January* with the title of *Auguſtus*. He immediately ſeized the im-perial palace in *Autun*, and diſtributed what money he found there among the populace, and ſends one *Gaiſo* (a princi-pal commander in the army) to murder *Conſtans*, who purſued and overtook him at *Helena*, a ſmall village at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, and killed him there with many wounds, in the tenth year of his		

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			reign, a prince extremely devoted to promote the catholic faith, and ſuppreſs hereſies, *&c.*	XV	380
4656	3349	350	Before the death of *Conſtans* was publiſhed, *Magnentius* ſent and murdered all ſuch officers as he thought attached to the deceaſed prince's intereſt. *Magnentius* ſoon after made himſelf maſter of all the countries beyond the *Alps*, *Italy*, *Sicily*, and *Africa*. *Veteranio*, general of the foot in *Pannonia*, cauſed himſelf to be ſaluted *Auguſtus* at *Sirmium*, the firſt of *May*; *Conſtantius* is ſaid to confirm the title of emperor to him, and to ſend him the diadem. A third pretender ſtarts up, one *Flavius Popilius Nepotianus*, ſon of *Eutropia*, ſiſter of *Conſtantine the Great*, who having aſſembled a number of gladiators, and perſons of deſperate fortunes, aſſumes the purple, and on the 3d of *June* preſents himſelf before the gates of *Rome*. *Anicetus*, who commanded there for *Magnentius*, goes out againſt him: *Nepotianus* defeats him, and ſoon after takes the city, and filled it with blood and ſlaughter. *Magnentius* ſends his chief favourite *Marcellinus* againſt him: A bloody battle enſues, in which *Nepotianus* was killed, after a reign of 28 days. *Marcellinus* carries his head through all the cities of *Rome* upon a ſpear, and put all thoſe to death who had declared for him, and commanded a general maſſacre of all thoſe who were any ways related to *Conſtantine*	XV	382
4656	3349	350	*Maxentius* and *Veteranio* agree to oppoſe *Conſtantius*, and ſend deputies to him to treat of peace, which he refuſes, but upon his arrival at *Sardica* makes a ſeparate peace with *Veteranio*, who joins him againſt *Maxentius*; but the ſoldiers depoſed *Veteranio* the 25th of *December*, who ſpent the remainder of his life in acts of devotion at *Pruſia* in *Bithynia*, where *Conſtantius* made him an allowance ſuitable to his dignity	XV	382
4657	3350	351	*Conſtantius* marries his ſiſter *Conſtantia* to his couſin *Gallus*, creates him *Cæſar*, allots him all the eaſt, and *Thrace* and *Conſtantinople*, and ſent him to *Antioch* to watch the *Perſians*	XV	386

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4657	3350	351	*Conſtantius* ſtirs up the *Franks* and *Saxons* to attack *Magnentius* in *Gaul*, and ſends them large ſums of money and great quantities of arms for that purpoſe. *Magnentius* gives the title of *Cæſar* to his brother *Decentius*, and ſends him into *Gaul*, where he engages the *Barbarians*, but is overthrown, and the country reduced to a deplorable condition	XV	386
4657	3350	351	*Conſtantius* and *Magnentius* have divers encounters with various ſucceſs. *Sylvanus*, with a large body of troops under his command, revolts to *Conſtantius*. *Magnentius* attacks and takes *Sciſcia* by aſſault, and levelled it, laid the whole country waſte along the *Save*, and then beſieged *Murſa*, whither *Conſtantius* went and attacked him, cut off the greateſt part of his army, and took and plundered his camp; but *Magnentius* got off, and retired into *Italy*	XV	388
4658	3351	352	*Conſtantius* publiſhes an edict, empowering eunuchs to make wills: Then he goes into *Italy*, and maſters all *Aquileia*, and goes into *Pavia*, where *Magnentius* obtained a victory over him, but ſoon after was obliged to ſurrender all the country bordering on the *Po* to *Conſtantius*, being deſerted by his men in troops, who delivered up the places they gariſoned. *Magnentius* goes to *Rome*, and finding the people generally inclined to favour *Conſtantius*, put vaſt numbers of them to death, and then retired into *Gaul*, ſo that *Conſtantius* became maſter of *Rome* and all *Italy* by the beginning of *November*, and ſent a powerful fleet to *Africa* and *Carthage*, which immediately ſubmitted, as did *Italy* and *Spain*, and *Treves*, and ſeveral other cities in *Gaul*. *Magnentius* offers to reſign, but is refuſed an anſwer	XV	390
4658	3351	352	*Magnentius* ſends aſſaſſins into the eaſt to murder *Gallus Cæſar*, who are diſcovered and put to death. The *Jews* in *Paleſtine* riſe in the night, and cutting the throats of the ſoldiers, ſet up one *Patricius* for their prince	XV	391
4659	3352	353	*Conſtantius* marries *Euſebia*, a native of *Theſſalonica*, a lady highly commended for her chaſtity, and for the great care		

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			ſhe took of the education of her children after her huſband's deceaſe: The emperor had ſo great an eſteem for her, that in honour of her he made a new dioceſe, comprehending *Bithynia*, &c. and called it *Pietas*, the import of the word *Euſebia*	XV	392
4659	3352	353	*Conſtantius* engages *Magnentius* near *Mons Seleucus* in *Gaul*, and routs his army, who flies to *Lions*, where being appriſed his ſoldiers intended to deliver him up, firſt with his own hand murdered his mother, his brother *Deſiderius*, and many of his friends and relations, and then himſelf. *Decentius Cæſar* ſtrangles himſelf, and *Conſtantius* pardons the reſt	XV	394
4659	3352	353	*Paulu Catena*, a noted informer, is ſent into *Britain* by *Conſtantius*, to make an inquiry after all thoſe who had ſided with *Magnentius*, and commits many cruelties by condemning the braveſt and moſt innocent men, purpoſely to have a colourable pretence of ſequeſtring their eſtates and confiſcating their effects	XVIII	287
4659	3352	353	*Conſtantius* ſummoned a council at *Arles*, where he ſhewed himſelf a great enemy to the orthodox, and particularly *Athanaſius* and *Paulinus*: *Gaul* was terribly ravaged by the *Barbarians* and diſbanded ſoldiers of *Magnentius*. At *Rome* the populace roſe, and committed great diſorders upon the account of the ſcarcity of proviſions. In *Aſia* the *Iſaurian* robbers over-ran *Lycaonia* and *Pamphylia*, and beſieged *Seleucia*, the capital of *Iſauria*. The *Saracens* committed dreadful ravages in *Meſopotamia*; and *Gallus* governed the eaſt with intolerable pride and cruelty	XV	397
4660	3353	354	*Conſtantius* ſends one *Domitian* in the quality of præfect of the eaſt, whom *Gallus* murdered, with *Montius*, then quæſtor, and many others at *Antioch*, and threw their bodies into the *Orontes*	XV	401
4660	3353	354	*Gallus Cæſar* having been invited into *Italy* by *Conſtantius*, goes, and upon his arrival at *Petavium* in *Noricum*, is arreſted, and carried to *Flanona* in *Dalmatia*, where he was put to death	XV	405
4661	3354	355	The emperor *Conſtantius* publiſhes a law, forbidding the marriage of a brother or ſiſter-in-law, and declaring the children		

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			of ſuch marriages illegitimate; and another, ordaining biſhops to be judged by biſhops, and not by the civil magiſtrates. He ſummoned a council at *Milan*, and baniſhed *Liberius*, biſhop of *Rome*, into *Thrace*	XV	407
4661	3354	355	*Conſtantius* gives the title of *Cæſar* to his couſin *Julian*, brother to *Gallus*, and makes him governor of *Gaul*, and marries him to his ſiſter *Helena*, but ſets ſpies over him	XV	412
4661	3354	355	The *Alemanns* attempted to break into *Italy*; the emperor *Conſtantius* ſends *Arbetio* with the flower of his army againſt them, who falling into an ambuſcade, was defeated with great loſs; but ſome of his officers engaging them a few days after, put them to flight	XVIII	577
4661	3354	355	The *Franks*, joining with the *Alemanns* and *Saxons*, croſs the *Rhine*, take and pillage above 40 cities on the banks of that river, lay waſte the neighbouring provinces, and carry off a prodigious number of captives and immenſe booty	XVIII	511
4661	3354	355	The *Quadians* break into *Pannonia* and *Mæſia*, and having pillaged both provinces, return with immenſe booty unmoleſted	XVIII	600
4662	3355	356	*Conſtantius* gains ſo many advantages over the *Germans* that they ſue for peace, which he grants them. The empreſs *Euſebia* viſits *Rome*, and is received with all imaginable reſpect. The emperor, to ſhew his zeal for *Arianiſm*, drives *Athanaſius* from his ſee at *Alexandria*, and puts *Girgius* an *Arian* in his ſtead. This year he paſſed a law, condemning thoſe to death who ſhould ſacrifice to, or worſhip, idols; and ſentenced many perſons for being convicted of conſulting the magicians, and publiſhed a law to have all magicians devoured by wild beaſts	XV	415
4662	3355	356	*Conſtantius* for the firſt time, with his wife *Euſebia* and his ſiſter *Helena*, viſit *Rome*, which he enters in a gilt chariot adorned with precious ſtones, attended by the ſenate and whole nobility: During his ſtay here he is preſented by ſeveral cities with gold crowns of an extraordinary weight	XV	416
4663	3356	357	*Julian* with 13,000 men marches againſt the *Germans*, conſiſting of 35,000, headed by		

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			ſeven kings, ten princes, and many great lords: He engages them near *Straſbourg*, put them to flight, and purſued them, and killed 8000 with the loſs of only 247 men, and many of the *Germans* were drowned in the *Rhine*; by which victory *Gaul* was freed from the barbarians	XV	420
4663	3356	357	*Conſtantius* enacted a law dated the 3d of *July*, confiſcating the effects of all thoſe who ſhould renounce the *Chriſtian*, and embrace the *Jewiſh* religion; and by another, he obliged all ſenators to reſide in or near *Rome*; and by a third he exempts all merchandizing eccleſiaſtics, their wives, children, and domeſtics, from taxes	XV	423
4664	3357	358	*Narſes*, ambaſſador from *Sapor* king of *Perſia*, comes with a letter and preſents it to the emperor, demanding thoſe countries the *Romans* had taken from the *Perſians*, calling himſelf *King of Kings*, *Brother of the Sun and Moon*, &c. The emperor ſends embaſſadors to *Sapor* to ſoften him, but he remains inflexible	XV	423
4664	3357	358	*Auguſt* 28, a moſt dreadful earthquake was felt in *Aſia*, *Pontus*, and *Macedon*, which greatly damaged 150 cities, and utterly ruined *Nicomedia* by overturning all the houſes at once, and buried all its inhabitants under its ruins	XV	426
4664	3357	358	*Conſtantius* publiſhes a law, declaring all magicians, aſtrologers, augurs, aruſpices, and pretenders to the art of divination, enemies to mankind; and if any were found in the prince's court, they ſhould be adjudged guilty of high treaſon	XV	427
4664	3357	358	The *Quadians*, &c. laid waſte great part of *Pannonia* and *Mæſia*; but *Conſtantius* marching againſt them, they repaſs the *Danube* and return home, and the emperor after them, who beſieging them lays waſte their country; they ſue for peace, which is granted upon their ſetting at liber y their priſoners, and pledging hoſtages for their good behaviour	XVIII	600
4664	3357	358	The emperor *Conſtantius* having driven out the *Limigantes*, or ſlaves, that had ſeized upon the *Sarmatians* country, reinſtates the *Sarmatians*	XVIII	612
4665	3358	359	*Euſebius* and *Hypatius*, brothers to the empreſs *Euſebia*, are conſuls. *Julian* obliges		

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			several *German* nations to quit *Gaul*, and sue for peace	XV	427
4665	3358	359	*Constantius* honours *Constantinople* with a præfect or governor, and makes *Honoratus* the first præfect	XV	429
4665	3358	359	*Julian* passing the *Rhine*, unexpectedly advanced to the most distant parts of the country of the *Alemanns*, and *Burgundians*, destroying all with fire and sword; whereupon *Macrianus* and *Heriobaldus*, two of their kings, sue for peace, *&c.*	XVIII	579
4666	3359	360	*Sapor* entering *Mesopotamia*, summons *Reman* and *Busan*, two strong forts, and the *Romans* that garisoned them surrendered: Then he besieged *Amida*, which after a long and gallant defence was taken and razed, the chief officers crucified, and the soldiers and inhabitants put to the sword or carried into captivity	XV	431
4666	3359	360	*Constantius* determining to have a very great army to go against *Sapor* king of *Persia*, sends into *Britain* and *Gaul*, to draught off the flower of those troops: When assembled at *Paris*, they refused to go, and proclaim *Julian* emperor, which he declining, they threaten him with death if he does not immediately comply: He writes to the emperor an account of what had happened, and desires him to confirm his title, which he refuses. *Julian* goes against the *Athuarii*, (inhabitants of *Cleves* and *Munster*) laid their country waste, and cut many of them to pieces, and forced them to submit to such laws as he thought fit. His wife *Helena*, sister of *Constantius*, dies	XV	435
4667	3360	361	*Julian* pretends a great respect for the *Christians*, though he had privately abjured that religion, and sacrificed to the old *Roman* gods. He goes against the *Alemanns*, cuts great numbers of them to pieces, and forced the rest to accept his terms. Then he made himself master of all *Italy* and *Sicily*, which without striking a blow submitted to him	XV	442
4667	3360	361	*Constantius* returns from the east to go against *Julian*, comes to *Mopsucrene* on the borders of *Cilicia*, where he is taken so very ill, that he can go no further, and dies the 3d of *November*, in the 45th year of		

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			his age, ſuſpected to be poiſoned by means of *Julian*: Juſt before he died he was baptized by *Euzoius*, an *Arian* biſhop, he being a great favourer of that ſect: Upon which *Julian* enters *Conſtantinople* the 11th of *December* following, where he ordered *Conſtantius* to be buried in the church of the apoſtles, with the utmoſt ſolemnity, and is himſelf proclaimed emperor by the ſenate, *&c.*	XV	446
4667	3360	361	Juſt before the death of *Conſtantius*, *Julian* renounced the *Chriſtian* religion in *Illyricum*, opened the temples of the gods, offered ſacrifices according to antient rites, and exhorted all perſons to follow his example	XV	466
4667	3360	361	*Julian* erects a court of juſtice at *Chalcedon*, to enquire into the conduct of the miniſters of the late emperor, where many of them are condemned and executed, ſome very juſtly, and others very wrongfully. He made a great reformation of officers and offices, and eaſed the people very much of their taxes. The cities ſend their congratulations to him, and crowns of gold	XV	467
4668	3361	362	*Julian* enriches the metropolis of *Conſtantinople*, the place of his nativity, with many privileges; made a large harbour to ſhelter the ſhips from the ſouth wind, built a ſtately library and porch, and goes into the eaſt, orders large ſums for the rebuilding *Nicomedia*, enriched the temple of *Cybele* at *Peſſinus* with offerings of great value, and appointed *Calixenes* prieſteſs of the temple. Arriving at the palace in *Ancyra*, he beſtowed large gifts upon the pagan prieſts, and ſo went to *Antioch*, where he adminiſtered juſtice impartially	XV	472
4668	3361	362	Dreadful earthquakes were felt in every province; moſt of the cities of *Paleſtine*, *Libya*, *Sicily*, and *Greece*, were overturned; *Nice* was utterly ruined, and *Conſtantinople* greatly damaged. The temples of *Apollo* at *Rome* and *Daphne*, were conſumed by fire. The ſea broke in, and deſtroyed whole cities with their inhabitants. At *Alexandria* the ſea laid ſeveral towns and villages under water, and drowned the people. A general drought		

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			produced a famine, and that was followed by a dreadful plague	XV	474
4669	3362	363	*Julian* entering upon his fourth conſulſhip the 1ſt of *January*, viſited the temple of *Jupiter*, performing the heatheniſh ſacrifices for the ſafety of the empire, which had now been long diſcontinued	XV	474
4669	3362	363	*Sapor* king of *Perſia* being defeated, propoſes peace to *Julian*, who rejects it; but being miſled by falſe guides, is reduced to great ſtraights, but attacked the *Perſians*, defeats them in ſeveral encounters, and at laſt in a general battle routs them with great ſlaughter; but being in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, decamps, and is continually harraſſed by the enemy; and in one of theſe ſudden onſets, haſtening to repulſe the enemy without his armour, *Julian* is wounded, carried to his tent, and dies, the 26th of *June*, in the 32d year of his age. The *Chriſtians* received the account of his death with inexpreſſible joy, and the *Pagans* with as great grief. The officers of the army choſe *Jovian* to ſucceed him, who concluded a thirty years peace with the *Perſians*	XV	484
4669	3362	363	*Jovian* arriving at *Antioch*, repeals all *Julian*'s laws made againſt the *Chriſtians*, greatly eſpouſed the orthodox cauſe, and invited *Athanaſius* to court, and received him very graciouſly, after which he returned to his biſhoprick	XV	505
4670	3363	364	*Jovian* arriving at *Ancyra*, the metropolis of *Galatia*, enters his firſt conſulſhip, taking his ſon, then an infant, for his colleague. Going towards *Conſtantinople*, he is met at *Dadaſta* by *Themiſtius* and others from the ſenate, to conduct him thither, but was found dead in his bed the 16th or 17th of *February*, having reigned ſeven months and 20 days. His body was carried to *Conſtantinople*, and buried in the church of the apoſtles, with the uſual ſolemnity	XV	508
4670	3363	364	After nine or ten days interregnum, *Valentinian* (ſon of *Gratianus*, count of *Africa*, a *Pannonian*,) was choſen and proclaimed emperor by the army, the 26th of *February*, at *Nice*, the metropolis of *Bithynia*: He was a zealous orthodox *Chriſtian*, and		

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			going to *Conſtantinople*, he proclaimed his brother *Valens* collegue with him in the empire the 28th of *March* following, and about the 18th of *June* following parted the empire at *Mediana* in *Dacia*, aſſigning *Aſia*, *Egypt*, and *Thrace* to *Valens*, and retaining *Illyricum*, *Gaul*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Britain*, and *Africa* to himſelf; and then they parted, *Valentinian* to *Milan*, and *Valens* for *Conſtantinople*	XV	510
4670	3363	364	The *Goths* breaking into *Thrace*, the emperor *Valens* ſends them a large ſum of money, upon which they return home	XVIII	409
4671	3364	365	The *Goths* breaking into the empire under pretence of ſiding with *Procopius*, who had cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor, are defeated, and obliged to lay down their arms, and yield themſelves priſoners	XVIII	410
4671	3364	365	The emperor *Valentinian* being very ill at *Rheims*, great conteſts ariſe about who ſhould be his ſucceſſor; but he recovering names his ſon *Gratian* for his collegue at the city of *Amiens*, the 24th of *Auguſt*, in the ninth year of his age	XV	521
4671	3364	365	A dreadful earthquake happens at *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, which overturned ſeveral cities in *Sicily*, *Paleſtine*, and *Crete*. *Procopius*, a relation of the late emperor *Julian*, revolts, and being joined by a diſcarded eunuch of *Valens* poſſeſſed of great wealth, gained over the officers and ſoldiers, was proclaimed *Auguſtus* at *Conſtantinople*, and carried to the imperial palace, where he was acknowledged by the people, and ſoon after gained over a party of *Valens*'s men that were ſent againſt him, and ſeized *Nice* and *Chalcedon*, and took *Cyzicus*. Elated with this ſucceſs, *Procopius* grew proud and tyrannical	XV	548
4672	3365	366	The empreſs *Albia Dominica*, wife of *Valens*, the 18th of *January* was delivered of a ſon called *Valentinian*, and ſurnamed *Galata*, for being born in *Galatia*	XV	554
4672	3365	366	*Valens* and *Procopius* come to a battle at *Nicolia*, a city of *Phrygia*, in which many of *Procopius*'s men deſerting him, he fled, but was ſeized and carried to *Valens*, and that emperor ſtruck off his head the 27th of *June*, after he had born the title of em-		

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			peror eight months, and ſent it to his colleague *Valentinian* in *Gaul*: The two perſons that ſeized and delivered him up were alſo put to death	XV	552
4672	3365	366	*Marcellus* governor of *Nice* ſeizes *Chalcedon*, and proclaims himſelf emperor; but is ſeized, loaded with chains, and he and his accomplices next day tortured to death	XV	553
4672	3365	366	The *Alemanns* having paſſed the *Rhine* upon the ice, are attacked by the *Romans*, whom they intirely defeat, and take the ſtandards of the *Batavians* and *Heruli*: But *Jovinus* going againſt them, overthrew them three ſeveral times with great ſlaughter, and took their kings and their camp, ſo that very few eſcaped; and the emperor fortified both ſides of the banks of the *Rhine*, to prevent a ſurprize	XVIII	580
4673	3366	367	The emperor *Valens*, by perſuaſion of his empreſs, is baptized by *Eudoxius*, the *Arian* biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, who obliged him to ſwear to treat as enemies all thoſe who oppoſed that doctrine	XV	555
4673	3366	367	The *Picts*, *Scots*, *Attacots*, *Saxons*, &c breaking into the *Roman* provinces of *Britain*, committed great devaſtations, killed *Nectaridus*, *Severus*, and *Jovinus*, but are repulſed, and vaſt numbers of them cut off, and all of them driven out by *Theodoſius*, and peace again reſtored to the inhabitants, who alſo took one *Valens*, or *Valentinian*, who had proclaimed himſelf emperor, and delivered him up to the civil magiſtrate	XV	523
4673	3366	367	The *Alemanns* unexpectedly paſs the *Rhine*, take and plunder *Mentz*, and commit dreadful ravages in the neighbouring provinces, under the conduct of *Rhando*, one of their princes	XVIII	581
4673	3366	367	The emperor *Valens* paſſing the *Danube*, ravages the country of the *Goths*	XVIII	411
4674	3367	368	A moſt dreadful earthquake utterly ruined *Nice*, and left but two houſes ſtanding in *Germa*, a city in the *Helleſpont*	XV	557
4674	3367	368	The emperor *Valentinian* goes againſt the *Alemanns* into their own country, and after an obſtinate battle near *Solicinium*, (now *Sulz*) on the *Neckar*, puts them to flight, and kills moſt of them	XV	525

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4075	3368	369	The emperor *Valentinian* fortifies the *Rhine*, from its riſe in *Rhætia* to its mouth, with a vaſt number of caſtles on both ſides, and particularly one at the confluence of the *Rhine* and *Neckar*, where the city of *Manheim* now ſtands. The *Germans* ſolicit the emperor to forbear, and upon his refuſal, fall upon the ſoldiers and workmen and kill them. This year the emperor cauſed ſeveral ſenators, governors of provinces, judges, *&c.* to be put to death, for receiving bribes and oppreſſing the people	XV	527
4675	3368	369	Complaint being made to the emperor *Valentinian*, by a widow whoſe eſtate *Rhodanus* the eunuch had unjuſtly ſeized, he was immediately ſeized, and burnt alive in the circus	XV	527
4675	3368	369	The *Maratacuprians* near *Apamea* in *Syria* turn robbers, and commit great diſorders; *Valens* ſends ſome ſoldiers againſt them, who kill them all, both old and young	XV	559
4675	3368	369	*Valens* going into *Leſſer Scythia*, paſſed the *Danube* at *Noviodunum*, and after having overcome the *Goths* in ſeveral encounters, they ſue for peace, which he readily grants	XVIII	412
4676	3369	370	The emperor *Valentinian* built a bridge over the *Tiber*, then called the bridge of *Gratian*, afterwards the bridge *Ceſtius*, at preſent *Ponti di S. Bartolomeo*	XV	528
4676	3369	370	A terrible famine forced moſt of the inhabitants of *Phrygia* to fly out of the country into other places	XV	559
4676	3369	370	The *Saxons* break into the empire, and defeat count *Nannienus*, and commit dreadful ravages; but *Severus* reduces them to beg a peace, which he grants them, but as they were returning home fell upon them, and cut them all off	XV	528
4676	3369	370	*Eudoxius* the *Arian* biſhop of *Alexandria* dies; the *Arians*, with *Valens*'s approbation, put *Demophilis* into that ſee: The orthodox chooſe *Evagrius*, but the emperor ſends a party of ſoldiers to drive him out. The *Arians* perſecute the catholics; they ſend 80 eccleſiaſtics to *Valens*; but he, inſtead of redreſſing them, put them all to death	XV	559

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4676	3369	370	*Ermanaric*, king of the *Oſtrogothſ*, falls upon the *Heruli*, conquers and makes them his tributaries	XVIII	410
4677	3370	371	*Valentinian* paſſes two laws, greatly encouraging *Paganiſm* and its profeſſors	XV	532
4677	3370	371	*Valentinian Galata*, the only ſon of *Valens*, being ſick, he applies to St. *Baſil* for his prayers, who promiſed to reſtore the child to health if he would let him be baptized by an orthodox biſhop, which *Valens* refuſing, and being baptized by the *Arians*, he died immediately	XV	560
4678	3371	372	*Firmus*, a *Mooriſh* prince, revolts from the *Romans*, and is crowned king, ravages *Africa* and *Mauritania*, making himſelf maſter of *Cæſarea* (now *Algier*) where he ſeized a large ſum of money	XV	525
4678	3371	372	*Sapor* king of *Perſia* ſtrives to gain over the grandees of *Armenia*, and invites *Arſaces* their king to a banquet, where he ſeized him and put out his eyes, and ſent him in chains to a caſtle called *Agabana*, where he was murdered, and his country ruined	XV	561
4679	3372	373	*Theodoſius* goes againſt *Firmus* (king of the *Moors*); *Firmus* offers to ſubmit; *Theodoſius* requires hoſtages; *Firmus* delays the performance, and *Theodoſius* falls upon *Maſcezel*, &c. his allies, and defeated them with great ſlaughter; *Firmus* again pretends to ſubmit, but his ally *Maſcezel* ventures a ſecond battle, and is again defeated; and then *Firmus* ſends the hoſtages, and a peace is concluded: But *Firmus* breaking out again, is at laſt ſo ſtraightened, that he ſtrangled himſelf to prevent falling into the hands of the *Romans*	XV	525
4679	3372	373	*Sapor* king of *Perſia* invades the *Roman* dominions in the eaſt, but is overthrown by *Trajan*, a *Roman* general, and *Vaudomarius*, formerly king of the *Alemanns*	XV	563
4680	3373	374	Many are taken up at *Antioch*, for practiſing magic in order to know the name of the ſucceſſor of *Valens*: *Theodorus* his ſecond ſecretary was named and accuſed and convicted of treaſonable and illegal practices to take away the emperor's life, for which he was put to death, and vaſt numbers of innocent people racked, murdered, and baniſhed, as his aiders and abettors	XV	563

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4680	3373	374	*Gabinius*, king of the *Quadi*, in the weſt, and *Paras* king of *Armenia*, in the eaſt, are both treacherouſly murdered by the *Romans*	XV	567
4680	3373	374	*Macrianus* king of the *Alemanns* is killed in an ambuſcade by the *Franks*, with whom he was at war	XVIII	583
4680	3373	374	*Marcellianus*, duke of *Valeria*, having treacherouſly murdered *Gabinius* king of the *Quadians*, to revenge his death, the *Quadians* paſs the *Danube*, lay all waſte for a great ſpace, murder many of the people, and carry away a prodigious number captive	XVIII	600
4681	3374	375	The emperor *Valentinian* ravages the country of the *Quadi*, and drives them all before him; and while their embaſſadors were ſuing for peace, and he anſwering them roughly, ſuddenly falls down in convulſion fits, and dies in extreme agonies, the 17th of *November*, in the 55th year of his age, and 12th of his reign	XV	545
4681	3374	375	*Valentinian*, youngeſt ſon of the deceaſed emperor *Valentinian*, is declared emperor by the officers of the army the 23d of *November*, which his brother *Gratian* and uncle *Valens* confirmed; giving him *Italy*, *Illyricum*, and *Africa*, for his ſhare of the empire; to *Gratian Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Britain*, for his ſhare; and then *Gratian* reſtores his mother *Severa* to her former honours, who had been divorced and baniſhed	XV	569
4682	3375	376	The body of the emperor *Valentinian*, after being embalmed, was ſent to *Conſtantinople* to be interred among the other *Chriſtian* princes, where it arrived the 28th of *December*, but was not buried till the 21ſt of *February*, 382, following. He is variouſly characteriſed by different authors	XV	546
4682	3375	376	*Gratian* puts *Maximinus* (preſect of *Gaul*) to death, for his cruelties exerciſed both in *Italy* and *Gaul*, likewiſe *Simplicius* and *Dorypborianus* for the ſame fault in *Rome*	XV	570
4682	3375	376	The emperor *Gratian* is ſo rigid againſt the *Arians*, *Donatiſts*, &c. that he allowed the *Pagans* greater liberties than they	XV	573
4682	3375	376	The *Goths*, being driven out of their country by the *Hunns* and *Alans*, are allowed by		

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			the emperor *Valens* to settle in vast numbers in *Thrace*	XV	573
4682	3375	376	*Athanaric*, a chief among the *Goths*, being driven out of his own country, with his people, by the *Huns*, retires to *Caucalanda*, then inhabited by *Sarmatians*, drives out the inhabitants, and seizes it for themselves, where they settle	XVIII	612
4682	3375	376	The *Huns* pass the *Palus Mæotis*, and disperse themselves into divers countries, and particularly displace the *Goths*	XVIII	331
4683	3376	377	The *Goths* lately settled in *Thrace*, being reduced to great straights for want of provisions, began to mutiny, when count *Lupicinus*, governor there, commanded them to march from the banks of the *Danube*, and ordered his soldiers to drive them on the *Greuthongi*, crossed the river, and when they came to *Marcianopolis* to *Lupicinus*, he invited the two chiefs to a banquet, but would let none of their people in with them; they being hungry, flew on the *Roman* guards, and cut most of them to pieces, for which the attendants of the two chiefs were put to death. The chiefs coming away, head their men, and declare war. Next day *Lupicinus* goes against them, but being but few in number, the *Goths* cut most of them to pieces, and forced him to fly into the city: Those likewise at *Adrianople* join them. *Gratian* sends his uncle assistance, but they are all cut off or desert; but soon after the *Goths* are overcome, and vast numbers slain	XV	576
4683	3376	377	*Gratian* makes a law vastly in favour of the clergy, and all any ways belonging to the church. A terrible plague swept away vast numbers of people in all the western provinces	XV	579
4683	3376	377	*Mallobaudes*, king of the *Franks*, is raised to the consular dignity by the emperor *Gratian*, who was himself his collegue.	XVIII	513
4684	3377	378	The *Goths* lately settled in *Thrace* go into *Macedonia* and *Thessaly*, and commit dreadful ravages, advance to *Constantinople*, plunder the suburbs, and block up the city for some time. As *Valens* was going against them, *Gratian* sends to inform him, he was coming to his assistance with a large army, and therefore desired		

him

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			him to forbear engaging the enemy till he joined him; and at the ſame time *Fritigern*, chief of the *Goths*, ſues for peace, both of which he refuſes, comes to an engagement, and has his beſt generals and two thirds of his army cut to pieces, and the other routed, and *Valens* himſelf killed	XV	579
4684	3377	378	The next day the *Gauls* beſiege *Adrianople*, but are forced to raiſe it with great loſs, and then march to *Conſtantinople*, where after ſpending ſome time, they are alſo forced to retire with great loſs, then they over-run *Thrace*, *Scythia*, *Mæſia*, and *Illyricum*, without oppoſition	XV	589
4684	3377	378	The *Quadi* and *Sarmatians* enter the *Roman* territories, and deſtroy all with fire and ſword, wherever they come	XV	590
4684	3377	378	There being great numbers of *Goths* in the *Roman* armies in the eaſt, *Julius*, the governor of *Aſia*, fearing they ſhould revolt, and join their brethren already too numerous, ſent private orders to maſſacre them all at the ſame time, in the ſeveral places where they were quartered, which was executed without reſiſtance. A great body of *Sarmatians* coming to join the *Goths*, are moſt of them cut to pieces by the *Romans*, and the reſt forced to repaſs the *Danube*	XV	590
4684	3377	378	*Gratian*, by the death of *Valens*, becoming emperor of the eaſt, as well as of the weſt, recalled all the catholic biſhops, and reſtored them to their ſees, from whence *Valens* had baniſhed them, and publiſhed liberty of conſcience to all *Chriſtians*, except the *Manichees*, *Photinians*, and *Eunomians*, to whom he would allow no churches	XV	591
4684	3377	378	The *Sarmatians*, intending to join the rebellious *Goths*, paſs the *Danube*; but being met by *Theodoſius* in *Thrace*, they are entirely overthrown	XVIII	612
4684	3377	378	The *Alemanns*, paſſing the *Rhine*, began to lay waſte the neighbouring provinces. Count *Nannius* and *Mallobaudes*, king of the *Franks*, attacked them, and gained a compleat victory, killing 30,000 on the ſpot, and ſlaying and taking the reſt priſoners in purſuing them	XVIII	583

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4685	3378	379	*Gratian* proclaims *Theodoſius*, a perſon of extraordinary accompliſhments, and univerſally admired for his courage, piety, &c. his collegue in the empire, the 19th of *January*, at *Sirmium*, and committed to his care *Thrace*, and the reſt of the provinces that *Valens* had in the eaſt	XV	593
4685	3378	379	The emperor *Gratian* coming to *Milan*, contracts a familiarity with St. *Ambroſe*, and by his influence recalls his law of liberty of conſcience, eſpecially to the re-baptizers	XV	596
4685	3378	379	The *Lombards* growing too populous, leave their native country *Scandinavia*, to ſeek new ſettlements, and firſt overcome the *Vandals*, under their two chiefs *Iboreas* and *Aionus*	XV	597
4685	3378	379	The emperor *Theodoſius* receives the congratulations and homage of all the cities in the eaſt at *Theſſalonica*, and promiſes them all the ſervice in his power; then goes againſt, and in ſeveral battles defeats, and at laſt entirely delivers *Thrace* from the ravages of, the *Goths*	XV	598
4685	3378	379	*Artaxerxes*, ſuppoſed to be the 4th ſon of *Sapor*, proclaimed king of *Perſia*, upon that prince's death, and lived quietly four years	X	592
4686	3379	380	*Theodoſius* being taken extremely ill at *Theſſalonica* in *February*, deſires to be baptized, which was accordingly performed by *Aſcolus* biſhop of *Theſſalonica*. *Gratian* comes into *Illyricum* to watch the *Goths*, who were preparing to croſs the *Danube*: *Gratian* concludes a peace with them, which *Theodoſius* upon his recovery confirmed	XV	600
4686	3379	380	*Gratian* makes a law, whereby any woman obliged to act upon the ſtage, becoming a *Chriſtian*, ſhould be exempt from that obligation. But ſhe that behaved miſbecoming a *Chriſtian*, ſhould be condemned to act on the ſtage for the remaining part of her life	XV	600
4686	3379	380	*Theodoſius* publiſhes a law at *Theſſalonica*, the 28th of *February*, wherein he declares he will have all his ſubjects adhere to the faith *Rome* had received from St. *Peter*, and taught by *Damaſus* biſhop of that city, and *Peter* biſhop of *Alexandria*, *viz.* confeſs		

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			the divinity of the father, ſon, and holy ghoſt; and all that did not ſhould be treated as heretics. Alſo another law, forbidding capital trials in *Lent*; and another, prohibiting widows to remarry during their time of mourning, *viz.* 10 or 12 months	XV	601
4686	3379	380	The *Goths* again return under *Fritigern*, *Alatheus*, and *Saphrax*, break into *Thrace* and *Pannonia*, advance to *Macedon*, and deſtroy all with fire and ſword: *Theodoſius* goes againſt them, and overthrows them: Then going in triumph to *Conſtantinople*, depoſes *Demophilus* the *Arian* biſhop, and appoints *Gregory Nazianzen* biſhop in his ſtead; and drove the *Arians* out of all churches which they had held for 40 years paſt	XV	603
4687	3380	381	The *Heretics* are every where all over the eaſt put out of the churches they held, and the *Catholics* put in their place: And to reconcile all differences, the emperor *Theodoſius* ſummons the ſecond œcumenical council at *Conſtantinople*, where all the biſhops of his dominions aſſembled	XV	603
4687	3380	381	*Athanaric*, king of the *Goths*, flies from the *Hunns* to *Conſtantinople*, where the emperor goes out to meet him, and receives him with great honours, and treats him nobly, *&c.*	XVIII	415
4688	3381	382	*Gratian* orders the altar of *Victory*, which ſtood in the palace where the *Roman* ſenate met, to be removed, and confiſcated the revenues thereof: It had been before removed by *Conſtantius* in 357, but reſtored by *Julian* in 361, where it remained till now. He likewiſe took away the privileges of the *Pagan* pontiffs and veſtal virgins. The *Heretics* were alſo ſeverely uſed, declaring them guilty of death	XV	606
4688	3381	382	The emperor *Theodoſius* I. upon the ſubmiſſion of the *Goths*, allows them lands in *Thrace* and *Mæſia*, and leave to ſettle there, thoſe two provinces having been almoſt diſpeopled by the frequent incurſions of the ſeveral ſorts of *Barbarians*	XVIII	413
4689	3382	383	A dreadful famine raged in *Rome*, and *Magnus Clemens Maximus* revolts in *Britain*, and is proclaimed emperor by the ſoldiers, and coming into *Gaul*, perſuades them to revolt likewiſe. *Gratian* goes againſt him,		

but

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			but is deſerted by great numbers of his ſoldiers, to ſupply which he took in foreigners, ſo that the reſt alſo forſook him: He flies, is refuſed admittance into ſeveral cities, and is at laſt taken at *Lions*, and put to death by order of *Maximus*, in the 25th year of his age	XV	608
4689	3382	383	*Maximus* upon the death of *Gratian* takes his ſon *Flavius Victor* for his collegue with him in the empire, and gave him the title of *Auguſtus*, though then but an infant, and fixed the ſeat of his government at *Treves*. *Maximus* ordered *Merobaudes*, one of this year's conſuls, to put himſelf to death, and *Balio* ſtrangled himſelf, being condemned to be burnt to death for his inviolable attachment to *Gratian*	XV	612
4689	3382	383	*Theodoſius*, rather than go to war with *Maximus*, and fearing the inroads of the *Barbarians*, allows him to be his collegue in the empire, and orders him to be proclaimed at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. The beginning of this year *Theodoſius* proclaimed his ſon *Arcadius* emperor, with extraordinary pomp, at the palace of *Hebdomon*, ſeven miles diſtant from *Conſtantinople*, then about ſix years old	XV	618
4689	3382	383	The *Hunns*, having over-run *Meſopotamia*, lay ſiege to *Edeſſa*; but being repulſed by the *Roman* gariſon, are obliged by the *Goths* to retire	XVIII	333
4690	3383	384	*Proculus* count of the eaſt being accuſed of extortion, *&c.* at *Daphne* near *Antioch*, was ignominiouſly depoſed, *&c.* This year a dreadful plague raged in *Antioch*, and moſt cities of *Syria*. A law is publiſhed, forbiddding all on pain of death or perpetual baniſhment, to offer ſacrifices to idols, or to conſult aruſpices, *&c.*	XV	620
4690	3383	384	*Cynegius*, præfect of the eaſt, by order from *Theodoſius* ſhuts up all the heathen temples, and aboliſhes ſuperſtition there and in *Egypt*	XV	621
4690	3383	384	The emperor *Theodoſius* publiſhes a law, prohibiting the marriage of couſin-germans, commanding the contracting parties to be burnt alive, their eſtates to be confiſcated, and their children to be illegitimate	XV	622

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4690	3383	384	The *Sarmatians* make an irruption into the dominions of *Valentinian*, who were drove back with great ſlaughter, and many taken priſoners, who were ſent to *Rome* to be maſſacred in the ſhows of the gladiators, or deſtroyed by the wild beaſts	XV	624
4690	3383	384	*Valentinian* the 22d of *March*, being *Good Friday*, publiſhes pardon to all criminals, ſome few excepted, in honour of the approaching feaſt of *Eaſter*	XV	624
4691	3384	385	A plot is diſcovered againſt the emperor *Theodoſius* at *Conſtantinople*, and moſt of the conſpirators put to death. The empreſs *Flacilla* and her daughter *Pulcheria* both die	XV	626
4691	3384	385	*Artaxerxes* king of *Perſia* dying, *Sapor* his ſon ſucceeds him, called *Sapor* the third, who reigned five years	X	594
4692	3385	386	The two emperors *Theodoſius* and *Arcadius* obtain a great victory over the *Greuthongi*, in which king *Odotheus* was killed, and carry a vaſt number of them captive to *Conſtantinople*, which they enter in triumph	XV	627
4692	3385	386	The *Goths* break into the empire, in order to ſettle in ſome of its provinces, but *Theodoſius* eegaging them, intirely overthrows them	XVIII	416
4693	3386	387	*Theodoſius* publiſhes a law, addreſſed by way of letter to all the cities in the eaſt, to ſet all priſoners free (unleſs for very enormous crimes) at the feaſt of *Eaſter* then next coming	XV	629
4693	3386	387	*Theodoſius* wanting money to celebrate the 5th year of his ſon *Arcadius*, and the tenth of his own, laid a tax upon all the provinces to raiſe money, to which all but *Antioch* ſubmit. The rabble break out into fury, and miſſing the governor, pull down all the ſtatues of the emperors, *&c.* but being diſperſed by the ſoldiery, many of the mutineers were puniſhed, by the governor, with extreme ſeverity, ſo that the greateſt part of the people fled into the mountains, *&c.* beſides which the emperor ſent commiſſions to enquire into the riot, who puniſhed many likewiſe with great ſeverity; but thro' the mediation of ſaint *Chryſoſtom* and *Flavianus*, biſhop of *Antioch*, the emperor forgave them, and		

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			reſtored the city again to the privileges he had deprived them of		
4693	3386	387	*Maximus* paſſes the *Alps*, and goes to *Milan*. *Valentinian* flies to *Theodoſius* for protection at *Theſſalonica*, where *Theodoſius* comes to comfort and aſſure him of help, and prevails on him to renounce *Arianiſm*; then he ſends embaſſadors to *Maximus*, deſiring him to be content with *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Britain*; but he refuſes, and beſieges and takes *Aquileia*, and many other cities in *Italy*	XV	629
4694	3387	388	The *Alemanns* ſubmit to *Maximus* voluntarily	XV	637
4694	3387	388	*Maximus* is acknowledged emperor in *Rome*, and all the provinces of *Africa*. *Theodoſius* raiſes a great army, chiefly of *Goths*, *Hunns* and *Alans*, and goes againſt, engages him, and intirely defeats one of his generals in *Pannonia*. Soon after he engages and utterly defeats *Marcellinus*, brother of *Maximus*, with an army more numerous than his own. *Theodoſius* purſues *Maximus* to *Aquileia*, which is taken, and *Maximus* in it, who is carried in chains to *Theodoſius*. After which he was beheaded the 27th of *Auguſt*; then ſending *Arbogaſtes* into *Gaul*, againſt *Victor* the ſon of *Maximus*, *Arbogaſtes* overcame and put him to death, and ſo ended the war. *Theodoſius* publiſhes a general amneſty for all perſons whatſoever that had ſided with *Maximus*, and reſtored *Valentinian* to the full poſſeſſion of all the weſtern provinces	XVIII	584
4694	3387	388	Upon a report that the emperor *Theodoſius* had been beaten by *Maximus*, the *Arians* at *Conſtantinople* riſe in the night, and ſet fire to the houſe of *Nectarius*, the orthodox biſhop of that city, and burnt it and him in it; but upon their humble petition to the young emperor *Arcadius*, he forgave them, and got his father to confirm their pardon	XV	638
4694	3387	388	*Theodoſius* publiſhes a law, forbidding the *Apollinarians* to hold aſſemblies, to have biſhops or clergy, to live in cities, to appear at court, or to preſent a petition to the emperor. Another prohibiting all religious diſputes. Another declaring the marriages between *Jews* and *Chriſtians* unlawful.	XV	641

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			unlawful, and the contracting perſons ſubject to the laws againſt adultery, &c.	XV	642
4694	3387	388	The *Franks* ravage *Gaul* fiercer than ever. *Nannius* and *Quintinus* having defeated thoſe parties of *Franks* that were left in *Gaul*, *Quintinus* purſues them to the *Rhine*, which he paſſes, but is there with his army cut all to pieces	XVIII	514
4695	3388	389	*Theodoſius* goes to *Rome*, with his ſon *Honorius* and young *Valentinian*, and entered it in triumph; and by his extraordinary candid behaviour, is greatly inſtrumental in converting the ſenate and people to chriſtianity	XV	643
4695	3388	389	The *Pagans* at *Alexandria* fall upon the *Chriſtians*, for expoſing ſome of their obſcene figures, found in one of their temples, and making the temple of *Serapis* their gariſon; they ſallied out from thence, and dragging what *Chriſtians* they met with into the temple, forced them to ſacrifice to their idol, or elſe rack'd them to death; the emperor, to ſtill the riot, forgave the *Pagans*, but ordered all the temples in *Alexandria* to be demoliſhed	XV	645
4696	3389	390	*Theodoſius*, by a law, orders all who profeſſed a monaſtic life, to retire out of all cities, and to live in deſerts, and by another, that all found guilty of unnatural luſt ſhould be publicly burnt alive	XV	648
4696	3389	390	*Sapor*, third king of *Perſia*, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Varanes*, who reigned eleven years	X	594
4696	3389	390	An obeliſk, twenty-four cubits high, was raiſed in the *Circus* of *Conſtantinople*, and a column before the church of ſaint *Sophia*, on which was a ſilver ſtatue of *Theodoſius*, weighing 7400 ounces	XV	648
4697	3390	391	The *Hunns* commit great ravages in *Mæſia* and *Thrace*	XVIII	333
4697	3390	391	*Theodoſius* orders the heretics to be driven out of all cities, and that all who renounced the *Chriſtian* religion, after baptiſm, ſhould be incapable of giving or receiving any thing by will, or being a legal witneſs	XV	648
4697	3390	391	*Theodoſius* unexpectedly falls upon, and cuts many of the *Barbarians*, that concealed themſelves in the marſhes and woods, in		

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			the province of *Macedonia*; and from thence ſallied out and did great damage; but while the ſoldiers were refreſhing themſelves, the *Barbarians* fell upon them with great fury and killed abundance of them. Next day the emperor attacked them again and overthrew them with ſo great a ſlaughter, that very few of them eſcaped	XV	650
4697	3390	391	*Theodoſius* goes to *Conſtantinople*, and orders all the heathen temples that remained in that city, to be demoliſhed, and all the *Anians* to be driven out of that and all other cities in his dominions	XV	651
4698	3391	392	The emperor *Valentinian* ſends to St. *Ambroſe*, biſhop of *Milan*, to come into *Gaul* to baptize him; but before he could get to him, the emperor was murdered by *Arbogaſtes*, the 15th of *May*, aged twenty years and ſome months	XV	651
4698	3391	392	Upon the death of *Valentinian*, one *Eugenius* was proclaimed emperor in *Gaul*, a creature of *Arbogaſtes*, who ſoon overrun *Weſt Illyricum*, *Italy*, *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Britain*, but *Africa* ſubmitted to *Theodoſius*	XV	653
4698	3391	392	*Theodoſius* receives the embaſſadors ſent to him by *Eugenius* very civilly, and ſends to conſult one *John*, a hermit, by nation an *Egyptian*, who adviſes him to make war upon *Eugenius*, and aſſures him of victory; and that he ſhould ſoon after die in *Italy*, and leave his ſon emperor of the weſt	XV	656
4699	3392	393	*Theodoſius* proclaims his ſecond ſon *Honorius Auguſtus*, in the palace of *Hebdomon*, near *Conſtantinople*, with great magnificence	XV	658
4699	3392	393	*Eugenius* having obtained great advantages over the *Franks*, leaves *Gaul* and goes into *Italy*, where, after repeated ſolicitations, he re-eſtabliſhes *Paganiſm*	XV	658
4700	3393	394	*Theodoſius* goes to the *Alps*, the paſſes whereof he found guarded by *Flavianus*, prefect of *Italy*; he attacks him; *Flavianus* is killed, and his ſoldiers run away; but as he came down thoſe hills, he was met by *Eugenius* at the bottom, with a numerous army; they engage, and *Theodoſius* loſes above 10,000 of his auxiliaries; they are parted by the night. Next morn-		

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			ing *Theodosius* renews the fight, kills many of the enemy, and forces the rest to save themselves by a precipitate flight. *Eugenius* is carried to *Theodosius* in chains, where his head is cut off, and carried about on a spear, and the rest submitted to *Theodosius*, who ordered the children of *Arbogastes* and *Eugenius* to be instructed in the *Christian* religion, and taken great care of, gave them their paternal estates, and raised them to great offices and employments	XV	659
4700	3393	394	*Theodosius* publishes a general amnesty, and sends for his son *Honorius*, and proclaims him emperor of the west, giving him *Italy*, *Gaul*, *Spain*, *Britain*, *Africa*, and *West Illyricum*, and sends *Stilicho* to *Rome* with this declaration, accompanied by his wife *Serena*, niece to the emperor. She goes to see the statue of *Cybele*, and snatches a fine necklace that was on the image; an old vestal curled her, her husband, and children, for which she was punished severely	XV	662
4700	3393	394	The *Roman* senate congratulate *Theodosius* on his victory, and beg the next consulship for the two brothers *Olybrius* and *Probinus*, which the emperor grants, and exhorts them to embrace the *Christian* religion. This year dreadful earthquakes were felt almost all over the empire every day, from the beginning of *September* to the end of *November*. Violent and incessant rains laid whole countries under water, and great darkness	XV	663
4701	3394	395	*Theodosius* prepares to return to *Constantinople*, but is seized with a dropsy, whereupon he made his will, bequeathing the eastern part of the empire to his son *Arcadius*, and the western part to his son *Honorius*, and died at *Milan* the 17th of *January*, in the 16th year of his reign, and 50th of his life. St. *Ambrose* pronounced his funeral oration; his body was embalmed, and sent to *Constantinople*, where it was interred the 9th of *November* following, in a tomb of porphyry, in the mausoleum of *Constantine the Great*, near the church of the apostles: He is characterized to be		

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			endowed with every virtue becoming a prince, in a very eminent degree	XV	664
4701	3394	395	*Arcadius*, upon his father's death, comes out of the eaſt to *Conſtantinople*, where he reigned under the direction of *Rufinus*, whom his father had made his guardian, being then in the 18th year of his age; and *Honorius* continued at *Milan*, being in the 11th year of his age, under the guardianſhip of *Stilicho*; the two miniſters jealous of one another, *Stilicho* pretends *Theodoſius* had left the care of both to him, and therefore endeavours to deſtroy *Rufinus*	XVI	3
4701	3394	395	The emperor *Honorius* allowed a colony of *Alemanns* to ſettle in the preſent *Switzerland*	XVIII	584
4701	3394	395	The *Hunns* break into the eaſtern provinces of the *Roman* empire, and commit unſpeakable ravages	XVIII	333
4701	3394	395	*Eutherius*, uncle to *Arcadius*, complained to him of *Lucianus*, count of the eaſt, who is very differently characterized. *Rufinus* goes privately to *Antioch*, calls *Lucianus* to his tribunal, and condemned him to be beat to death with leaden balls, faſtened to cords; the *Antiochians* murmuring at it, he ordered the moſt ſtately portico to be built that was in all *Syria*, to appeaſe them	XVI	4
4701	3394	395	*Rufinus* ptopoſes his daughter for a wife to *Arcadius*, but he chuſes *Eudoxia*, daughter of count *Bauto*, a *Frank*, and the nuptials were ſolemnized the 27th of *April*; ſhe had a vaſt influence over *Arcadius*	XVI	5
4701	3394	395	*Rufinus* diſappointed in the marriage, and fearing the arms of *Stilicho*, and the influence of the eunuch *Eutropius*, the favourite both of the emperor and the empreſs, reſolves to put all into a flame, and ſtirs up the *Hunns* and *Goths*, who penetrated into the empire as far as *Antioch*	XVI	5
4701	3394	395	*Stilicho* renews the antient alliances with the *Germans*, and goes with a great army to the aſſiſtance of *Arcadius*; but *Rufinus* influenced *Arcadius* to ſend for the eaſtern troops that were with *Stilicho*, and to order him to return home with the weſtern troops, which he did. *Gainas*, that commanded the eaſtern troops, was met at the		

palace

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			palace of *Hebdomon* by *Arcadius*, and *Ruſinus*, who preſſed his ward to proclaim him his collegue; but *Gainas* ordered his troops to cut him to pieces, which they did the 27th of *November*; cut off his head, and carried it upon a ſpear to *Conſtantinople*, where every one rejoiced at the ſight, and was ſucceeded by *Eutropius* the eunuch, who was originally an *Armenian* ſlave, very covetous, cruel, &c. who uſed all wicked means to convey the wealth of the empire into his own coffers	XVI	6
4701	3394	395	The *Goths* under *Alaric* ravage a great part of the empire, and even threaten *Conſtantinople* itſelf, continuing two years in *Greece*, &c. deſtroying all with fire and ſword, and ſending away multitudes of captives, with the whole wealth of the ravaged country	XVIII	418
4702	3395	396	*Eutropius* ſo far influences *Arcadius*, that *Stilicho* is declared a public enemy, and all his lands and palaces in the eaſt confiſcated, and endeavoured to ruin all his friends. *Eutropius* prevails with the emperor to enact a law forbidding any body flying into the church for refuge, and that thoſe who did ſo ſhould be dragged out and puniſhed more grievouſly than if they had not flew thither; this drew the general hatred upon him	XVI	11
4702	3395	396	Dreadful earthquakes were felt in moſt of the eaſtern provinces of the empire, the ſky appearing all on a flame, over *Conſtantinople*, terrified the emperor and the people ſo much, that they flew out of the city to lie in the fields	XVI	14
4702	3395	396	*Fritigil*, queen of the *Marcomanns*, by means of St. *Ambroſe*, is converted to the *Chriſtian* religion, and influences her huſband to make peace with the *Romans*, and to favour the *Chriſtians*	XVIII	597
4703	3396	397	*Eutropius*, the emperor *Arcadius*'s favourite and prime miniſter, ſtirs up *Gildo*, brother to the famous *Firmus*, commander of the *Roman* troops in *Africa*, to revolt from *Honorius*, and come over to *Arcadius*, which he doing, they oblige *Carthage* and the whole province of *Africa* to declare for *Arcadius*	XVI	15

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4703	3396	397	Saint *Ambroſe*, biſhop of *Milan*, dies, univerſally lamented by all degrees of people throughout the whole empire. *Honorius* publiſhes a law. ſo bidding the *Romans* to follow foreign faſhions. *Arcadius* baniſhes all the *Apollinarian* preachers out of *Conſtantinople*, and confiſcates all their houſes, and paſſes a law in favour of the *Jews*; and ſentences to death all domeſtics that ſhould bear witneſs againſt their maſters, in caſes of treaſon; the empreſs *Eudoxia* is delivered of a daughter, who was named *Flaccilla*, the 17th of *June*	XVI	16
4704	3397	398	*Maſcezel* is ſent by *Stilicho* againſt his rebellious brother *Gildo* in *Africa*, where he engages and entirely overthrows him; *Gildo* flies, is purſued. taken, and put into priſon, where he ſtrangles himſelf; and all *Africa* returned to *Honorius* again, and the two brothers are reconciled to one another	XVI	18
4704	3397	398	*Maſcezel* returns to *Italy*, where *Stilicho* ſeemingly receives him with great marks of eſteem; but being jealous of his growing greatneſs, orders him to be puſhed into the river, as they were both going over the bridge at *Milan*, in which he was drowned	XVI	19
4704	3397	398	*Stilicho* marries his daughter *Maria*, an infant, to the emperor *Honorius*, now in his 13th year; he aſſiſts the *Britons* againſt the *Danes*, *Saxons*, and *Picts*, and ſettles a legion in *Britain* for their defence	XVI	20
4704	3397	398	A violent earthquake overthrows abundance of houſes in *Conſtantinople* and *Chalcedon*, and ſeveral buildings are conſumed with lightning, and the ſea breaks in and lays whole countries under water	XVI	21
4705	3398	399	*Eutropius* prevails upon *Arcadius* to create him a patrician, intitle him *Father to the Emperor*, and to raiſe him to the conſulate, being the firſt and laſt eunuch ever advanced to that dignity	XVI	20
4705	3398	399	*Tribigild* the *Goth*, commander of a great army of thoſe people as auxiliaries to *Arcadius* in *Nicotia* in *Phrygia*, coming to court, is highly affronted at the haughty behaviour of *Eutropius*, and is influenced by *Gainas*, general of all the *Roman* horſe and foot, to revolt; at his return to *Nico*		

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			tia, he plundered it and ſeveral other cities, and put all to the ſword that fell into his hands, threw the whole province of *Aſia* into confuſion and conſternation. *Eutropius* ſtrove to bring him back by large preſents and promiſes: but failing, ſends one *Leo*, a creature of his, at the head of an army againſt him. *Tribigild* was cut off all but 300 men by the *Piſidians*; but *Gainas* ſupplies him with a freſh army, who fell upon and defeated *Leo*, who periſhed, and moſt of his men were cut to pieces; and then he demands *Eutropius* to be delivered up to him, who after being degraded, was firſt baniſhed to the iſland of *Cyprus*, and afterwards put to death, as the cauſe of all theſe troubles	XVI	23
4705	3398	399	*Tribigild* and *Gainas*, two officers in the *Roman* army, revolt, and with their countrymen the *Goths*, do great miſchief	XVIII	421
4705	3398	399	Abundance of heathen temples were ſhut up and pulled down, both in the eaſtern and weſtern empires, and ſome turned into churches, and ſevere laws enacted againſt all manner of idolatrous worſhip	XVI	27
4706	3399	400	*Alaric* king of the *Goths*, and *Radagaiſus* king of the *Hunns*, entered *Italy*, and committed vaſt ravages	XVIII	422
4706	3399	400	Upon the death of *Eutropius*, the empreſs *Eudoxia*, a bold, enterprizing, avaricious woman, ſo influenced her weak huſband *Arcadius*, that the ſtate was reduced to the utmoſt miſeries, by the enormous wickedneſs of her creatures	XVI	28
4706	3399	400	*Gainas* makes a pretended peace with *Tribigild*, and they united their forces together, and went to *Sardis* in *Lydia*, plundered that metropolis, and then ſeparated; *Tribigild* goes to *Lampſacus*, and *Gainas* towards *Chalcedon*, plundering the countries thro' which they paſs. The emperor offers *Gainas* whatever terms he required. He firſt demanded the three greateſt officers of the ſtate to be delivered to him, which was done; then, that the emperor and he ſhould have a private conference, which was likewiſe held in the church of St. *Euphemia* in *Chalcedon*, where it was agreed, that they ſhould lay down their arms, and be advanced to the higheſt		

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			dignities in the ſtate, which were both done accordingly	XVI	28
4706	3399	400	*Gainas* having filled *Conſtantinople* with his countrymen the *Goths*, revived and greatly encouraged *Arianiſm*, and formed a deſign to ſeize all the wealth of the city, and ſet fire to the palace; but miſtaking the time of the ſignal, moſt of the *Goths* were cut to pieces by the inhabitants; upon which *Gainas* flies again into open rebellion. *Fravitus*, who commanded in *Aſia*, oppoſes and kills ſeveral thouſands of his men, forces him back from that province, and upon his arrival in *Thrace*, he and all his ſoldiers were cut to pieces by the *Roman* ſoldiers, and ſo this diſturbance ceaſed	XVI	29
4707	3400	401	The empreſs *Eudoxia* being created *Auguſta*, orders her image to be carried through all the provinces, to receive the ſame homage that is paid to the images of the emperors, which no empreſs before had ever preſumed to do	XVI	32
4707	3400	401	The empreſs *Eudoxia* is delivered of her third daughter *Arcadia*, on the 3d of *April*		
			This year *Conſtantinople* was ſhaken with violent earthquakes for three days together, upon which abundance of *Pagans* deſire to be, and are baptized into the *Chriſtian* religion	XVI	32
4707	3400	401	*Varanes*, king of *Perſia*, dies, and is ſucceeded by *Iſdigertes*, whom *Arcadius*, emperor of the eaſt, declared guardian of his ſon *Theodoſius*, which begot a great intimacy and friendſhip between the two courts	X	594
4708	3401	402	*Theodoſius*, ſon and ſucceſſor of *Arcadius*, was born the 10th of *April*, and ſoon after baptized and declared *Cæſar*, with extraordinary pomp and ſolemnity. This year the *Euxine* ſea was frozen over for the ſpace of twenty days. A band of ſlaves and deſerters pillaged *Thrace*, pretending to be *Hunns*; but *Fravitus* cuts moſt of them to pieces, and diſperſes the reſt	XVI	34
4708	3401	402	*Honorius* forgives all debts due to his exchequer, contracted ſince his firſt conſulate in 386, and orders all legal proſecutions for		

debt

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			debt to ſtop, commenced ſince 395, the time of his coming to the empire, till he had examined into the circumſtances thereof	XVI	35
4709	3402	403	*Arcadius* promotes his ſon *Theodoſius* to the imperial dignity, in his palace of *Hebdomon*, on the 10th of *January*, with extraordinary magnificence	XVI	35
4709	3402	403	*Alaric* enters *Italy* without oppoſition, and ravages the provinces of *Venetia* and *Liguria*, and threatened to beſiege the court; whereupon *Honorius* retires from *Milan* to *Ravenna*, which from this time became the ordinary place of his reſidence	XVI	35
4709	3402	403	The empreſs *Eudoxia* is delivered of her fourth and laſt daughter *Marina*. On the 10th of *February* a ſtatue of ſilver was erected to the empreſs, upon a column of porphyry, near the church of St. *Sophia* in *Conſtantinople*, where ſports were exhibited in honour of the empreſs, which occaſioned a miſunderſtanding between St. *Chryſoſtom*, biſhop of the city, and the empreſs. This year a ſtatue was reared to *Arcadius*, in the ſame city, and he built the city of *Arcadiopolis* in *Thrace*	XVI	35 36
4709	3402	403	*Stilicho* engages and overcomes *Alaric* king of the *Goths*, at *Pollentia*, takes his camp, with all the rich plunder of ſeveral provinces, and his wife and children; upon which *Alaric* ſues for peace, which is granted: He repaſſes the *Po*, and goes to *Verona*, where committing acts of hoſtility, he is purſued, and forced into the mountains, and ſo retires into *Pannonia*; upon which *Honorius* goes to *Rome*, which he enters in triumph, with *Stilicho* in the ſame chariot with him, about the beginning of *December*, where he was received with all the marks of joy and reſpect poſſible	XVI	37
4710	3403	404	The empreſs *Eudoxia* dies of a miſcarriage, the 6th of *October*, a few days after ſhe had prevailed on *Arcadius* to baniſh St. *Chryſoſtom*: That day he went out of *Conſtantinople*, a fire conſumed the great church, the palace where the ſenate aſſembled, and many other adjoining edifices	XVI	39

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4710	3403	404	The *Hunns* break into *Thrace*, and eaſt *Illyricum*, and having amaſſed great booty, retired beyond the *Danube*: And the *Iſaurian* robbers commit great ravages in *Aſia* and *Syria*; but *Arbazacius*, going againſt them, cut moſt of them to pieces, and ſhut up the reſt on all ſides, but for the ſake of a great bribe let them eſcape, when they over-run the provinces of *Cilicia*, *Pamphylia*, *Lycia*, *Lycaonia*, *Piſidia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Lower Syria*, pillaging all the open country, and then retired into their inacceſſible mountains with their vaſt booty	XVIII	335
4711	3404	405	*Radagaiſus* king of the *Goths*, a *Pagan*, comes with a mighty army into *Italy*, and offering ſacrifices to *Jupiter* every morning, vows all the *Romans* to deſtruction. The *Pagans* all over the empire, but eſpecially at *Rome*, lay all their ſufferings upon the *Chriſtians*, for deſpiſing the gods and their ſervice. *Stilicho* aſſembles 30 *Roman* legions at *Pavia*, and reinforced them with a great number of *Goths*, *Hunns*, and *Alans*, under *Sarus*, a *Goth*, and *Uldin* king of the *Hunns*, and goes towards *Florence*, which *Radagaiſus* had beſieged, and orders his auxiliaries to fall upon one of the diviſions of *Radagaiſus*'s army, which doing, they kill him 100,000 men without the loſs of one man; upon which he retired to the mountains of *Feſulæ*, where *Stilicho* cloſely beſieged him, and reduced him to ſuch ſtraights, that he attempted to eſcape and leave his men behind, and ſo was taken and put to death: His army ſubmitted to the *Romans*, who ſold them for ſlaves in droves, at a crown *per* head; but all died in a few days, being almoſt ſtarved to death before in their camp	XVI	41
4712	3405	406	A dreadful fire reduced great part of *Conſtantinople* to aſhes on the 25th of *October*; and ſuch multitudes of graſhoppers infeſted *Egypt*, that turned the day into night; and by the ſtench of them after they were dead occaſioned a great plague, which carried off abundance of the people	XVI	43

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4712	3405	406	*December* 30th, prodigious numbers of the northern nations entered into and ſettled in *Gaul*, which at length utterly ruined the weſtern empire, ſaid to be invited and ſupported by *Stilicho*, with an intent to make his ſon *Eucherius* emperor of the weſt	XVI	43
4712	3405	406	The *Franks* fall upon the *Vandals*, as they were preparing to march into *Gaul*, and cut off 20,000 of them	XVI	43
4713	3406	407	The *Gauls* are terribly ravaged by the *Vandals*, *Alans*, and *Suevians*, and are joined by the *Burgundians*. They took *Mentz* by ſtorm, and levelled it to the ground, after having murdered many thouſands of the inhabitants in the churches, whither they flew. *Worms*, *Straſburgh*, and *Spires*, underwent the ſame fate; then they maſtered all *Aquitan*, *Gaſcony*, *Lions*, and *Narbonne*	XVI	43
4713	3406	407	The *Britons* ſet up an emperor of their own, named *Mark*, who was murdered a few days after: Then they advanced one *Gratian* to that dignity, who after a reign of four months was alſo murdered; and then one *Conſtantine*, a common ſoldier, was choſen, who forced the *Picts* and *Scots* out of the *Roman* province, and then formed a deſign of reigning over the whole empire: He goes into *Gaul*, with all the youth of *Britain* and what *Roman* forces were in the country, and after various ſucceſſes ſettled at *Arles*, but leaving the *Britons* defenceleſs, they were terribly ravaged by their ſettled enemies, the *Scots* and *Picts*	XVI	43
4714	3407	408	*Arcadius* emperor of the eaſt dies on the 1ſt of *May* at *Conſtantinople*, in the 31ſt year of his age, and was buried in the church of the apoſtles near his wife *Eudoxia*. He was naturally inclined to virtue, but being of a weak underſtanding, ſuffered his people to be grievouſly abuſed by his miniſters and his wife's favourites. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Theodoſius*, then about eight years old, under the guardianſhip of his mother	XVI	44
4714	3407	408	*Conſtantine* the *Briton* made himſelf maſter of all *Gaul*; he cauſed his ſon *Conſtans*, who was a monk, to quit his retirement,	XVI	46

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			and created him *Cæſar*, and ſent him under *Gerontius* into *Spain*, where he cut moſt of *Honorius*'s troops to pieces, and took *Didymius* and *Verinianus* their generals, and their wives, priſoners: They were brothers, and related to *Honorius*. This reduced all *Spain*, where *Gerontius* ſtaid, and *Conſtans* returned into *Gaul*, and preſented his father with the illuſtrious priſoners, who ordered them to be privately murdered, and created his ſon *Auguſtus*, and gave him a diadem, and ſends embaſſadors to *Honorius*, demanding to be aſſociated with him in the empire, who was forced to ſend him the imperial purple, and honour him with the title of *Auguſtus*, upon condition of his helping him againſt *Alaric*	XVI	46
4714	3407	408	*Alaric*, being privately encouraged by *Stilicho*, threatens to lay waſte all *Italy* unleſs the *Romans* paid him a large ſum of money. The ſenate at laſt were compelled by *Stilicho* to ſend him 4000 pounds weight of gold	XVI	47
4714	3407	408	One *Olympius* pretending great ſanctity, thereby ingratiated himſelf ſo far into *Honorius*'s favour, as to wait immediately upon his perſon where-ever he went; and in the emperor's journey from *Pavia*, ſo thoroughly convinced him of the treachery of *Stilicho*, that he ſent two orders to *Ravenna*, where *Stilicho* was, the one to ſecure, and the other to put him to death. Both which were executed. The army flew to arms, and ſlew all *Stilicho*'s friends and creatures. The emperor having married *Thermantia*, *Stilicho*'s ſecond daughter, ſent her back to her mother *Serena* untouched. *Eucherius* his ſon fled to a church, but was dragged out and executed. *Stilicho*'s eſtate, and the eſtates of all his partiſans, were confiſcated; and *Olympius* ſucceeded as prime miniſter. This year the *Roman* nobility were forbid all traffick. The *Roman* ſoldiers upon *Stilicho*'s death murdered the wives and children of ſuch heathen auxiliaries as he had hired; upon which 30,000 of them joined *Alaric*, who thereupon ſends to *Honorius*, and offers to retire, and		

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			never return again, if he would give him money to pay his army their arrears; which he refuſing, he ſends his brother-in-law *Ataulphus* into *Italy*, and goes himſelf and beſieged *Rome*. A famine ſoon began in the city, and that was followed by a plague. The *Romans* ſend out deputies to treat with *Alaric*, who agrees to raiſe the ſiege, and for ever continue faithful to the *Romans*, upon their delivering to him hoſtages, and paying him 5000 pounds weight of gold, 30,000 *l.* of ſilver, 4000 ſilk garments, 3000 purple ſkins, and 3000 *l.* of pepper; all which was done, and ratified by *Honorius*, and the ſiege accordingly raiſed		
4714	3407	408	*Uldin* king of the *Hunns*, taking diſlike to the *Romans*, croſſed the *Danube*, and entered *Thrace* with a numerous army; but behaving in a very haughty manner towards his officers, they deſert to the *Romans* who forced him to retire with great loſs and precipitation	XVI	50
4714	3407	408	*Anthemius* is choſen prime miniſter in the eaſt, to govern it and *Theodoſius*, which he did with great integrity and ſkill, to the intire ſatisfaction of the people of all degrees. The *Squiri* and *Hunns* break into *Thrace*; but ſome of their officers abandoning them to join the *Romans*, they retire with great precipitation, but the emperor's troops overtaking the *Squiri* before they reached the *Danube*, cut great numbers of them to pieces, and took the reſt priſoners; ſo that by this overthrow that nation was nearly extirpated	XVIII	336
4715	3408	409	*Honorius* emperor of the weſt neglecting to deliver up to *Alaric* the hoſtages agreed on, he returns and beſieges *Rome* a ſecond time, and is increaſed by 40,000 ſlaves, who made their eſcape out of the city. *Honorius* ſends 6000 troops to the aſſiſtance of *Rome*, whom *Alaric* intercepts, and cuts them almoſt all off. *Honorius* engages *Ataulphus*, and kills about 1200 of his men, but can't ſtop his going to *Rome* and joining his brother *Alaric*	XVI	53
4715	3408	409	*Olympius*, the prime miniſter to *Honorius*, is diſgraced and diſcharged. and is ſucceeded by *Jovius* præfect of *Italy*. The ſoldiers	XVI	52

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			at *Ravenna* mutiny, and demand the heads of their two generals, and of the emperor's two chamberlains. The ſenate ſend a ſecond meſſage to preſs *Honorius* to perform the articles of peace, among whom was *Innocent* biſhop of *Rome*, but without ſucceſs. *Alaric* ſends ſeveral biſhops to him without effect. Then he goes to *Rome*, and in a few days the inhabitants open their gates to him, when he obliges them to proclaim *Attalus*, then præfect of the city, emperor, and to renounce *Honorius*, which they do: *Attalus* was an *Arian*, and promoted all of that opinion, making *Alaric* his generaliſſimo	XVI	56
4715	3408	409	*Attalus* ſends *Conſtans* into *Africa*, to ſecure that province; but he and all his men are cut off by *Heraclianus*, who hinders all manner of proviſions going to *Rome*, which reduces them ſoon to great ſtraights. *Attalus* goes from *Rome* to beſiege *Honorius* in *Ravenna*: *Honorius* ſends *Jovius* his prime miniſter, *Valens* the general of his foot, *Potamus* the quæſtor, and *Julian* his firſt ſecretary, to wait *Attalus*'s coming to *Rimini*, and to offer him the partnerſhip in the empire. *Jovius* betrays his maſter, and *Attalus* offers him only his life, and liberty to retire to what iſland he pleaſed. *Attalus* ſends another body of troops more numerous than the former into *Africa*, who were alſo cut off by *Heraclianus*, who alſo ſent *Honorius* a ſeaſonable ſupply of money, which he immediately diſtributed among the ſoldiery, with good effect. *Alaric* reduced *Liguria* and *Emilia*, except *Bononia*, and proclaimed *Attalus* every-where, and forced the people to ſwear allegiance to him	XVI	58
4715	3408	409	*Gerontius* revolts from *Conſtantine* in *Spain*, and ſets up one *Maximus* for emperor; upon which the *Vandals*, *Suevians*, and *Alans*, that *Conſtantine* had permitted to remain in *Gaul*, flew to arms and took ſeveral cities	XVI	59
4715	3408	409	The *Vandals*, &c. break into *Spain*, and proving too hard a match for the *Romans*, then commanded by *Conſtans*, ſon to the emperor *Conſtantine*, ſettle there, and divide thoſe provinces among them	XVI	60

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4715	3408	409	All the *Armorici*, or inhabitants of the ſea-coaſts, ſhake off the *Roman* yoke, and erect a new ſtate and government, which proved but ſhort-lived	XVI	60
4715	3408	409	The *Vandals*, *Alans*, and *Suevians* quit *Gaul*, and enter *Spain*, and take ſeveral cities, and defeat *Conſtantine*'s army that he had ſent againſt *Gerontius*, under the command of his ſon *Conſtans*, and force him to return to his father at *Arles*, and entered into a league with *Gerontius*, and then over-run the country, committing the moſt horrid cruelties, and continued this ſavage treatment till 411, when having conquered the whole country, they ſet about tilling the land for their own ſubſiſtence	XVI	60
4715	3408	409	The populace riſe at *Conſtantinople*, and burn the palace of *Monaxes*, præfect of the city, upon account of the ſcarcity of bread. The rich men make a voluntary contribution, and divide it among the poor, and whip the bakers through the ſtreets, and ſo appeaſe the multitude	XVI	61
4716	3409	410	The *Britons* having often implored the *Romans* to aſſiſt them without ſucceſs, ſhook off all obedience to them: but not being able to withſtand the continual irruptions of their enemies, again implore the aſſiſtance of *Honorius*, who ſent them a legion; theſe coming unexpectedly, cut the *Scots* and *Picts* in great numbers to pieces, and drove them into their own territories; and after adviſing the natives to rebuild the wall, returned to the emperor	XVIII	291
4716	3409	410	*Heraclian* keeping the ports of *Africa* ſo well guarded, that the *Romans* could get no ſuſtenance from thence, they were reduced to the neceſſity of eating human fleſh. *Alaric* and *Attalus* go to *Rome* to conſult about the meaſures of relieving *Rome*. *Alaric* propoſes to ſend *Gomarac*, one of his officers, with a detachment of *Goths* to force *Africa*: *Attalus* refuſes to employ the *Goths*, which ſo exaſperated *Alaric*, that he ſent moderate propoſals to *Honorius*, who ſeemingly complied therewith. *Alaric* publicly ſtripped *Attalus* of all the badges of ſovereignty, and ſent them to *Honorius*, and inſiſted on *At-*		

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			talus and his ſon *Ampelius* being pardoned; and then *Alaric* goes towards *Ravenna*, to finiſh the peace: but *Sarus* the *Goth*, with 300 men, having remained neuter, *Ataulphus* goes againſt him; upon which he declared for *Honorius*, and went to *Ravenna*, where being kindly received, ſo provoked *Alaric*, that he returned to *Rome*, and reinſtated *Attalus* again in the ſovereign power. and in a few days depoſed him again, beſieged *Rome*, and reduced it to extream neceſſities, and took it the 24th of *Auguſt*, and gave his ſoldiers leave to plunder the town, but ordered them not to kill the people. After five or ſix days ſpent in plunder, they burnt the greateſt part of the city to aſhes, and vaſt numbers of the people were maſſacred, but they ſpared all thoſe that fled to the churches for ſafety, which were the only buildings that were not deſtroyed	XVI	61
4716	3409	410	*Alaric* goes from *Rome* into *Campania*, with his vaſt booty, and multitudes of captives, among whom was *Placidia*, the ſiſter of *Honorius*, whom he treated with great reſpect; and after laying waſte *Campania*, *Lucania*, *Samnium*, *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and *Brutium*, he went towards the *Straights* of *Sicily*, intending to go from thence into *Africa*; but his fleet being ſhipwrecked, he remained near *Rhegium*, where he was ſuddenly taken ill, and died in a few days. The *Goths*, for fear any inſult ſhould be offered to his bones, turned the courſe of the *Buſento* near *Coſenza* in the farther *Calabria*, and buried him with many rich ſpoils in the bed of the river, and then let the waters return to their old courſe, and run over him, and killed all the ſlaves they employed in the work, and then choſe *Ataulphus*, his ſiſter's huſband, for their king in his ſtead	XVI	65
4716	3409	410	*Conſtantine* comes out of *Gaul*, where he reigned, prepares to enter *Italy*, under the pretence of helping *Honorius*; but being obliged to return into *Gaul* to repel *Gerontius*, who had purſued his ſon *Conſtans* out of *Spain*, *Conſtantine* ſends to beg help of the *Franks* and *Germans*. *Gerontius* beſieges his ſon *Conſtans* in *Vi-*		

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			enne, took it and him, puts *Conſtans* to death, and goes and beſieges *Conſtantine* in *Arles*	XVI	65
4716	3409	410	By the wiſe adminiſtration of *Anthemius*, all remained quiet and ſecure in the eaſt, where *Andronicus*, governor of *Pentapolis*, being proved guilty of extortion, &c. was firſt excommunicated by *Syneſius* biſhop of *Ptolemais*, and then degraded from his government	XVI	66
4717	3410	411	The emperor *Honorius* ſends *Conſtantius* with an army into *Gaul* againſt *Conſtantine*, for coming into *Italy* without deſire: He is joined by many of the troops of *Gerontius*, who forſook their maſter, upon which he raiſed the ſiege of *Arles*, and fled into *Spain*, where for his ſeverity his ſoldiers mutiny, and force him to kill his wife, his friend, and then himſelf. *Maximus*, whom *Gerontius* had ſet up in *Spain*, is brought by his own men to *Conſtantius*, who ſtripped him of his authority, but ſpared his life. *Conſtantius* beſieged *Conſtantine* in *Arles*, when after four months *Edebicus* comes with a very numerous army of *Franks* to his aſſiſtance, which *Conſtantius* engaging, preſently routed with great ſlaughter; when upon oath promiſing to ſpare the lives of *Conſtantine* and his ſon, the gates of *Arles* were opened to him; but they being ſent to *Honorius*, he ordered them both to be beheaded	XVI	66
4717	3410	411	The *Auſurians*, a *Mooriſh* nation, broke into *Pentapolis*, and laid the province waſte, but were ſoon driven out by *Anyſius* the governor. The *Saracens* break into the frontiers of *Egypt*, *Paleſtine*, *Phœnicia*, and *Syria*, and carry off great booty	XVI	69
4717	3410	411	The *Sueves*, &c. having entirely driven the *Romans* out of *Spain*, make peace with the natives, and divided the *Spaniſh* provinces by lot among them	XVIII	487
4718	3411	412	The *Goths* under *Ataulphus* quit *Italy*, and go into *Gaul*, and ravage all the places they come to	XVI	69
4718	3411	412	*Sarus* the *Goth*, being diſguſted at *Honorius*, goes into *Gaul* to join *Jovinus*, that had declared himſelf emperor there, upon the depoſition of *Conſtantine*; wh[illegible] *phus* hearing, meets and tak[illegible] and		

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			ſoon after puts him to death. *Jovinus* finding fault with *Ataulphus* for it, and promoting his brother *Sebaſtian* to be his partner in the empire, *Ataulphus* ſends word to *Honorius*, that if he would furniſh him with a quantity of corn, he would ſet his ſiſter *Placidia* at liberty, and ſend him the heads of the two rebels; which being readily agreed to by *Honorius*, *Ataulphus* ſoon diſpatched *Sebaſtian*, but *Jovinus* fled to *Valence*, where *Ataulphus* beſieged and took him, and delivered him to *Dardanus*, præfect of *Gaul*, who put him to death at *Narbonne*	XVI	69
4719	3412	413	*Lucius* and *Heraclianus* were conſuls this year; but after defending *Africa* gallantly a long time, *Heraclianus* revolts from *Honorius*, and proclaims himſelf emperor, fits out a prodigious fleet, lands in *Italy*, and marches directly to *Rome*. Count *Marinus* goes out againſt him, upon which he flies, gets into one of his ſhips, and returns alone to *Africa*: His men ſubmit, and are pardoned, and himſelf ſoon after cut to pieces in *Africa*	XVI	70
4719	3412	413	The *Franks* make an irruption into *Gaul*, ſet fire to the city of *Treves*, and lay the country waſte	XVIII	516
4719	3412	413	The *Burgundians*, *Vandals*, and *Alans*, who entered *Gaul* in 407, make themſelves maſters of *Alſatia*, and are allowed to ſettle there, which gave riſe to the kingdom of the *Burgundians* in *Gaul*, under *Gondicarius* or *Guntiarius*	XVIII	562
4719	3412	413	*Ataulphus* begins hoſtilities again, took *Narbonne* and *Toulouſe*, and goes to *Marſeilles*, where count *Boniface* engages him, kills great numbers of his men, wounds himſelf, and makes him retire, when he went to *Bourdeaux*, where he was received as a friend	XVI	71
4719	3412	413	*Lucius*, a *Pagan*, having the command of the troops attending the court of young *Theodoſius*, being diſpleaſed at the zeal of the young prince for *Chriſtianity*, reſolved to aſſaſſinate him, but is hindered by an imaginary apparition. This year *Conſtantinople* was ſurrounded with walls, twenty [illegible] in circumference, in two months	XVI	72

Placidia,

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4720	3413	414	*Placidia*, ſiſter to the emperor *Honorius*, is prevailed on to marry *Ataulphus* king of the *Goths*, at *Narbonne* in *Gaul*, after having been long his priſoner of war, in *January*, where the nuptials were celebrated with the utmoſt magnificence: He preſented her with 50 baſons filled with pieces of gold, and 50 filled with jewels and precious ſtones. *Honorius* not conſenting to this match, *Ataulphus* ſet up *Attalus* again to be emperor, to bring *Honorius* to his terms	XVI	72
4720	3413	414	*Honorius* publiſhed a law, forbidding any one to moleſt ſuch as ſhould take ſanctuary in churches, on pain of being puniſhed for high-treaſon	XVI	74
4720	3413	414	*Anthemius* reſigns his government of the empire and emperor to *Pulcheria*, ſiſter to the emperor *Theodoſius*, for her extraordinary wiſdom and piety, on which account ſhe is honoured with the name of *Auguſta*	XVI	74
4721	3414	415	*Theodoſius*, ſon of *Ataulphus* and *Placidia*, dies in *Spain*, and is buried in a ſilver coffin in a church near *Barcelona*, where *Ataulphus* was killed in *Auguſt* or *September* in his own ſtable, by *Dobbius* a *Goth*, one of his ſervants, whoſe maſter he had killed ſeveral years before. Upon which the *Goths* chooſe *Sigeric*, the brother of *Sarus*, for their king, who murders the ſix children of *Ataulphus* by his firſt wife, in revenge for the life of his brother *Sarus*, and obliged *Placidia* with other captives to walk twelve miles before his chariot, for which he was aſſaſſinated by his own people, the ſeventh day after his promotion, and *Vallia* choſe in his room, after he had murdered all who ſtood in competition with him	XVI	74
4721	3414	415	*Ataulphus* king of the *Goths*, being driven out of *Gaul*, flies into *Spain*, and is murdered	XVIII	425
4721	3414	415	A great tumult happened at *Alexandria*; the *Chriſtians* and *Jews*, that were very numerous, quarrelling about ſome ſports that were exhibited on a *Saturday*. St. *Cyril* the biſhop of the city threatened to drive all the *Jews* out of it; upon this the *Jews* having armed themſelves, in the dead of the night cried out the great		

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			church was on fire; upon which the *Chriſtians*, coming out of their houſes to quench the fire, were maſſacred in great numbers; for which the biſhop drove them all out of the city; *Oreſtes* the governor reſented it as an incroachment upon his authority: Both write to court; the hermits fly to the city for refuge; and revile *Oreſtes* with the names of *Pagan* and *Idolater*, and *Ammonius* wounded him on the head with a ſtone; the monk was ſeized, and by the prefect racked to death. The populace ſeized *Hypatia*, daughter of the philoſopher *Theon*, a perſon much famed for her great wiſdom, and becauſe ſhe was reſpected by *Oreſtes*, they dragged her out of her chariot into a neighbouring church, and flayed her alive, then tore her to pieces, and burnt her mangled carcaſs	XVI	75
4721	3414	415	*Theodoſius* publiſhes a law to exclude *Pagans* from all employments both civil and military, and depoſed *Gamaliel* patriarch of the *Jews*, for abuſing his authority	XVI	77
4722	3415	416	*Vallia* king of the *Goths* ſends a fleet out to go and reduce *Africa*, which is deſtroyed by ſhipwreck near the *Streights* of *Gibraltar*, and moſt of his *Goths* on board drowned. He treats with *Conſtantius*, and concludes a peace with *Honorius*, delivers up hoſtages, and for 600,000 meaſures of corn ſends back *Placidia* to her brother. *Attalus* is taken, has his right-hand cut off, and is baniſhed to the iſland of *Lipari*	XVI	77
4723	3416	417	*Honorius* gives his ſiſter to *Conſtantius* his general to wife, the 1ſt of *January* againſt her conſent. The *Armorici*, who formed themſelves into a new ſort of government in 409, are reduced again to the *Roman* ſubjection by *Conſtantius*, now brother-in-law to the emperor *Honorius*	XVI	78
4723	3416	417	*Honorius* goes to *Rome*, which he enters in triumph, cauſing *Attalus* to be fetched from *Lipari* to walk before his chariot, and then ſent him back into exile again. This year the *Franks*, after dwelling 200 years on the *German* ſide of the *Rhine*, are allowed to come and ſettle in *Thungria*,		

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			where they were governed by as many kings as they conſiſted of cities or cantons	XVI	78
4723	3416	417	In the eaſt *Conſtantinople*, and *Cybyra* in *Phrygia*, ſuffered very much by an earthquake, which threw down a great many houſes	XVI	78
4723	3416	417	*Vallia* in *Spain* cuts off thoſe *Vandals* called *Silingi*, that had ſettled in *Bætica* or *Andaluſia*, and terribly mauled the *Alans*, who ruled over the *Vandals* and *Suevians* in *Spain*, whoſe king *Ata* being killed, they flew to *Gonderic* king of the *Vandals* in *Galicia*, and ſubmitted to him: For theſe ſervices, and delivering up his conqueſts, *Conſtantius* gave *Vallia* and his *Goths Aquitania Secunda*, containing the preſent archbiſhoprick of *Bourdeaux*, and ſome neighbouring cities, and ſoon after the province of *Auch* and *Gaſcoyn*. *Vallia* fixed his abode at *Tholouſe*, which became the capital of the kingdom of the *Goths*	XVIII	426
4724	3417	418	*Honorius* declares by law the right and privilege of ſanctuary to all places within 50 paces of every church, and declares thoſe guilty of ſacrilege that ſhould arreſt any perſon within that ſpace	XVI	79
4724	3417	418	*Placidia* is delivered of a ſon at *Ravenna*, the 2d of *July*, named *Valentinian*, who ſucceeded his uncle *Honorius* in the empire		
4724	3417	418	In *Spain Gonderic*, king of the *Vandals*, drives *Eremeric* king of the *Suevians* into the mountains of *Biſcay*, where he blocked him up. *Aſterius*, count of *Spain*, and *Maurocelus* the vicar, cut off great numbers of *Gonderic*'s men, and forced the reſt to retire into *Bætica*	XVI	79
4726	3419	420	The *Franks* pillage and burn *Treves* a 3d time	XVI	79
4726	3419	420	*Honorius* raiſes *Conſtantius* his brother-in-law, on the 8th of *February* to the imperial dignity, and declares him his collegue, and gave his wife *Placidia* the title of *Auguſta*. Upon ſending their ſtatues to *Conſtantinople*, *Theodoſius* refuſed to acknowledge them; but *Conſtantius* dying the 2d of *September* following, put an end to all diſputes	XVIII	516
4726	3419	420	The emperor *Theodoſius* on the 17th of *June* marries *Eudocia*, the daughter of *Heraclitus*, an *Athenian* philoſopher, ſhe be-	XVI	80

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			ing firſt baptized by *Atticus* biſhop of *Conſtantinople*		
4727	3420	421	*Iſdigertes*, king of *Perſia*, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Varanes* the 5th. *Abdas*, the *Perſian Chriſtian* prelate, thro' intemperate zeal, burns down a *Pagan* temple; and being by the king requeſted to rebuild it, refuſed, for which he was put to death. All the *Chriſtian* churches were demoliſhed, and a terrible perſecution followed. *Theodoſius* complained of this and other matters, and both ſides prepare for war. *Ardaburius*, the *Roman* general, goes into *Azazene*, a *Perſian* province, and began to lay it waſte with fire and ſword. *Narſes*, the *Perſian* general, comes and gives him battle, but is defeated, and goes into *Meſopotamia*, a *Roman* province; upon which *Ardaburius* blocks up *Niſibis*. *Varanes* ſollicits the *Saracens* to break with the *Romans*, which they readily comply'd with, and paſſed the *Euphrates* with a mighty army, and ravaged the *Roman* province ſo terribly, that the people joining the ſoldiers, engaged them, and cut off 100,000 of them, and forced the remainder to return home. *Varanes* goes with a mighty army to the relief of *Niſibis*; upon which the *Romans* retire, and the king returns to his capital. This done, the *Romans* engage his generals, and defeat them, and a ſecond time repulſe the *Saracens*, and overthrow the *Perſians*, killing them abundance of men and ſeven generals. Soon after a corps of 10,000, called *Immortals*, were attacked by the *Romans*, and every man of them cut off, upon which a peace was concluded for a 100 years	XVI	80
4728	3421	422	*Honorius* ſends *Caſtinus* with a fine army into *Spain*, to recover it out of the hands of the *Barbarians*; but he imprudently venturing a battle, has 20,000 of his men cut off	X	597
4728	3421	422	The *Britons* being in great diſtreſs, through the ravages of the *Picts*, &c. implore help from the *Romans*, who grant it, and drive out their enemies	XVI	84
4729	3422	423	*Honorius*, who till now had entertain'd his ſiſter *Placidia* with all the love and reſpect	XVIII	291

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			ſpect poſſible, ſuddenly changes his behaviour to the contrary; upon which ſhe, her ſon *Valentinian*, and daughter *Honoria*, quit the court, and retire to *Conſtantinople*, where they are received with great affection by *Theodoſius*. Soon after *Honorius* dies at *Ravenna*, upon which *Theodoſius* proclaims himſelf emperor; but *John*, the late emperor's chief ſecretary, ſets up himſelf at *Rome*, and is acknowledged in *Rome*, *Italy*, *Dalmatia* and *Gaul*, and ſends embaſſadors to *Theodoſius*, who ordered them to be impriſoned, and prepares for war	XVI	84
4730	3423	424	*Theodoſius* creates *Placidia Auguſta*, and her ſon *Valentinian Cæſar*, and ſends them with his army againſt the uſurper *John*; *Salonæ* is taken by ſtorm, and then they go to *Aquileia* with the army by land, under the command of *Aſpar* the ſon; but *Ardaburius* the father going by ſea, is ſhipwreck'd and taken by *John*, who uſes him civilly. He gives information to his ſon *Aſpar*, who comes at unawares, and ſeizes the city of *Ravenna*, took the uſurper, and ſent him in chains to *Placidia* at *Aquileia*, where he was beheaded, after bearing the title of emperor about eighteen months	XVI	93
4731	3424	425	Three days after the death of the uſurper, *John Aetius* comes into *Italy* to his aſſiſtance with 60,000 *Hunns*: *Aſpar* meets him, and a bloody engagement happens, without any conſiderable advantage on either ſide; but *Aetius* being informed of the death of *John*, makes the beſt terms he can for himſelf; *Placidia* not only pardons, but takes him into favour, with the title of count, (at that time a title of great note:) He ſubmits, and prevails upon the *Hunns* to return home. *Theodoſius*, upon hearing *Placidia*'s ſucceſs, declares *Valentinian* her ſon, his young couſin and ſon-in-law, emperor, and *Placidia* regent during his minority	XVI	93
4731	3424	425	The *Vandals*, who had ſettled in *Spain*, ravaged the *Balearic* iſlands; and the *Goths*, who had been permitted to ſettle in *Gaul*, ſeized on the neighbouring cities, and laid ſiege to *Arles*, which *Aetius*		

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			obliged them to raiſe. *Thrace* was laid waſte by the *Hunns*, but a plague raging in their army they retired	XVI	94
4733	3426	427	*Theodoſius* tranſplanted the *Goths* that had been ſettled in *Pannonia* 50 years before into *Thrace*, where they continued 58 years	XVI	94
4734	3427	428	*Pharamond* king of the *Franks* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Clodio*	XVIII	518
4734	3427	428	Count *Boniſacius* in *Africa* revolts from *Valentinian*; *Placidia* ſends a large army under the command of *Mavortius*, *Galbio*, and *Sinex*, who were all intirely defeated; upon which ſhe ſent *Sigiſvult* the *Goth*, who with the aſſiſtance of his countrymen, took *Carthage* and *Hippo*; *Boniſacius* begs the help of the *Vandals* under the command of *Genſeric*; they come from *Spain*, men, women, and children	XVI	95
4734	3427	428	The *Vandals* evacuate *Spain*, and go and ſettle in *Africa*, where they commit moſt terrible ravages	XVIII	468
4736	3429	430	*Aetius* is made commander of all the troops in the weſtern empire, who gained great advantages over the *Juthongi*, the revolted *Noricans*, the *Franks*, and the *Goths* in *Gaul*	XVI	96
4736	3429	430	A body of *Sueves* attempting to croſs the *Rhine* in order to go and join their brethren ſettled in *Galicia* in *Spain*, are attacked by *Aetius* the *Roman* general, who cut great numbers of them to pieces, and obliged the reſt to return to their own home between the *Elbe* and *Weiſſel*	XVIII	487
4737	3430	431	*Aetius* intirely reduced the *Norici* and *Vindelici*. The true reaſon of *Boniſacius*'s revolting comes to light; *Placidia* and he are reconciled, when he ſtrives to free *Africa* of *Genſeric* and his companions, by offering them large ſums to return home: *Genſeric* rejects his offer, falls upon him, and cuts off moſt of his men, and forces him to fly to *Hippo*	XVI	97
4737	3430	431	An œcumenical council was held at *Epheſus*, where *Neſtorius* biſhop of *Conſtantinople* was condemned, by upwards of 200 biſhops, for holding two perſons as well as two natures in Chriſt. St. *Auſtin*, biſhop of *Hippo* in *Africa*, dies in the 4th month of its ſiege by the *Vandals*	XVI	97

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4733	3431	432	*Boniſacius* engages the *Vandals* in *Africa*, is overthrown with great ſlaughter, many taken priſoners, and the reſt forced to ſhelter themſelves among the rocks and mountains; after which the *Vandals* committed ſuch dreadful ravages, that the inhabitants of *Hippo* quitted the city, which was firſt plundered and then ſet on fire. *Boniſacius* retires to *Placidia*, at *Ravenna*. *Aetius* perceiving his treachery was diſcovered, meets and engages *Boniſacius*, who being much wounded, died ſoon after. *Aetius* withdraws to the court of *Rouas*, king of the *Hunns*, and returns with a great army. *Placidia* pardons and reſtores him to his former poſt	XVI	98
4739	3432	433	A dreadful fire breaks out at *Conſtantinople*, which laſted three days, during which it conſumed all the public granaries, *&c.*	XVI	98
4740	3433	434	*Honoria* ſiſter to the emperor *Valentinian* having ſuffered herſelf to be debauched by one of her domeſtics, named *Eugenius*, was baniſhed the court, being about 16 years old, ſhe invites *Attila* king of the *Hunns* to enter *Italy* with his army and marry her, *&c.*	XVI	99
4741	3434	435	The *Romans* make a peace with *Genſeric* king of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, and yield them great part of *Numidia*, all the province *Proconſularis*, and *Byzacene*. *Aetius* gains a great victory over the *Burgundians*	XVIII	470
4741	3434	435	The *Romans*, after having with the *Britons* built on the *Iſthmus* between the two friths of *Glota* and *Bodotria* a wall of eight foot broad and twelve foot high, take their final leave of *Britain*, &c.	XVIII	293
4741	3434	435	The *Burgundians*, &c. entered *Belgic Gaul*, made great devaſtations and dreadful ravages; but *Aetius* the *Roman* general overcame them in a pitched battle, and reduced them to ſuch ſtraights, that *Gundicarius* their king ſued for peace and obtained it	XVIII	562
4742	3435	436	The *Hunns* attack the *Burgundians*, and cut off 20,000 of them in *Gaul*; the *Goths* take ſeveral places in *Gaul*, and beſiege *Narbonne*, but are obliged to raiſe it and retire	XVI	99
4743	3436	437	The nuptials between *Eudoxia*, daughter of the emperor *Theodoſius*, and the emperor		

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			Valentinian, were celebrated at *Conſtantinople* the 29th of *October*	XVI	100
4743	3436	437	*Emeric* the *Suevian* king makes peace with the native *Galicians*, and being in an ill ſtate of health, reſigns his crown to his ſon *Rechila*, and lives a private retired life the remainder of his days	XVIII	488
4743	3436	437	*Clodio* makes himſelf maſter of *Cambray*, from whence he pierced into *Artois* where *Aetius* and *Majorianus* fall unexpectedly upon them, while they were celebrating the nuptials of one of their chiefs, and cut great numbers of them to pieces; but notwithſtanding this, he extended his conqueſts as far as the *Somme*	XVIII	520
4744	3437	438	*Aetius* removes the *Burgundians* from the banks of the *Rhine*, into the preſent dutchy of *Savoy*	XVIII	563
4744	3437	438	*Aetius* engages and cuts off 8000 *Goths* in *Gaul*	XVIII	428
4744	3437	438	The famous code, or body of *Roman* laws, are publiſhed by *Juſtinian*	XVI	101
4744	3437	438	*Genſeric* king of the *Vandals* ſurprizes and takes *Carthage* in *Africa*, the 23d of *October*, after it had been poſſeſſed by the *Romans* 585 years	XVIII	470
4745	3438	439	*Rechila* the *Suevian* king enters *Luſitania*, and takes *Merida* the capital of that province	XVIII	489
4745	3438	439	*Genſeric*, king of the *Vandals* makes a deſcent into *Sicily*, ravages the country without oppoſition, and carries off immenſe booty	XVI	144
4745	3438	439	The emperor *Theodoſius*, in a fit of jealouſy, orders *Paulinus*, the empreſs *Eudocia*'s chief favourite, to be executed; upon which ſhe retires to *Jeruſalem*, and remains there till the time of her death, which happened twenty-one years afterwards, during which time ſhe built many churches, *&c.*	XVI	104
4745	3438	439	*Litorius*, as auxiliary to the *Romans*, with his army of *Hunns* beſieges *Tholouſe*, the capital of the *Goths*; upon which *Theodoric* king of the *Goths* goes out, gives them battle, overcomes them, and takes *Litorius* priſoner	XVIII	428
4746	3439	440	*Cyrus* alone was conſul, who, as he was a great proficient in polite literature, eſpecially poetry, was much eſteemed, and particularly by the emperors; and as he		

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			went into the *Circus* with the conſular ornaments, the people received him with ſuch acclamations, as made the emperor jealous, and a few days afterwards ſtripped him of all his employments, and confiſcated his eſtate, &c. pretending that he inclined to Paganiſm, and aſpired at the empire; but flying into a church for refuge, he got himſelf ordained a prieſt. The emperor granted him his life, and afterwards made him biſhop of *Cotyea* in *Phrygia*	XVI	105
4746	3439	440	*Arſaces* king of *Armenia* dying, and leaving two ſons, *Tygranes* and *Arſaces*, by his will divided the kingdom between them; *Arſaces* diſliking his ſhare, appeals to *Theodoſius*, who eſpouſes his cauſe, and threatens *Tygranes* with war; upon which he reſigned up the whole to his brother, and retired to the *Perſian* court, where he lived privately. *Arſaces*, for fear of the *Perſians*, ſurrendered up the whole to *Theodoſius*, and ſo put an end to the *Armenian* kingdom, after it had ſubſiſted many ages, and occaſioned many bloody wars	XVI	106
4747	3440	441	The empire being vaſtly weakened, *Theodoſius* is forced to make peace with *Attila* king of the *Hunns*, conditioning to deliver up ſuch *Hunns* as had or ſhould take refuge in the *Roman* dominions; that every *Roman* priſoner that made his eſcape from the *Hunns*, without paying his ranſom, ſhould be delivered up, or have eight pieces of gold paid for him; that the *Romans* annually ſhould pay the *Hunns* 700 *lb.* weight of gold; that the *Romans* ſhould not aſſiſt the enemies of the *Hunns*, &c. In conſequence of this treaty, *Attila* conquered all the nations north of the *Euxine* ſea; then croſſing the *Danube*, over-run *Thrace*, and demands all the *Hunns* that ſheltered themſelves in the *Roman* dominions. This being refuſed, *Attila* began to ravage the country, and put all to fire and ſword, and forced the emperor to retire from *Conſtantinople* into *Aſia* for his better ſecurity		
4748	3441	442	*Theodoſius* concludes another ſhameful peace with *Attila* king of the *Hunns*, and returns	XVI	107

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			turns to *Conſtantinople*, the 28th of *Auguſt*, where he was forced to keep *Attila* in temper, by making him frequently ex traordinary preſents. 'Tis ſaid *Attila* ſent two *Goths* embaſſadors to the two emperors; one to *Theodoſius* and one to *Valentinian*, charging them to ſay, "*Attila*, my maſter and yours, commands you to get a palace ready for his reception	XVI	109
4748	3441	442	The *Sueves*, under the direction and command of their king *Rechila*, take the city of *Seville* in *Spain*, reduce all *Bætica*, and the province of *Carthagena*	XVIII	489
4748	3441	442	The emperor *Valentinian* III. makes peace with *Genſeric* king of the *Vandals*, and confirms to him all his conqueſts in *Africa*	XVIII	472
4748	3441	442	*Varanes*, the fifth, king of *Perſia*, dies, and is ſucceeded by *Varanes* the ſixth, by ſome called *Iſdigertes*, who lived peaceably with the *Romans* ſeventeen years and four months, and then died	X	601
4749	3442	443	*Theodoſius* viſits *Pontus*, and cauſes the public edifices and walls of *Heraclea* to be repaired	XVI	109
4749	3442	443	*Paſcaſinus*, biſhop of *Lilybæum* in *Sicily*, returns from captivity in *Africa*, where he had been kept upwards of three years, by *Genſeric* king of the *Vandals*, in a miſerable condition	XVIII	471
4750	3443	444	*Arcadia*, the ſiſter of *Theodoſius*, dies, and *Antiochus* the eunuch, and great chamberlain to *Theodoſius*, is degraded from the rank of a patrician, and confined to the monaſtery of St. *Euphemia* at *Chalcedon*, ſtripped of his immenſe wealth, and deprived of all his honours, for extorting upon the people, and a law is made for ever excluding all eunuchs from the patrician dignity	XVI	109
4751	3444	445	*Vitus*, the *Roman* general, is defeated in *Spain* by the *Sueves*, who under *Rechila* their king cut off moſt of his men, and oblige him to ſave himſelf by flight	XVI	109
4752	3445	446	*Aetius*, being this year conſul the third time, the *Britons* cruelly harraſſed by the *Picts* and *Scots*, beg aſſiſtance from him, but obtain no relief. What the ſword left, the plague took away; ſo that they were		

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			forced to invite the *Saxons*, who come into that island	XVIII	295
4753	3446	447	A terrible plague the foregoing and this year rages in moſt of the provinces, and a violent earthquake overturned ſeveral cities, and great part of the new walls of *Conſtantinople*, and fifty-ſeven towers together with many ſumptuous edifices, in *Antioch*, and *Alexandria*	XVI	110
4753	3446	447	*Attila* joined by the *Goths*, *Alani*, and *Gepidæ*, over-runs *Illyricum*, *Thrace*, both *Dacias*, *Mæſia* and *Scythia*; took and plundered ſeventy cities, *&c.* extending themſelves from the *Euxine* ſea to the ſtraits of *Thermopylæ*. *Arnegiſelus*, governor of *Mæſia*, oppoſes and cuts great numbers of them to pieces; but falling from his horſe, is killed and his army put to the rout, and the ſame happened to others	XVIII	349
4753	3446	447	*Rechila*, king of the *Suevians*, dies in *Spain*, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Requiarius*, who tho' he profeſſed himſelf a *Chriſtian*, yet began his reign with plundering his neighbours	XVI	489
4754	3447	448	The *Romans* ſue for peace to *Attila*, who grants it upon condition that they pay 6000 *lb.* weight of gold down, and every year 200 *lb.* weight; that they ſhould return back all deſerters, and for the future receive none; that they ſhould pay 12 *lb.* weight of gold for every *Roman* captive that eſcaped without ranſom, or ſend them back, *&c.*	XVI	111
4754	3447	448	*Requiarius*, king of the *Sueves*, marries the daughter of *Theodoric*, king of the *Goths* in *Languedoc*, and viſiting him at *Thouloufe*, in his return to *Spain*, ſurpriſed the city of *Lerida*, and carried off a great number of captives, and then pillaged the territory of *Saragoſſa*	XVI	111
4754	3447	448	*Attila* falſely claims certain curious veſſels belonging to the church, pretending that one *Silvanus*, a *Roman* banker, had ſtolen them from him, and threatened *Valentinian* with war, if he did not ſurrender them	XVI	111
4754	3447	448	*Clodio* king of the *Franks* dies, and is ſucceeded by his younger ſon *Merovæus*	XVIII	523

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4755	3448	449	*Attila* ſends *Edecon* his embaſſador to *Conſtantinople*, where *Chryſaphus*, the great chamberlain, backed by *Theodoſius*, promiſes *Edecon* great rewards to diſpatch his maſter, and ſent *Vigilius* the interpreter with him to the court of *Attila*, to be aſſiſtant in the affair. *Edecon* diſcovers the matter to *Attila*; *Vigilius* is ſeized, and *Attila* ſends *Oreſtes* his ſecretary to reproach *Theodoſius*, and demand *Chryſaphus*; but *Nomus*, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction make up the buſineſs	XVI	112
4756	3449	450	The emperor *Theodoſius* is ſo much bruiſed by a fall from his horſe in hunting, that being with much difficulty carried to *Conſtantinople* in a chair, he died there the next day, the 28th of *July*, in the 50th year of his age, and the 43d of his reign from the death of his father, and buried in the ſame tomb with his father *Arcadius*. He is allowed to have been a prince of exemplary piety, tho' but of ſlender parts, being much governed by his eunuchs and favourites	XVI	112
4756	3449	450	*Pulcheria*, ſiſter of the late emperor *Theodoſius*, declares *Marcianus* (a perſon of extraordinary qualifications, tho' of no great birth) emperor, which the ſenate confirms, and crowned him at *Hebdomon*, the 24th of *Auguſt*, with great ſolemnity, and then *Pulcheria* married him with mighty pomp	XVI	118
4756	3449	450	*Pulcheria*, mother of *Valentinian*, dies at *Ravenna*, (where her tomb is ſtill to be ſeen) after governing the weſtern empire 26 years	XVI	120
4757	3450	451	The emperor *Marcian* calls the council of *Chalcedon*, the 8th of *October*, and ends the 1ſt of *November*	XVI	128
4757	3450	451	*Attila* king of the *Hunns* ſends to the emperor *Valentinian*, and demands *Honoria* his ſiſter for his wife, and half the empire for her dowry. He ſends embaſſadors to *Attila*, who ſeems ſatisfied, but only diſſembled his intentions; comes with a mighty army into *Gaul*, having firſt defeated the *Franks*, and taken *Childeric* and his mother priſoner, pretending friendſhip to the *Romans*. Several cities opened their gates to him; but his ſoldiers, plundering and ravaging the inhabitants,		

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			ſhewed him to be an enemy, wherefore others oppoſed him, and then he pulled off the maſk. He beſieged and took by ſtorm *Tongres*, *Treves*, *Straſburgh*, *Spire*, *Worms*, *Mentz*, &c. and going into the open country, put all to the ſword, and laid *Arras*, *Laon*, *Beſancon*, *Toul*, and *Langres*, in aſhes; and laid ſiege to *Orleans*, and took it by ſtorm; and while his men were plundering it, *Aetius*, *Theodoric*, &c. came with a large army, and cut abundance of the *Hunns* to pieces, forced *Attila* to repaſs the *Loire*, in which many of his men were drowned. At laſt he reached the plains of *Chalons*, where they engage. *Theodoric* king of the *Viſigoths* is ſlain, and about 300,000 men on both ſides, after which *Attila* retired into *Pannonia*	XVIII	356
4758	3451	452	The *Nubians* and *Blemmyes* broke into the eaſtern empire, but *Marcian* forces them to accept of peace upon his own terms	XVI	128
4758	3451	452	*Attila* invades *Italy*, and inveſts *Aquileia* the metropolis of *Venetia*, battering it continually for the ſpace of three months, when he took it by aſſault, and reduced every houſe in it to aſhes, and killed every perſon that fell into his hands. The cities of *Trevigio*, *Verona*, *Mantua*, *Cremona*, *Breſcia*, and *Bergamo*, ſuffered the ſame fate. *Milan*, the metropolis of *Liguria*, he alſo took, and burnt the cities round about. *Valentinian* ſends *Leo* biſhop of *Rome*, and ſome others, to treat with *Attila* about an accommodation, who concluded a truce with him	XVIII	368
4759	3452	453	*Attila* enters that part of *Gaul* now called *Dauphiny*, but is entirely routed by *Sangibar* king of the *Alans*, and *Thoriſmond* king of the *Viſigoths*. Upon his return home, he married a beautiful young woman, and drinking to exceſs, in the night bled to death; and with him ended the empire of the *Hunns*	XVIII	371
4759	3452	453	*Attila* by will appointed *Ellack* his eldeſt ſon his ſucceſſor; but a civil war happening between him, his brethern, and the conquered nations, *Ellack* is killed in battle, and the *Hunns* entirely routed, with a		

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			great ſlaughter on the banks of the *Netad* in *Pannonia*	XVIII	374
4759	3452	453	*Thoriſmond*, king of the *Viſigoths*, is murdered, and ſucceeded by his brother *Theodoric* the ſecond	XVIII	430
4759	3452	453	The empreſs *Pulcheria* dies, and leaves an immenſe ſtock of wealth to the poor, and was honoured with the title of Saint both by the *Greeks* and *Latins*	XVI	129
4760	3453	454	*Aetius*, now conſul the 4th time, is accuſed by *Heraclius* the eunuch, to the emperor *Valentinian*, who being a weak prince, believes the inſinuation; ſends to ſpeak with him in privacy, and himſelf and ſeveral others ſtab *Aetius* to death with their ſwords	XVI	129
4761	3454	455	The emperor *Valentinian* having violently forced the chaſtity of *Petronius Maximus*, *Maximus* hires two *Barbarians* to murder *Valentinian*, who came into the *Campus Martius* and killed him, and his favourite eunuch *Heraclius*, in the face of the whole court, the 17th of *March*, in the 34th year of his age, and 30th of his reign. The next day *Maximus* aſſumed the purple, and being ſaluted by all the people with the title of *Auguſtus*, he immediately raiſed his ſon *Palladius* to the dignity of *Cæſar*; and his wife dying, he obliged *Eudoxia*, wife of the late emperor, to marry him againſt her will, and married her daughter *Eudoxia* to his ſon *Palladius*. She ſends to *Genſeric* king of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, and begs him to reſcue her out of the arms of the tyrant, and to revenge the murder of his friend, he comes with a mighty fleet and army to *Rome*. *Maximus* frighted flies, upon which the people purſue and kill him. Three days after, *viz.* the 15th of *June*, *Genſeric* enters *Rome*, and gave it up to be plundered, ſtrictly forbidding his ſoldiers either to burn the city, or kill the people. They pillaged the houſes, churches, and all the public edifices, for fourteen days, and carried away a vaſt number of captives, each taking as many women as he liked. *Genſeric* ſtript the place, and took with him *Eudoxia* and her two daughters, and *Gaudentius* the ſon of *Aetius*	XVI	131

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4761	3454	455	*Flavius Mæcilius Avitus*, who had been appointed, by the deceased *Maximus*, commander in chief of all the *Roman* forces, and was now at the court of *Theodoric* king of the *Visigoths*, at *Tolouse*, is by him prompted to assume the purple; and the 8th of *August* following was declared emperor at *Arles* by all the soldiery; from whence he went to *Rome*, where he was received with the universal applause of all the people, and *Marcian* readily acknowledged him for his collegue	XVI	135
4762	3455	456	*Requiarius*, king of the *Suevians* in *Spain*, wars upon the *Visigoths* in *Aquitain*, and laid the province of *Tarraco* waste. His brother-in-law *Theodoric*, as ally of *Rome*, endeavours to persuade him to peace and good neighbourhood; but he answering very haughtily, they come to blows, in which *Requiarius* was entirely defeated, and forced to fly; is pursued, taken, and put to death, and the *Sueves* submit to *Theodoric*, who sets one *Aquiulphus* as governor over them. *Aquiulphus* revolts, and proclaims himself king of the *Sueves*, but dies soon after	XVIII	490
4762	3455	456	*Gundiac* king of the *Burgundians* joins *Theodoric* king of the *Visigoths*, and goes with him into *Spain*, where they discomfit the *Sueves*; but in their return home, the *Burgundians* seized on part of *Gaul*		
4762	3455	456	*Genseric* puts to sea with a numerous fleet and army; designs to ravage the coasts of *Italy* and *Gaul*; was met and engaged by *Ricimer*, the *Roman* admiral, and entirely defeated; elated with this success, *Ricimer* and one *Majorianus* go to *Rome*, and oblige the senate to depose *Avitus*, who was then in *Gaul*, but *Avitus* coming back, was met by *Ricimer* at *Placentia*, who there stripped him of all the ensigns of majesty; upon which *Avitus* caused himself to be ordained bishop of *Placentia*; but the senate insisting upon his being put to death, he retired towards *Brioude*, and died by the way	XVI	138
4762	3455	456	The *Burgundians* dwelling amongst the mountains of *Savoy*, seize on part of *Gaul*, and take *Lyons*	XVI	139

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4762	3455	456	The *Heruli* make a deſcent upon *Galicia* in *Spain*; but not ſucceeding, they ſail to *Biſcay*, where they land, and commit great ravages, *&c.*	XVIII	593
4763	3456	457	*Marcian*, the emperor of the eaſt, dies, in the ſeventh year of his reign, and is ſucceeded by *Leo*, (ſirnamed the Great) with the unanimous conſent of the ſenate, people and ſoldiery, and crowned by *Anatolius*, patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, being the firſt prince that received his crown at the hands of a biſhop. The *Eutychians* in *Alexandria* roſe in a tumultuous manner, murthered the *Catholic* biſhop *Proterus*, and choſe *Timotheus Eleurus*, one of their own ſect, in his ſtead	XVI	139
4763	3456	457	*Majorianus* emperor of the weſt, falling upon the *Vandals* who were ravaging *Campania*, defeats and deſtroys multitudes of them, and retakes the ſpoil and plunder they had amaſſed together, and forces the remainder to fly on board their ſhips	XVIII	474
4763	3456	457	After three months interregnum, *Majorianus* (a perſon of extraordinary merit) is declared emperor in the weſt, by the ſenate, people and ſoldiery	XVI	140
4763	3456	457	*Theodoric* king of the *Viſigoths*, having entirely reduced the *Sueves* in *Galicia*, enters *Luſitania*, takes *Merida* the metropolis, and ſeveral other cities; and then goes to *Toulouſe*, having left a body of troops to reduce ſome few *Sueves* in *Galicia*, who being admitted as friends into *Aſtorga*, a town belonging to the *Romans*, put moſt of the inhabitants to the ſword, plundered the houſes, ſet fire to the place, and carried thoſe that remained alive into captivity; among the reſt, the whole clergy and two biſhops that happened to be there. *Palentia* met with the ſame fate	XVI	141
4763	3456	457	*Hengiſt* the *Saxon* having overcome *Vortigern* in a battle fought in *Kent*, made himſelf king thereof	XVIII	306
4764	3457	458	The *Vandals* make a deſcent into *Campania*; the emperor *Majorianus* goes againſt them, and defeats them, and puts great numbers to the ſword, among whom was their commander, brother-in-law to *Genſeric*; the reſt fly to *Africa*	XVI	142

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4764	3457	458	*Moldra* the *Suevian* king orders that part of *Galicia*, which lay on the *Douro*, to be laid waſte, contrary to the peace that had been concluded the year before	XVIII	492
4764	3457	458	Upon *Vortigern*'s retirement, *Aurelius Ambroſius* takes upon him the command of the *Britiſh* army, and becomes their king	XVIII	307
4764	3457	458	*Majorianus* enters *Gaul*, and obliges the *Burgundians* to ſurrender *Lyons*, which they had taken, and to retire	XVI	142
4765	3458	459	*Peroſes* ſucceeds his father *Varanes* the 6th in the kingdom of *Perſia*, and going againſt the *Euthalites* or *White Hunns*, was by them drawn into a ſnare, that cut off abundance of his men by famine, and compelled him to do homage to their king, and ſwear never to trouble them again	X	601
4765	3458	459	*Theodoric* ſurprized ſome cities in *Gaul*, belonging to the *Romans*. *Majorianus* goes againſt him, engages, and in a pitched battle defeats him, and forces him to ſue for peace	XVI	142
4765	3458	459	The city of *Antioch* was almoſt entirely overthrown by an earthquake	XVI	142
4766	3459	460	*Genſeric* ſues to the *Romans* for peace, but is denied; whereupon attacking the *Roman* fleet in the bay of *Alicant*, took moſt of their ſhips, and carried them in triumph to *Africa*; and ſoon after a peace was concluded	XVIII	475
4766	3459	460	An earthquake overturned a great part of the city of *Cyzicus*	XVI	143
4766	3459	460	The *Franks*, &c. break into *Gaul*, and having ravaged the moſt wealthy provinces there, made an irruption into *Italy*	XVIII	504
4766	3459	460	*Ricimer* gets the emperor *Majorianus* by treachery into his power, ſtrips him of the imperial ornaments at *Tortona* in the *Milaneſe*, the ſecond, and put him to death the 7th of *Auguſt*; and proclaimed one *Severus*, the 19th of *November* following, at *Ravenna*	XVI	143
4767	3460	461	*Leo* emperor in the eaſt refuſing to pay the uſual penſion to the *Oſtrogoths*, allowed to ſettle in *Pannonia*, they fly to arms, laid waſte *Illyricum*, and took ſeveral cities; but *Anthemius* drives them into *Pannonia* again, and then concludes a peace with them	XVI	144

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4767	3460	461	*Genſeric* ſends a powerful fleet to pillage the coaſts of *Sicily* and *Italy*, and made himſelf maſter of *Sardinia*. The *Viſigoths* take *Narbonne*, and beſiege *Arles*. *Ægidius* goes againſt them, forces them to raiſe the ſiege and retire	XVIII	475
4767	3460	461	*Marcellinus* revolts from *Severus*, and goes into *Dalmatia*, where he eſtabliſhes a new ſovereignty, independent of the empire	XVI	145
4768	3461	462	*Ægidius* gains a great victory over the *Viſigoths* in *Gaul*, killing many of them, and *Frederic* their general the king's brother	XVI	145
4769	3462	463	*Beorgor* king of the *Alans*, having entered *Italy*, *Ricimer* meets him near *Bergamo*, and cuts him and all his men off	XVI	146
4770	3463	464	*Ægidius* being murdered, the *Viſigoths* conquered the greateſt part of *Gaul*	XVI	146
4770	3463	464	*Childeric* king of the *Burgundians*, beſieged and took *Paris*, and conquered all the province bordering upon the *Rhine*. The *Saxons* ſettled at *Nantz* and *Bayeux*; the *Alemanns* in the country of the *Helvetii*, and the *Britons* driven out by the *Angles* and *Scots* in the territories of *Vennes* and *Treguier*, with the adjacent country, ſuppoſed to be called *Bretagne*, from the *Britons*	XVI	146
4770	3463	464	*Rumarius* dying, *Remiſmund* his brother reigns over all the *Sueves* in *Galicia* alone	XVIII	493
4770	3463	464	The *Sueves* are univerſally poiſoned by one *Ajax*, an *Arian* prieſt, with that hereſy	XVIII	494
4771	3464	465	The emperor *Severus* dies in the 4th year of his reign, being ſuſpected to be poiſoned by *Ricimer*, and an interregnum of near two years followed, during which *Ricimer* reigned abſolutely without the title of emperor	XVI	146
4771	3464	465	A violent fire reduced eight of the fourteen quarters of *Conſtantinople* to aſhes; it raging ſix days before it could be extinquiſhed	XVI	146
4771	3464	465	*Uric* murders his brother *Theodoric*, king of the *Viſigoths*, and ſucceeds him in the government, who had reigned thirteen years	XVI	147
4772	3465	466	*Ricimer* aſſembles a powerful fleet in order to recover *Africa*, but was obliged to lay aſide his enterprize, not being able to put out through contrary winds, that blew violently all the ſummer	XVI	147

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[illegible]2	3465	466	The *Huns*, under *Dengizic* ſon of *Attila*, broke into *Dacia*; but were defeated firſt by *Anthemius*, and then by *Anagaſtus* general of *Thrace*, who ſlew *Dengizic*, and ſent his head to *Conſtantinople*	XVIII	376
4[illegible]3	3466	467	*Ricimer* conſents that *Anthemius* count of the eaſt ſhould be procla med emperor of the weſt, being a native of *Conſtantinople*, of an antient, illuſtrious, and wealthy family, and who had married *Marciana*, the only daughter of the late emperor *Marcian*, had been conſul in 455, and general, and was a patrician, and refuſed the empire at the death of *Marcian*: Upon his coming to *Rome* he was received and proclaimed emperor by the ſenate and people, with all poſſible tokens of joy and reſpect. A few days after he gave his daughter in marriage to *Ricimer*	XVI	147
4773	3466	467	*Genſeric*, incenſed that *Leo* had not preferred *Olybrius* to the weſtern empire, ſends a powerful fleet, and ravages *Peloponneſus* and the *Greek* iſlands, and deſtroys all with fire and ſword	XVI	148
4774	3467	468	*Leo* fits out a very great fleet, conſiſting of 1113 ſhips, with each 100 men, under the command of *Baſiliſcus*, his brother-in-law, and all the beſt troops of the weſt under the command of *Marcellinus*, who went and landed in *Sardinia*, and recovered the whole iſland, but was ſoon after aſſaſſinated by one of his officers. *Heraclius* landed in *Lybia*, took *Tripolis*, defeated the *Vandals*, and reduced the whole province. *Baſiliſcus* arrives at cape *Mercury*, 30 miles from *Carthage*, where *Genſeric* ſends ambaſſadors to treat with him (and bribing him with a very large ſum of money) *Baſiliſcus* made a ſhort truce, during which time *Genſeric* ſailed out in the night with a great many fire ſhips, and ſet fire to the *Roman* fleet, and deſtroyed abundance of them, and put the whole into great confuſion; during which *Genſeric*'s fleet fell upon them, took ſeveral, ſunk others, and put the whole to flight, with the ſlaughter of 50,000 men: This expedition is ſaid to have coſt both empires above 130,000 pounds weight of gold	XVIII	478

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4774	3467	468	The *Romans* are totally routed out of *Spain* by *Euric* king of the *Goths*	XVIII	436
4774	3467	468	The emperor *Leo* marries his daughter *Ariadne* to one *Zeno* an *Iſaurian*, to be a check upon *Aſpar*, and raiſed him to the patrician rank, made him captain of his guards, and commander of all the armies in the eaſt	XVI	150
4774	3467	468	*Remiſmund* king of the *Sueves* ſets down before *Liſbon*, which the governor *Luſides*, a *Luſitanian*, betrays to him: And the *Goths* ſurprize *Merida*, and commit dreadful ravages in the country, ſparing neither *Romans* nor *Sueves*	XVIII	495
4776	3469	470	*Ella*, &c. the *Saxon*, comes with freſh troops, and after defeating the *Britons*, poſſeſs themſelves of the ſea coaſt of *Suſſex*	XVIII	509
4776	3469	470	*Childeric* extends his conqueſts as far as the *Loire*, and takes *Paris*, and then makes himſelf maſter of *Anvers*, after having killed count *Paul* the *Roman* general	XVIII	527
4777	3470	471	*Leo* and *Aſpar* quarrelling, to reconcile them *Leo* marries one of his daughters to *Patricius Secundus*, *Aſpar*'s eldeſt ſon, and created *Aſpar Cæſar*, which heightening their natural pride, they plot againſt the emperor, which being diſcovered, *Aſpar* is murdered by the eunuchs of the palace; upon which the *Goths* riſe in *Conſtantinople*, and do great miſchief: *Zeno* goes againſt them, and drove them out of the city with great ſlaughter, when they retire into *Thrace*, and commit great ravages; and being joined by the *Goths* in *Pannonia*, they take *Philippi* and *Arcadiopolis*: But upon the emperor's paying them a large ſum of money they lay down their arms, and reſtore the cities, *&c.*	XVI	151
4777	3470	471	*Leo* publiſhes ſeveral laws againſt the *Arians*, deprived them of their liberty, and forbid them to hold any public or private aſſemblies	XVI	152
4777	3470	471	All the *Britiſh* princes engage *Ella*, but are defeated	XVIII	309
4777	3470	471	*Euric* king of the *Viſigoths* gains great advantages over the *Romans* in *Gaul*	XVIII	437
4778	3471	472	*Ricimer* revolts from *Anthemius*, and beſieges him in *Rome*: The *Romans*, though		

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			afflicted with famine and the plague, made a ſtout reſiſtance. *Bilimer*, the emperor's general in *Gaul*, comes to his aſſiſtance, but is overthrown by *Ricimer*; who then taking the city by ſtorm, permitted his men to commit the moſt dreadful ravages and cruelties: The emperor was put to death, and *Olybrius* proclaimed in his ſtead the 11th of *July*; and the 19th of *September* following *Ricimer* died of a violent pain in his bowels; *Olybrius* likewiſe died at *Rome*, the 23d of *October* following		
4778	3471	472	Mount *Veſuvius* in *Campania* threw up ſuch a vaſt quantity of fiery aſhes as turned night into day even at *Conſtantinople*; where the ſtreets and houſes were covered with aſhes three inches thick	XVI	152
4779	3472	473	*Glycerius* at *Ravenna* proclaims himſelf emperor the 5th of *March*, ſupported by *Gondibal*, nephew of *Ricimer*. The *Goths* reſolve to make war upon both empires, and ſend *Videmir* to break into *Italy*; but he dying ſoon after, *Glycerius* by rich preſents prevails upon his ſon to retire, who goes into *Gaul* and joins the *Viſigoths*, who thus ſtrengthened, ſoon after conquer *Gaul* and *Spain*. *Theodomir* invades the eaſtern provinces, but dies ſoon and is ſucceeded by his ſon called *Theodoric the Great*	XVI	153
4779	3472	473	*Euric* king of the *Viſigoths* concludes a peace with the *Romans*	XVIII	437
4779	3472	473	*Leo* propoſes *Zeno* his ſon-in-law for emperor of the eaſt, but is oppoſed by the ſenate and people of *Conſtantinople*. The emperor creates *Leo*, the ſon of *Zeno* and his daughter *Ariadne*, *Cæſar*, and declared him partner with him in the empire, though but between 5 and 6 years of age	XVI	154
4780	3473	474	*Leo* the younger is conſul alone, when the emperor *Leo* the elder was ſeized with a bloody flux and fever, of which he died in *January*, having reigned almoſt 17 years; and *Zeno* the father was declared collegue to *Leo* the ſon, through the mediation of the empreſs *Verina*. The ceremony was performed in *February* following, not in the palace of *Hebdomon* as uſual, but in the circus at *Conſtantinople*; but		

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			the young prince *Leo* died in *November* following, having reigned about 10 months	XVI	154
4780	3473	474	*Leo* the elder, not approving of the promotion of *Glycerius* to the weſtern empire, had named *Julius Nepos* a *Dalmatian*, nephew of *Marcellinus*. *Nepos* goes from *Conſtantinople*, lands at *Porto*, and ſeizes *Glycerius*, took him priſoner, ſtripped him of the imperial ornaments, and cauſed him to be ordained biſhop of *Salona* in *Dalmatia*, and reigned in his ſtead	XVI	154
4780	3473	474	*Euric* breaks peace with the *Romans*, and enters *Auvergne* with a great army	XVIII	437
4781	3474	475	*Nepos* having made *Oreſtes* general of the *Roman* forces that were going into *Gaul*, *Oreſtes* delays his march, and goes into *Ravenna* with an intent to ſeize *Nepos*, who being apprehenſive of his deſign, fled by ſea on the 28th of *Auguſt* to *Salona* in *Dalmatia*, where he was entertained by *Glycerius*, whom he had a little before depoſed. *Oreſtes* proclaimed his ſon *Auguſtus*, though very young, emperor, the 29th of *October*. The new prince called himſelf *Romulus Auguſtulus*, and *Oreſtes* took the adminiſtration upon himſelf as tutor and guardian to his ſon	XVI	155
4781	3474	475	The *Saracens* break into the eaſtern empire, and commit dreadful ravages in *Meſopotamia*; and the *Huns* in *Thrace* put all to fire and ſword, the emperor *Zeno* minding nothing but lewdneſs and debauchery	XVI	155
4781	3474	475	The empreſs dowager *Verina* exaſperated againſt her ſon-in-law *Zeno* for his debaucheries, *&c.* whom ſhe had advanced to the empire, conſpires againſt him with her brother *Baſiliſcus*; he, conſcious of his deſerts, when the affair was diſcovered to him, fled firſt to *Chalcedon*, and then into *Iſauria*, and *Baſiliſcus* was declared emperor in his ſtead by the ſenate and people of *Conſtantinople*, upon which he created his wife *Zenonides Auguſta*, and his ſon *Marcus Cæſar*	XVI	156
4781	3474	475	*Auvergne* is delivered to *Euric* by treaty, aud a peace is concluded with the *Romans*	XVIII	438
4781	3474	475	*Zeno* the emperor makes peace with *Genſeric* king of the *Vandals*, and cedes *Africa* to him and his ſucceſſors for ever	XVIII	481

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4782	3475	476	The ſeveral *Barbarians* that ſerved in the *Roman* army demand of *Oreſtes* a 3d part of *Italy* for their good ſervices. which he refuſing, they revolt, and chooſe one *Odoacer* for their leader, a private man in the guards of *Auguſtulus*, a perſon of extraordinary parts both natural and acquired, and then marched againſt *Oreſtes*, who took refuge in *Pavia*, which *Odoacer* took by aſſault, and firſt plundered and then reduced it to aſhes. *Oreſtes* being taken priſoner, *Odoacer* carried him to *Placentia*, and put him to death the 28th of *Auguſt*, being the ſame day he had deprived *Nepos* of the empire. He then went to *Ravenna*, where *Paul* the brother of *Oreſtes* was with the young emperor; hs put *Paul* to death, ſtripped *Auguſtulus* of the imperial robes, and confined him to *Lucullanum*, a caſtle in *Campania*, and made him a handſome allowance to live on	XVI	156
4782	3475	476	*Genſeric* makes peace with *Odoacer* king of *Italy*, and grants him the iſland of *Sicily*	XVIII	481
4782	3475	476	*Rome* readily ſubmitted to *Odoacer*, whereupon he proclaimed himſelf king of *Italy*, but refuſed the purple, and ſo put an end to the title of emperor in the weſt, five hundred years after the battle of *Actium*, when the *Roman* monarchy was firſt eſtabliſhed, and 1229 years after the foundation of *Rome*	XVI	157
4782	3475	476	*Odoacer* grants the *Heruli* leave and lands to ſettle in *Italy*	XVIII	593
4783	3476	477	*Zeno* being fled into *Iſauria*, *Baſiliſcus* ſends *Illus* and *Trocondes*, two of his generals, with an army after him; upon which *Zeno* ſhuts himſelf up in a caſtle, which they beſiege for ſome time, during which *Baſiliſcus* becoming hateful at *Conſtantinople*, the ſenate ordered *Illus* and *Trocondes* to join *Zeno* and bring him back againſt *Baſiliſcus*; which being done, *Baſiliſcus* diſpatches *Harmatius* his kinſman with a great army againſt them, who notwithſtanding he had ſolemnly ſwore to be true to *Baſiliſcus*, as ſoon as he had croſſed the *Boſporus* joined *Zeno* upon conditions: Thus ſtrengthened, *Zeno* enters *Conſtantinople* without oppoſition. *Baſiliſcus* with his		

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			wife and ſon flies to the great church, and there reſigned his crown upon the altar, and ſoon after periſhed with hunger and cold in the caſtle of *Lemnos* in *Cappadocia*, whither *Zeno* had ſent him and his family	XVI	159
4783	3476	477	*Zeno* being reſtored in the month of *June*, according to his promiſe raiſed *Harmatius* to be general of the houſhold troops, and his ſon *Baſiliſcus* to be *Cæſar*, but ſoon after murdered the father, depoſed the ſon, and made him reader in a church near *Conſtantinople*, who was afterwards ordained biſhop of *Cyzicus*	XVI	160
4783	3476	477	A great fire happens at *Conſtantinople*, that conſumed the biggeſt part of the city, with the library, containing 120,000 volumes, among which were the works of *Homer*, written in golden characters on the great gut of a dragon 120 foot long	XVI	160
4783	3476	477	*Audoacrius* king of the *Saxons*, and *Childeric* king of the *Franks*, march againſt the *Alemanns* ſettled among the *Alps*, and ſtripped them of the booty they had lately brought out of *Italy*	XVIII	584
4784	3477	478	*Theodorus* ſon of *Triarius*, who had eſpouſed the cauſe of *Baſiliſcus*, broke into *Thrace* with a numerous army of *Goths*, and advanced within four miles of *Conſtantinople*, which ſo frightened *Zeno*, that he made peace with him upon his own terms	XVI	160
4785	3478	479	*Marcian*, the ſon of *Anthemius* emperor in the weſt, claiming the empire in right of his wife *Leontia*, eldeſt daughter of the late emperor *Leo*, ſuddenly attacked the imperial palace at *Conſtantinople*, at the head of ſome deſperate malecontents; but not carrying his point, *Zeno* bribed his companions, and he flew into a church, from whence being dragged, he was ordained a prieſt, and confined to a monaſtery near *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, by the emperor's order	XVI	160
4785	3478	479	*Theodoric* breaks into *Macedon*, and goes into *Epirus*, where by the treachery of one *Sidimont*, a *Goth*, *Duras* is delivered to him: But *Sabinianus*, *Zeno*'s general, having ſurprized and cut to pieces *Theudimont*, brother of *Theodoric*, as he was coming with a large reinforce-		

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			ment, and taken all their baggage, with 2000 waggons loaded with proviſions, forced *Theodoric* to abandon *Duras*, and to retire with great precipitation into *Pannonia*	XVI	161
4786	3479	480	*Zeno* makes peace and enters into an alliance with *Hunneric*, ſon of *Genſeric* king of the *Vandals*	XVIII	481
4786	3479	480	The *Goths* make themſelves maſters of all the places the *Romans* held in *Gaul*	XVIII	438
4786	3479	480	The *Gepidæ* defeat the *Hunns* with great ſlaughter, and recover both their antient lands and liberty	XVIII	587
4787	3480	481	*Theodoric* again breaks into *Macedon* and *Theſſaly*, and in two years time obliged *Zeno* to yield to him part of lower *Dacia* and *Mæſia*, make him general of the houſhold troops, and conſul in the year 483; upon theſe conditions in 482 he retired, reſtored *Lariſſa* the metropolis of *Theſſaly*, and engaged to defend the empire with all his forces	XVI	161
4788	3481	482	*Clodovæus*, or *Clovis*, upon his father *Childeric*'s death, ſucceeded him in his kingdom	XVIII	532
4788	3481	482	Soon after the death of *Varanes* the 6th, who was killed in battle by the *Hunns*, with almoſt his whole army, the *Perſians* choſe *Obolas* his brother, called alſo *Valens*, to ſucceed him, an excellent prince, but hated becauſe he loved peace	X	603
4789	3482	483	*Leontius*, a native of *Chalcis* in *Syria*, and commander of the troops in that province, proclaims himſelf emperor: *Zeno* ſends *Illus* the captain of his guards againſt him, who inſtead of oppoſing, joined him, and ravaged *Syria* and *Iſauria*. *Longinus* the emperor's brother goes againſt him; but his whole army is cut to pieces, and himſelf taken priſoner, and then the rebels entered *Antioch* in triumph. Then *Zeno* ſends one *John*, his general, who prevailed upon *Theodoric* to join him; they go, engage, and overthrow the rebels near *Seleucia*	XV	162
4790	3483	484	*Leontius* and *Illus* are beſieged in the ſtrong caſtle of *Papyra* in *Cilicia* by *John*, and *Theodoric* returned to *Conſtantinople*: *Tro-*		

condes

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			condes brother of *Illus*, being taken priſoner by *John*, was beheaded	XVI	162
4790	3483	484	*Euric* dies, after having reigned upwards of eighteen years, and conquered the greateſt part of *Gaul* and *Spain*	XVIII	439
4791	3484	485	The *Bulgarians* break into *Thrace*, but are drove back, and forced to repaſs the *Danube*, by *Theodoric* the *Roman* general	XVIII	636
4792	3485	486	*Zeno* diſobliging *Theodoric*, he breaks into *Thrace* with a great army, and puts all to fire and ſword, and advanced within 15 miles of *Conſtantinople*. *Zeno* cedes all *Italy* to *Theodoric*, upon which he returns to *Novæ* in *Mæſia*	XVI	162
4792	3485	486	*Valens*, or *Obolas*, king of *Perſia*, dying, is ſucceeded by his nephew *Cavades*	X	604
4793	3486	487	*Hengiſt* having joined the *Picts* and *Scots*, is engaged by *Ambroſius*, who gave him a total overthrow	XVIII	309
4793	3486	487	*Clodovæus* makes war upon *Syagrius* the *Roman* governor, overcomes and beheads him after the taking of *Soiſſons*	XVIII	533
4794	3487	488	*Theodoric* enters *Italy*, overcomes *Odoacer* in ſeveral battles, and ſettles a new kingdom in *Italy*	XVI	163
4794	3487	488	*Leontius* and *Illus* having bravely defended themſelves and the caſtle of *Papyra*, for four years, were at laſt taken by treachery and put to death, and their heads ſent to *Conſtantinople*	XVI	163
4794	3487	488	*Hengiſt* king of *Kent* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Eſk*	XVIII	309
4794	3487	488	The *Goths* in great multitudes, with their wives and children, and all their effects, ſet out from *Novæ* in *Mæſia* for *Italy*	XVIII	451
4795	3488	489	*Zeno* puts ſeveral perſons of great diſtinction to death, and confiſcates their eſtates, under pretence of having favoured *Leontius* and *Illus*	XVI	163
4795	3488	489	The *Goths* encounter and defeat *Odoacer*, and make themſelves maſters of *Milan*, *Pavia*, &c.	XVIII	452
4796	3489	490	*Zeno* having been told by an aſtrologer, that one *Pelagius*, a patrician of great diſtinction, ſhould ſucceed him in the empire, put him to death	XVI	163
4796	3489	490	The *Goths* beſiege *Odoacer* king of *Italy* in *Ravenna*	XVIII	452
4796	3489	490	The *Burgundians*, under the conduct of their king *Gundebald*, entering *Italy* under the		

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			pretence of aſſiſting *Odoacer* the king againſt *Theodoric* the *Oſtrogoth*, commited ſo great ravages in *Liguria*, that what with the number they put to the ſword, and the number they carried away captive, they left ſo few behind, that they were not ſufficient to till the ground	XVIII	565
4797	3490	491	*Zeno* the emperor dies, in the 66th year of his age, and 18th of his reign, one of the moſt debauched weakeſt princes that had ever reigned in the eaſt. *Longinus* his brother ſet up to ſucceed him, but was rejected upon account of his lewd and wicked life; and by the intereſt of the empreſs dowager *Ariadne*, *Anaſtaſius* was declared emperor by the ſenate, and crowned the 11th of *April* in the *Circus*, by *Euphemius*, patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, who obliged him to ſwear to protect the catholic church, and maintain the doctrines of the councils of *Nice* and *Chalcedon*	XVI	163
4797	3490	491	The *Heruli* compel their king *Rodulphus*, without any provocation, to make war upon the *Lombards*, are by them overthrown with great ſlaughter, and the remainder obliged to live in ſubjection to the conquerors, or leave their own habitations; upon which many of them went and ſettled in the country of the *Rugians*, now *Switzerland*	XVIII	593
4797	3490	491	*Ella* founds the ſecond *Saxon* kingdom in *Britain*, called the kingdom of the ſouth *Saxons* in *Eſſex*, &c.	XVIII	310
4798	3491	492	*Longinus*, the late emperor *Zeno*'s brother, raiſing diſturbances in *Conſtantinople*, is ſeized, deprived of all his employments, and himſelf and all his countrymen, the *Iſaurians*, ſent back to *Iſauria* their native place; upon which the whole people revolt, and raiſe an army of 150,000 men: *Anaſtaſius* ſends his beſt troops againſt hem, who engage, cut great numbers to pieces, defeat and drive them into the mountains	XVI	167
4799	3492	493	*Anaſtaſius* taxing the *Conſtantinopolitans* againſt their inclination, they riſe, pull down his ſtatues, and *Ariadne*'s, and drag them about the ſtreets	XVI	167

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4799	3492	493	*Odoacer* ſubmits to *Theodoric* king of the *Goths*, and is ſoon after murdered; upon which *Theodoric* is proclaimed king, and acknowledged as ſuch by *Anaſtaſius* the emperor	XVIII	455
4800	3493	494	*Diogenes*, one of *Anaſtaſius*'s generals, is beſieged in *Claudiopolis*, the metropolis of *Iſauria*, by *Conon*, an *Iſaurian* biſhop, and reduced to great ſtraights, but is relieved by *John*, ſurnamed *Gibbus*, who falls unexpectedly upon the rebels, and cuts many of them to pieces, and forces them to raiſe the ſiege: The biſhop died ſoon after of the wounds he received in the battle	XVI	168
4802	3495	496	The *Alemanns* out of *Alſace*, joined by thoſe of *Switzerland*, enter *Germania Secunda*, belonging to the *Ripuarian Franks*, and put all to fire and ſword	XVIII	584
4803	3496	497	*John*, the *Scythian* general for the emperor *Anaſtaſius*, entirely defeats the *Iſaurian* rebels, and takes the two heads of them priſoners, *viz.* *Longinus*, brother to the late emperor *Zeno*, and *Theodorus*, who were put to death, and their heads ſent to *Conſtantinople*	XVI	168
4803	3496	497	*Cavades* king of *Perſia*, intoxicated with pride and power, grew hateful to his ſubjects, particularly for an edict he made, that all the women in the empire ſhould be common to all the men therein; for which he was depoſed and caſt into priſon, and *Zambades* (by ſome called his ſon, by others his brother, *&c.*) elected in his ſtead	X	605
4803	3496	497	*Clovis* king of the *Franks*, with *Albofleda* his ſiſter, and three thouſand of his ſubjects, are baptized into the *Chriſtian* faith by *Remigius*, biſhop of *Rheims*	XVIII	538
4804	3497	498	The reſt of the chief ringleaders of the *Iſaurian* rebellion are taken and ſent in chains to *Conſtantinople*. Moſt of the cities of the province of *Iſauria* having been ruined during the war, which laſted ſix years, the inhabitants that were left were removed into *Thrace*	XVI	168
4804	3497	498	The emperor *Anaſtaſius* refuſing to ſet ſome priſoners at liberty who had been taken in a riot, very narrowly eſcapes being ſacrificed in the *Circus* by the enraged populace,		

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			pulace, who finding themſelves oppoſed by the ſoldiery. ſet fire to the *Hippodrome*, which conſumed it, and ſeveral other ſtately edifices, with the ſquare of *Conſtantine*, in which there was not one ſingle houſe left ſtanding	XVI	169
4804	3497	498	The *Arabs* and *Saracens* break into *Paleſtine* and *Syria*, but *Romanus*, governor of *Paleſtine*, and *Eugenius*, commander of the *Roman* troops in *Syria*, drove them back, and recovered the iſland of *Jotape* in the *Red Sea* from the *Saracens*	XVI	169
4804	3497	498	The *Armorici*, a people between the *Loire* and the *Seine*, having formed themſelves into a republic, ſubmit voluntarily to *Clovis*, and become one nation with the *Franks*; upon which the *Roman* troops ſurrender the places they held, and enter into the ſervice of *Clovis*, which ended the *Roman* dominion, after they had been maſters of *Gaul* more than 500 years	XVIII	541
4805	3498	499	*Neocæſarea*, and ſeveral other cities in *Pontus*, are almoſt utterly ruined by an earthquake	XVI	169
4805	3498	499	The *Bulgarians* break into *Thrace*, and commit great ravages, and utterly defeat *Ariſtus* the *Roman* general, and carry off great booty and many priſoners	XVIII	637
4807	3500	501	The blue and green factions quarrelling in the *Circus* at *Conſtantinople*, 3000 of the former were killed	XVI	169
4807	3500	501	*Cavades*, the depoſed king of *Perſia*, having eſcaped out of priſon by the love and loyalty of his queen, goes to the *Euthalites*, whoſe king entertained him courteouſly, gave him his daughter in marriage, and furniſhed him with money, *&c.* by which means holding correſpondence with ſome of the *Perſian* nobility, he was this year reſtored to his crown. *Zambades* had his eyes put out, and was then impriſoned, *&c.*	X	606
4808	3501	502	The *Bulgarians* break anew into *Thrace*, and the *Saracens* into *Paleſtine*, and commit dreadful ravages in theſe two provinces	XVI	169
4808	3501	502	*Cavades* being dunned by his father in-law, king of the *Euthalite Huns*, to repay him the vaſt ſums he had advanced for him, enters *Armenia*, and ſeizes upon the ef-		

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			fects of the people, took *Amida* by ſtorm, cut the *Roman* army to pieces, and with the plunder paid his debts	X	607
4809	3502	503	The *Romans* under *Celer* enter *Arzanene*, a *Perſian* province, and lay it waſte. The *Hunns* making a ſudden irruption into *Perſia*, the *Romans* beſiege *Amida*, and have it delivered upon paying 50 talents	XVI	170
4810	3503	504	A truce is made between the *Perſians* and *Romans* for ſeven years, which laſted twenty	XVI	171
4810	3504	505	One *Mondo*, a *Goth*, with ſome of his countrymen, ſeized a ſtrong hold called *Herta*, from whence he made frequent incurſions into the *Roman* territories: The emperor ſends *Sabinianus* againſt him; *Theodoric* aſſiſts *Mondo*, and overthrows *Sabinianus*, and forced him to ſhut himſelf up in the caſtle of *Nato*	XVI	171
4813	3506	507	The emperor *Anaſtaſius* built the famous wall, called the *Long Wall*, 20 foot broad, diſtant from the city 280 furlongs, extending from ſea to ſea, at *Conſtantinople*, and defended the empire againſt the ſudden irruptions of the barbarous nations	XVI	171
4813	3506	507	*Clovis* wars upon *Alaric* king of the *Viſigoths*, and in a battle in the plain of *Vougle* near *Poitiers*, gave them a total overthrow, cutting off the greateſt part of his troops, and killing *Alaric* with his own hand. The emperor *Anaſtaſius* ſends to compliment him upon his victory, and preſented him with the conſular ornaments, and a diadem, which he accepted, and was called conſul	XVIII	549
4814	3507	508	*Anaſtaſius* repairs and fortifies *Daras* on the *Cardus*, a frontier town towards *Perſia*, about 15 miles from *Niſibis*, and three from *Carrhæ*	XVI	172
4815	3508	509	*Theodoric* king of the *Viſigoths* having defeated the army of *Clovis*, they conclude a peace	XVIII	552
4816	3509	510	*Clovis*, being honoured with the conſular dignity from the emperor *Anaſtaſius*, moves his habitation from *Tours* to *Paris*	XVIII	552
4816	3509	510	*Clovis* is proclaimed king of the *Ripuarian Franks*, another tribe of the ſame people, whoſe territories are incorporated with thoſe of *Clovis*	XVIII	554

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4816	3509	510	*Clovis* ſeizes and murders *Chararic*, king of another body of *Franks*, ſettled in the biſhoprics of *Bologne*, St. *Omers*, *Bruges*, and *Ghent*, and his ſon, and incorporates his ſubjects and dominions into his own	XVIII	556
4816	3509	10	*Ragnacharius* king of *Cambray*, having rendered himſelf odious to his own people, *Clovis* enters his kingdom with a great army, overcomes *Ragnacharius*, and kills him and his brother, and alſo another bro ther called *Regnomer*, king of *Mons*, and ſeizes all his dominions, and ſo becomes king of all *Gaul*	XVIII	557
4817	3510	511	*Clovis* orders a council at *Orleans* to be held for the regulating of church affairs	XVIII	537
4818	3511	512	The *Heruli* are allowed to ſettle in *Thrace*, where lands are allotted them, upon their promiſe to live quietly, and aſſiſt the empire when occaſion called for their help	XVI	172
4819	3512	513	The emperor *Anaſtaſius* favouring the *Eutychians*, at their inſtigation, drove *Macedonius*, the orthodox patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, from his ſee, and put *Timotheus* an *Eutychian* in his ſtead, (the like was done in many other places) who by introducing novelties in the public worſhip, created ſuch great and pernicious diſturbances, that 10,000 of the inhabitants were killed in a riot, and ſeveral houſes burnt, *&c.*	XVI	172
4820	3513	514	*Vitalianus*, one of the emperor's generals, eſpouſes the cauſe of the *Catholic* biſhops, comes to *Conſtantinople* at the head of a numerous army, threatens to depoſe *Anaſtaſius*, if he did not reſtore the depoſed biſhops, and drive out the *Eutychians*; the emperor refuſes; *Vitalianus* conquered *Meſia* and *Thrace*, took *Cyril* governor of *Thrace* priſoner, and then returns to *Conſtantinople*, where *Anaſtaſius* promiſed to ſtop the perſecution, reſtore the depoſed biſhops, and call and ſtand to the deciſion of an œcumenical council. *Vitalianus* retires and diſbands his army, and *Anaſtaſius* breaks his word	XVI	172
4820	3513	514	*Cerdic* the *Saxon*, after having been twenty-four years in *Britain*, and got large territories, ſets up the third *Saxon* kingdom, by the name of the *Weſt Saxons*	XVII	15

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4822	3515	516	*Gundebald* king of the *Bulgarians* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Sigiſmund*	XVIII	566
4823	3516	517	The northern *Bulgarians* called *Getæ* break into *Illyricum*, lay *Macedon* and *Epirus* waſte, defeat *Pompeius* the emperor's nephew, near *Adrianople*, penetrate into *Theſſaly*, and then return beyond the *Danube*, with an immenſe booty, and a prodigious number of captives	XVI	173
4824	3517	518	The emperor *Anaſtaſius* was found dead in his chamber on the 9th of *July* in the 88th year of his age, and 28th of his reign. The ſoldiers of the houſhold proclaimed *Juſtin*, then præfectus prætorio, emperor, a perſon of a mean and obſcure family in *Thrace*. Soon after a conſpiracy was formed againſt him; but being diſcovered, and the ringleaders executed, he reigned without oppoſition	XVI	173
4825	3518	519	*Juſtin* reſtores all the orthodox biſhops to their ſees, and diſcourages all ſorts of hereſies; and aſſembles ſeveral ſynods, wherein *Eutychianiſm* was particularly condemned	XVI	175
4826	3519	520	*Vitalianus* being made conſul cabals againſt *Juſtin*, and is murdered in the palace by the emperor's orders	XVI	175
4827	3520	521	*Cavades* king of *Perſia* propoſes that *Juſtin* the *Roman* emperor ſhould adopt *Coſrhoes* his youngeſt ſon, whom he had declared his ſucceſſor; but this being refuſed, he enters *Iberia*, whoſe king applies to *Juſtin*, who ſends an army under *Sittas* and the famous *Beliſarius*, who enter *Perſian Armenia*, and laid it waſte; but engaging *Narſes* and *Aratius*, two *Perſian* generals, were put to flight	X	610
4828	3521	522	*Narſes* and *Aratius*, two brothers and *Perſian* generals, revolt from *Cavades*, and ſerve under *Beliſarius* in *Italy*, and then *Beliſarius* goes to *Daras* on the frontiers of *Perſia*	XVI	176
4828	3521	522	*Sigiſmund* king of the *Burgundians* cauſes his ſon *Sigeric* to be inhumanly murdered	XVIII	567
4829	3522	523	*Sigiſmund* is defeated by *Clodomir* king of the *Franks*, and is delivered up by his own ſubjects, who ſubmit to the *Franks*. The *Franks* throw *Sigiſmund*, and his wife and children, into a deep well, where they are all drowned	XVIII	569

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4830	3523	524	The *Burgundians* revolt from the *Franks*, and proclaim *Godemar*, brother of *Sigiſmund*, their king; upon which war breaks out between them, and in a pitched battle the *Burgundians* were put to flight, but the *Franks* following too raſhly, they, and *Clodomir* their king, are ſurrounded and cut to pieces, and *Clodomir*'s head carried by the *Burgundians* in triumph upon a ſpear; upon which peace is concluded, and all thoſe countries that had been ſurrendered to the *Franks*, are returned to *Godemar*	XVIII	569
4831	3524	525	*Juſtin* by an edict deprives the *Arians* of all their churches throughout his dominions, which created a miſunderſtanding with *Theodoric* king of *Italy*, who was a zealous *Arian*. The city of *Antioch* is almoſt utterly overthrown by an earthquake, and great numbers of the inhabitants buried in the ruins, with *Euphraſius* their biſhop. The cities of *Epidamnus*, *Corinth*, and *Anazarbus* in *Cilicia*, underwent the ſame fate; but were repaired at the emperor's expence	XVI	176
4832	3525	526	The *Lombards* under *Audoinus* are allowed to ſettle in *Pannonia*, by the emperor *Juſtinian*	XVIII	626
4832	3525	526	*Styrax* and *Glones*, two kings of the *Hunns*, being ſtirred up by *Cavades* king of *Perſia*, againſt the emperor *Juſtinian*, with whom he was at war, breaks into the empire with two powerful armies; but *Boarex*, widow of *Balach*, king of the *Sabirite Hunns*, led to the *Romans* aſſiſtance an army of 100,000 men, encounters the two kings, deſtroys their armies, takes *Styrax* priſoner, and ſends him in chains to *Conſtantinople*	XVIII	376
4832	3525	526	The *Heruli*, having murdered their king, ſend embaſſadors into *Thule* or *Scandinavia*, to fetch them one of the blood royal, many of them reſiding there	XVII I	594
4833	3526	527	The emperor *Juſtin* the firſt of *April* declares his nephew *Juſtinian* partner with him in the empire. *Juſtin* dies in the beginning of *Auguſt* following in the 77th year of his age, and 10th of his reign, and *Juſtinian* became ſole emperor	XVI	176

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4833	3526	527	The fourth *Saxon* kingdom is founded in *Britain* by *Erchenwen*, and called the kingdom of the *Eaſt Saxons*	XVIII	316
4834	3527	528	*Juſtinian* orders *Beliſarius* to build a fort in *Mindon*, to be a check on the *Perſians*. *Cavades* king of *Perſia* comes againſt him, they engage, the *Perſians* are victors, and great numbers of the *Romans* were killed and taken priſoners, and the *Perſians* levelled the fort with the ground	XVI	177
4835	3528	529	*Beliſarius* is made general of the eaſt, and ordered to make an inroad into *Perſia*. *Peroſes* the *Perſian* general meets him near *Daras*; they engage, and the *Perſians* are defeated with the loſs of 5000 men. The *Romans* were as ſucceſsful in *Armenia*, where they take a great many *Perſian* cities	X	611
4836	3529	530	The *Perſians* under the command of *Azarethes*, joined by a vaſt number of *Saracens*, commanded by *Alamundarius* their king, engage *Beliſarius*; and after an obſtinate fight, put the *Romans* to the rout	X	612
4837	3530	531	The *Perſians* ſtill continued the war, and got advantages over the *Romans*, ravaged the country, and put all to fire and ſword	X	612
4838	3531	532	*Cavades* king of *Perſia* dies, and his youngeſt ſon *Coſrobes* ſucceeds him in the kingdom. The *Perſians* and *Romans* conclude an eternal peace, by which the *Romans* were to pay 1000 *lb.* weight of gold, and both parties were to return the places taken, *&c.*	X	614
4838	3531	532	A rebellion broke out in *Conſtantinople*, upon account of the avaricious practices of two miniſters, *John* the prefectus prætorio, and *Trebonianus* the quæſtor, and *Hypatius* the emperor's nephew was proclaimed emperor. *Anaſtaſius* depoſed the two accuſed officers; but the ſenators joining the populace, *Hypatius* was carried by violence into the *Circus*, and proclaimed there; but *Beliſarius* the emperor's general, and *Mundus* governor of *Illyricum*, came with their troops, and fell upon the unarmed multitude, and killed 3000 of them; took *Hypatius* and likewiſe *Pompeius*, another of the emperor's nephews, who were both beheaded, and the eſtate of thoſe ſenators concerned were for the		

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			preſent confiſcated, but ſoon after reſtored	XVI	180
4838	3531	532	The *Franks* break the peace with the *Burgundians*, and under *Childebert* and *Clotharius* enter their territories, beſiege *Auguſtodunum*, now *Autun*, oblige *Godemar* their king to ſave himſelf by flight, and in 534 made themſelves maſters of his kingdom	XVIII	570
4839	3532	533	*Athalaric* king of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy* dies, and his mother reigns in his ſtead, and chuſes *Theodotus* her couſin for her collegue, who impriſons her	XIX	21
4839	from 3532 to 4847 3540	533 to 541	The emperor being engaged with the *Goths* in *Italy*, the *Hunns* enter *Illyricum*, lay the country waſte, take thirty-two caſtles, deſtroy *Caſſandria*, and return home unmoleſted with immenſe booty and 120,000 captives; the *Armenians* ſhake off the *Roman* yoke; the *Perſians* enter *Syria*, take and plunder *Beræa*, *Hierapolis*, and many other places; and then beſiege and take *Antioch*, plunder the town, murder the people, and then reduced the city to aſhes, and what few inhabitants remained, carried away captive, and ſold them for ſlaves; and then conclude a peace, upon condition that the *Romans* ſhould pay 5000*lb.* weight of gold down, 500*lb.* annually, *&c.* and in their return plundered the cities of *Apamea* and *Chalcis*, and laid waſte *Meſopotamia*, carrying off vaſt booty, and a great number of captives	XVI	181
4840	3533	534	*Amalaſuntha*, queen of the *Oſtrogoths*, murdered by order of *Theodotus*, for which the emperor *Juſtinian* proclaims war againſt him	XIX	22
4841	3534	535	*Beliſarius* takes *Palermo* from the *Goths*, and makes himſelf maſter of *Sicily*, &c.	XIX	24
4843	3536	537	*Theodatus* king of the *Goths* is by them firſt depoſed, and *Vitiges* proclaimed king in his ſtead, and then murdered	XIX	28
4843	3536	537	The *Gepidæ* joined by the *Heruli* begin to plunder the neighbouring provinces; upon which *Juſtinian* ſends his beſt generals againſt them, who drive them entirely out of *Illyricum*, and force them into *Dacia* beyond the *Danube*	XVIII	587

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4844	3537	538	The *Goths*, after loſing abundance of their men, are compelled to raiſe the ſiege of *Rome* by *Beliſarius*, who cut off vaſt numbers of them in their retreat, and forced many into the river	XIX	35
4845	3538	539	The *Franks* invade *Italy*, though they had engaged to help the emperor	XIX	40
4845	3538	539	The *Hunns* paſs the *Danube* in great multitudes, and lay waſte *Thrace*, *Greece*, *Illyricum*, and all the provinces from the *Ionian* ſea to the ſuburbs of *Conſtantinople*, &c. and return home with incredible booty, after having committed all manner of cruelties	XVIII	377
4845	3538	539	The *Bulgarians* are defeated by the *Romans*, and both their kings killed	XVIII	637
4846	3539	540	The *Bulgarians* come again into *Thrace*, which they plunder and lay waſte far and near; but being attacked by *Mundus* governor of *Illyricum*, are totally overcome, moſt of them being cut to pieces, and the remainder carried priſoners to *Conſtantinople*, where the emperor ordered part to be incorporated among his troops, and the reſt to be tranſplanted into *Armenia* and *Lazica*	XVIII	638
4846	3539	540	*Beliſarius* proclaimed king of *Italy*, and admitted into *Ravenna*, &c. but is called to *Conſtantinople* by the emperor, whither he carries *Vitiges* king of the *Goths* and vaſt plunder	XIX	45
4847	3540	541	*Ildebald* is choſe king of *Italy*; but behaving diſagreeably, *Vilas* one of his guards gave him ſo violent a ſtroke on the neck with his ſword, as he was feaſting his nobility, that his head dropped on the table with the meat in his fingers, and is ſucceeded by *Eraric*	XIX	46
4848	3541	542	The *Goths*, diſpleaſed with *Eraric*, murder him, and proclaim *Totila* king of *Italy* in his ſtead	XIX	48
4848	3541	542	*Arthur* the great *Britiſh* king dies, and is ſaid to be ſucceeded by his couſin *Conſtantine*	XVIII	317
4848	3541	542	The *Lazians*, a people between the *Euxine* and *Caſpian* ſeas, being grievouſly oppreſſed by the *Roman* troops, revolted from the *Romans* to the *Perſians*, and delivered up all their ſtrong-holds and caſtles to them, who drove out the *Roman* and		

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			put *Perſian* gariſons in their ſtead. *Beliſarius* the *Roman* general enters *Perſia*, lays waſte *Aſſyria*, &c.	XVI	182
4849	3542	543	*Totila* king of the *Goths* recovers *Tuſcany*, and ſeveral other places in *Italy*	XIX	51
4849	3542	543	*Coſrhoes* invades the *Roman* territories afreſh; a dreadful plague rages in *Perſia*, yet he overthrew 30,000 *Romans*, as they attempted to break into *Perſarmenia*, with only 4000 *Perſians*	XVI	183
4850	3543	544	*Coſrhoes* orders *Gubazes* king of the *Lazians* to be murdered, and the people to be tranſplanted; but before it could be executed, 'twas diſcovered. *Gubazes* ſubmits to *Juſtinian*, who ſends him 8000 men, with whom and his own people joined together he has ſeveral encounters with the *Perſians*, and at laſt cut off and drove them all out of his country, upon which a truce for five years is concluded between the *Perſians* and *Romans*	XVI	183
4853	3546	547	*Totila* king of the *Goths* takes and plunders *Rome*, but ſpares the lives of the inhabitants and ſoldiers	XIX	56
4853	3546	547	*Ida* founded the fifth *Saxon* kingdom in *Britain*, and called it the kingdom of *Northumberland*	XVIII	317
4856	3549	550	*Totila* takes *Rome* a ſecond time, by the treachery of the *Iſaurians*	XIX	62
4856 to 4864	3549 to 3557	550 to 558	The *Perſians* invade *Lazica*, and take the ſtrong caſtle of *Telepſus*, and then put the *Romans* to flight. *Gubazes* complains to *Juſtinian* of the cowardice of his generals, which ſo exaſperated them, that they murder him. The *Lazicans* are going to revolt, but *Juſtinian* appeaſes them by ordering all concerned in the murder to be executed, and making the brother of the deceaſed king in his ſtead. 60,000 *Perſians* beſiege *Phaſis* in *Lazica*; *Juſtin* commander of the *Romans* falls upon them, kills 12,000 on the ſpot, and forced the reſt to run away; upon this *Coſrhoes* ſues to *Juſtinian* for peace, which is mutually agreed to	XVI	185
4858	3551	552	The *Gepidæ* enter the territories of the *Lombards*, and deſtroy all with fire and ſword; but the *Lombards*, receiving aſſiſtance from *Juſtinian* the emperor, entirely overthrow the *Gepidæ*.	XVIII	588

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4859	3552	553	The *Lombards*, after aſſiſting the *Romans*, are ſent home with rich preſents for their good ſervices	XVIII	6:7
4859	3552	553	The *Goths*, by ſubmitting to the *Romans*, put an end to their government in *Italy*	XIX	72
4864	3557	558	The *Hunns* come into *Thrace*, &c. *Beliſarius* defeats and puts them to flight with a very few men; but they hearing of his diſgrace, upon his return to *Conſtantinople*, return again and ravage all the country, coming before the royal city. *Germanus* heading the imperial troops, fell upon them, ſlew great numbers, and obliged the reſt to fly	XVIII	378
4864	3557	558	A violent earthquake overturned many ſtately buildings and churches at *Conſtantinople*, which deſtroyed a vaſt number of people; and then a terrible fire broke out that ſwept away vaſt numbers	XVI	186
4865	3558	559	*Beliſarius*, the famous *Roman* general, after many years ſevere ſervice, and obtaining many extraordinary victories, falls a victim to the malicious accuſations of his enemies, and is deprived of all his honours and employments, and confined to his houſe at *Conſtantinople*	XVI	186
4866	3559	560	*Sigebert* king of *Mentz* engages the *Hunns* upon the banks of the *Elbe*, and entirely routs them	XVIII	380
4867	3560	561	*Ethelbert* king of *Kent* kindles a civil war among the *Saxon* kings in *Britain*	XVIII	317
4867	3560	561	The emperor *Juſtinian* convinced of the injury done to his faithful ſervant and valiant general *Beliſarius*, reſtores him to all his honours and commands	XVI	187
4871	3564	565	*Marcellus*, *Sergius* and *Ablavius*, three chief officers in the court of the emperor *Juſtinian*, conſpire his death, are detected and executed, and many baniſhed, but the emperor died ſoon after, in the 39th year of his reign, and was ſucceeded by his nephew *Juſtin*, ſon of his ſiſter *Vigilantia*, who was unanimouſly proclaimed by the ſenate, and crowned by *John* patriarch of *Conſtantinople*	XVI	187
4872	3565	566	The people grumbling at the diſcontinuance of the name and office of conſul, *Juſtin* revives it, after it had been omitted 25 years, and entered upon that office the firſt of *January* of this year	XVI	189

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4874	3567	568	The emperor *Juſtin* cauſes his kinſman *Juſtin* to be ſeized and carried to *Alexandria*, and there murdered, becauſe the people loved him	XVI	190
4874	3567	568	*Longinus* alters the antient manner of government in *Italy*, and ſettles in every city a governor, which he called a duke, and took upon himſelf the name of exarch, or governor of the whole, under the emperor, which continued till the year of *Chriſt*, 751	XIX	74
4874	3567	568	The *Lombards* invade *Italy*, and make themſelves maſters of ſeveral cities, and found a kingdom which laſted 200 years	XVIII	629
4875	3568	569	*Alboinus* king of the *Lombards*, having taken *Friuli*, erected it into a dutchy, which continues ſo to this day	XVIII	630
4875	3568	569	The inhabitants of *Perſarmenia*, being cruelly perſecuted by the *Perſians*, for profeſſing the *Chriſtian* religion, revolt to the *Romans*. *Coſrhoes* invades and overruns *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*; but *Juſtin* being ſeized with madneſs, the empreſs *Sophia* writes to him in ſuch moving terms, that in 572 a truce for three years was concluded	XVI	191
4876	3569	570	*Alboinus* is proclaimed king of *Italy*, and makes *Pavia* his reſidence, and the metropolis of his kingdom	XVIII	631
4877	3570	571	*Clephis* king of the *Lombards*, and *Meſſana* his queen are murdered by his ſubjects, for his cruelty towards them	XVIII	634
4877	3570	571	The *Lombards* ſhake off monarchy, and are governed by dukes	XVIII	634
4878	3571	572	*Cunimundus* king of the *Gepidæ* enters the *Lombards* country with a numerous army, and commits moſt cruel ravages. *Alboinus* king of the *Lombards* raiſes a great army, and engages the *Gepidæ*; and after a very doubtful and obſtinate battle, the *Gepidæ* fly, and are purſued by the victorious *Lombards*, with ſo great ſlaughter, that ſcarce one is left alive. *Alboinus* ſlew *Cunimundus* with his own hand, and cutting off his head, turned his ſcull into a cup, which he uſed to drink out of upon all public occaſions. The *Lombards* ſeized upon all their lands in *Dacia*, and obliged the people to ſubmit to them, or go into		

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			other countries, and so ended the kingdom of the *Gepidæ*	XVIII	589
4878	3571	572	The empress *Sophia* prevails on the senate to advance *Tiberius* the *Thracian* to the government during her husband's illness	XVI	192
4879	3572	573	*Justin*, influenced by his wife *Sophia*, raises *Tiberius* to the dignity of *Cæsar*, and resigns to him the whole management of affairs	XVI	192
4880	3573	574	*Cosrhoes* king of *Persia* breaks into *Persarmenia* as soon as the truce between him and the *Romans* expired, and marched to besiege *Cæsarea*, the capital of *Cappadocia*: *Justinian* the *Roman* general meets him, engages, and puts him entirely to the rout; which so affects *Cosrhoes*, that he soon after fell sick and died of grief, after reigning 48 years	XVI	192
4880	3573	574	*Alboinus*, the first *Lombard* king of *Italy*, is murdered by *Helinchild*, his shield-bearer, at the instigation of the queen	XVIII	632
4883	3576	577	*Hormisdas* IId. succeeds his father *Cosrhoes* in the kingdom of *Persia*, a prince every way unable to support so great a burthen	X	22
4887	3580	581	*Justin* dies, and is succeeded by *Tiberius* in the empire, who owned *Anastasia* for his wife, and made her *Augusta*; which so exasperated *Sophia* the empress dowager (who expected him to marry her) that she conspires to set *Justinian* upon the throne; but *Tiberius* strips her of all her wealth, and puts *Mauritius* in the place of *Justinian*, and peace was restored again	XVI	193
4888	3581	582	*Mauritius* engages and entirely overthrows *Hormisdas* king of *Persia*, took the camp with all the royal plate and treasure, and an incredible number of prisoners, all which he sent to *Constantinople*. *Hormisdas* fits out another army, which *Mauritius* likewise overthrows, took an immense booty, and whole nations of slaves. Upon *Mauritius*'s return to *Constantinople*, *Tiberius* gives him his daughter in marriage, and raises him to the dignity of *Cæsar*, and a peace is concluded with the *Persians*	XVI	193
4891	3584	585	*Cerda* the *Saxon* founds the seventh *Saxon* kingdom in *Britain*, and calls it *Mercia*	XVIII	321
4891	3584	585	*Uffa* the *Saxon* founds the sixth *Saxon* kingdom in *Britain*, and calls it the kingdom of the *East-Angles*	XVIII	320

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4891	3584	585	The *Lombards* reſtore monarchy among them, and chooſe *Authoris*, ſon of *Clephis*, for their king	XVIII	635
4892	3585	586	The emperor *Tiberius* dies, greatly lamented for his extraordinary care of his people, and is ſucceeded by his ſon-in-law *Mauritius*	XVI	194
4895	3588	589	*Hormiſdas* king of *Perſia* breaks the peace concluded with the *Romans*, but is defeated in ſeveral battles with prodigious ſlaughter	XVI	195
4896	3589	590	A terrible earthquake at *Antioch* deſtroys almoſt the whole city, and buries 30,000 perſons in its ruins	XVI	196
4896	3589	590	*Authoris* king of the *Lombards* poiſoned	XIX	81
4897	3590	591	*Sittas*, the architect, a citizen of *Martyropolis*, betrays that great city and important place into the hands of the *Perſians*, from whom *Germanus* the *Roman* general ſome time after retook it	XVI	196
4897	3590	591	*Agilulf* duke of *Turin* marries *Theudelinda*, wife of *Authoris*, and is proclaimed king of the *Lombards*	XIX	82
4899	3592	593	*Hormiſdas* king of *Perſia* behaving very haughtily, cruelly, *&c.* is depoſed, has his eyes bored out with red hot irons, and caſt into priſon, and his ſon *Coſrhoes* put in his ſtead, who ordered his father to be put to death, which ſo diſſatisfied the *Perſians*, that they drove him out of the kingdom; who flying to the emperor *Mauritius* at *Conſtantinople*, is by him kindly received, and aſſiſted with an army that reinſtated him upon the throne, and a peace is concluded between the two princes	X	27
4900	3593	594	The *Avari* having broke into *Thrace*, and taken many ſtrong places, the emperor *Mauritius* goes againſt them, and after various battles, is forced to buy a peace	XVI	197
4901	3594	595	*Chagan* king of the *Avari*, together with the *Gepidæ*, *Sclavi*, &c. enter the *Roman* dominions, ſwearing they would utterly demoliſh the *Roman* name, and eſtabliſh a new empire over all people and nations, and after laying *Thrace* waſte, advanced towards *Conſtantinople*; but a violent plague breaking out in their army, ſwept off multitudes, among whom were ſeven of *Chagan*'s ſons: *Chagan* offering to ſet 12,000 *Romans* at liberty for a ſmall ranſom, which *Mauritius* refuſing to pay, he put them all to death, which occaſioned		

a mutiny

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			a mutiny in the *Roman* army, and a great tumult at *Conſtantinople*	XVI	197
4903	3596	597	The *Avari* renew their ravages, and are defeated in five ſucceſſive battles by *Priſcus* the *Roman* general, who cutting off 30,000 of them, drove the remainder out of the *Roman* dominions	XVI	198
4908	3601	602	The emperor *Mauritius* commanding his brother *Peter* to croſs the *Danube* and winter in the enemies country, ſo exaſperated the ſoldiers, that they mutiny and proclaim one *Phocas*, a centurion, emperor. The populace at *Conſtantinople* riſe, and force *Maurice* to embark in diſguiſe, with his wife and children, in a ſmall ſhip; but being driven back by contrary winds, takes refuge in the church of *Autonomus* the martyr, about twenty miles diſtant from *Conſtantinople*, whither *Phocas* comes, and is crowned with loud acclamations in the church of St. *John Baptiſt*, with his wife *Leontia*, by the patriarch	XVI	198
4908	3601	602	In the publick ſports at *Conſtantinople*, a conteſt happening between the *Blue* and the *Green*, *Phocas* ſends his guards to quell the uproar, who uſing the tribune of the *Blue* roughly, they cry out, *Maurice* was yet alive, who would do them juſtice; upon which *Phocas* ordered *Maurice* to be dragged out of his ſanctuary, and after killing five of his ſons before his face, beheaded him, and put many of his friends and relations to death afterwards	XVI	198
4909	3602	603	*Phocas* ſends his own and his wife *Leontia*'s images to *Rome*, which are received by *Gregory the Great*, biſhop of *Rome*, with great reſpect, and lodged in the oratory of the martyr *Ceſarius*; but *Phocas* behaving very cruelly, he grew hateful to the people	XVI	199
4910	3603	604	*Narſes*, commander of the *Roman* forces on the borders of *Perſia*, revolts, and is joined by *Coſrhoes* king of *Perſia*, who defeat and kill *Germanus*, who was ſent againſt them, and ſome time afterwards they alſo defeated *Leontinus*. *Phocas* by ſolemn oaths and large promiſes prevails upon *Narſes* to lay down his arms and return home; as ſoon as *Phocas* had him in his power, he ordered him to be burnt alive, to the great grief of the *Romans*	XVI	200

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4911	3604	605	*Agilulf* king of the *Lombards* in *Italy* declares his ſon *Adaluald* (or *Aldonald*) yet an infant, his collegue, and cauſes him to be openly crowned with great ſolemnity	XIX	86
4912	3605	606	*Phocas* ſends ambaſſadors with large preſents to *Coſrhoes* king of *Perſia*, in order to make peace, who rejects all his offers, ravages *Meſopotamia* and *Syria*, and carries off immenſe booty	XVI	201
4913	3606	607	*Conſtantina*, widow of the late emperor *Maurice*, is racked, and confeſſes that ſeveral of the great officers were conſpiring with her to ſet her ſon *Theodoſius* on the throne; for which ſhe and many of the grandees are put to death, and alſo three of her daughters, and multitudes daily impriſoned, where they died miſerably	XVI	201
4914	3607	608	*Coſrhoes* lays waſte *Syria*, *Paleſtine*, and *Phœnicia*, putting all to fire and ſword; and having defeated the troops ſent againſt him, entered *Galatia*, and commits dreadful ravages, and goes to *Chalcedon*; and while this was doing abroad, *Phocas* murders all who are any ways related to, or favourers of, *Mauritius* at home	XVI	202
4915	3608	609	The *Jews* at *Antioch* riſe, and murther the *Chriſtians* in great numbers, and dragged the mangled carcaſe of *Anaſtatius* the patriarch about the ſtreets in a moſt ignominious manner: *Bonoſus*, who was going againſt the *Perſians*, ſtrove to quell the tumult by fair means; but not prevailing, orders his troops to fall on them, who cut great numbers to pieces, and drove the reſt out of the city	XVI	202
4915	3608	609	*Phocas* being upbraided with his vices, in the *Circus* at *Conſtantinople* by the populace, he ordered ſeveral immediately to be beheaded on the ſpot, and others to be caſt into the ſea; which ſo enraged them, that they ſet the palace and public priſon on fire. The great men having an intention to murder *Phocas* in the *Hippodrome*, are betrayed by *Anaſtatius* the *Comes Largitionum*; but *Phocas* puts him as well as them to death	XVI	203
4916	3609	610	*Heraclius*, ſon of *Heraclius* governor of *Africa*, proclaims himſelf emperor, and is as ſuch acknowledged by the *Africans*, who furniſh him with a great army and fleet:		

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			He comes to *Conſtantinople*, engages and beats the fleet of *Phocas*; *Phocas* flies into the palace, whither *Photinus*, whoſe wife he had debauched, followed, took and bound him in chains, and ſo ſent him to *Heraclius*, who orders firſt his hands and feet, then his privy members, and laſtly his head to be cut off	XVI	203
4917	3610	611	*Heraclius* is proclaimed emperor at *Conſtantinople*, and crowned by *Sergius* the patriarch. The *Perſians* continued their ravages and deſtructions, being now arrived at *Antioch*, no force then on foot being able to withſtand them	XVI	204
4919	3612	613	The *Perſians* over-run *Cappadocia*, and take and ſack *Cæſarea*, and carry off immenſe booty, and a vaſt number of captives. The empreſs *Eudocia* is delivered of a ſon, but died ſoon after. *Heraclius* deſires peace of *Coſrhoes*, and offers to pay an annual ſum, but is refuſed	XVI	204
4921	3614	615	*Agilulf* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Adaluald* his ſon, as king of the *Lombards* in *Italy*	XIX	89
4922	3615	616	The *Perſians* come again into *Syria*, break into *Paleſtine*, and take *Jeruſalem*, where they ſell 90,000 *Chriſtians* for ſlaves to the *Jews*; but *Zacharias* the patriarch, and part of the croſs on which *Chriſt* was crucified, with immenſe booty, is carried into *Perſia*	XVI	204
4922	3615	616	The emperor *Heraclius* marries his brother's daughter *Martina*, and cauſes her to be crowned with the uſual pomp by *Sergius* patriarch of *Conſtantinople*	XVI	205
4923	3616	617	The *Perſians* renew their ravages; *Heraclius* goes into *Armenia*, and again offers propoſals for an accommodation, which are rejected: Then he entered *Perſia*, took and levelled ſeveral towns with the ground; and then went to attack *Coſrhoes*, who ran away, when he entered *Gyzacum*, where he ſeized immenſe treaſure, and burnt the city, and carried off 50,000 captives: But going to winter in *Albania*, the weather proving very cold and troubleſome to the *Perſians*, he ſent them home without ranſom	XVI	207
4925	3618	619	The *Perſians* over-run all *Egypt*, take and pillage *Alexandria*, and then come into *Africa* and beſiege *Carthage*, and return		

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			to *Persia* with the spoils of several provinces, and a prodigious number of captives. *Heraclius* begs for peace again, but is refused by *Cosrhoes*, unless he will renounce his crucified God, and adore the sun	XVI	205
4925	3618	619	*Heraclius* defeats the *Persians* in two pitched battles, and cuts off great numbers, and their general *Sarablactas*	XVI	207
4926	3619	620	*Heraclius* concludes a peace with the *Avari*, and goes against the *Persians* in person: *Saes* the *Persian* general invites *Heraclius* to an interview, under pretence of peace: *Heraclius* sends 70 persons of distinction, whom *Saes* loads with chains, and sends them captive into *Persia*. *Cosrhoes* slays *Saes* alive, for having seen the *Roman* emperor and not took him likewise. *Heraclius* penetrates through *Armenia* into *Persia*, and lays all waste before him, engages and defeats the *Persians*, and takes their camp and baggage, and then returns to *Constantinople*	XVI	205
4928	3621	622	*Heraclius* crosses the *Euphrates*, takes *Samosa*, &c. and intirely overthrows *Sarabazes* on the banks of the *Sanis*	XVI	207
4930	3623	624	*Cosrhoes*, not able to beat *Heraclius*, raises an universal persecution against all the *Catholics* in his dominions, and only spares the *Nestorians*	XVI	207
4931	3624	625	*Cosrhoes* engages the *Avari*, *Hunns*, and *Sclavonians* to invade *Thrace*, which they do, and destroy all before them, and besiege *Constantinople*, while *Heraclius* enters *Persia*, and lays it waste, and *Theodorus* the *Roman* engages and gives *Saes* the *Persian* a dreadful overthrow	XVI	208
4932	3625	626	*Heraclius* invades *Persia* again, and at *Nineveh* meets *Razates* the *Persian* general, whom he engages, kills him and a great part of his army, and puts the rest to flight, with only the loss of fifty *Romans*. *Cosrhoes* flies to *Seleucia*, with his wives and children; and *Heraclius* destroyed the *Persian* provinces with fire and sword, released the *Roman* captives, recovered the standards, and carried off great part of the wealth of *Persia*	XVI	208
4932	3625	626	*Sarabazes* revolts with his whole army from *Cosrhoes*, who falling ill, declares his		

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			younger ſon *Merdaſa* his ſucceſſor; whereupon *Syroes* his eldeſt ſon joined *Shardanichas*, ſeized his father, and threw him chained into priſon, where he was murdered, with *Merdaſa* and his other children: Then *Syroes* being king, concluded a perpetual peace with *Heraclius*, by which all the *Roman* provinces were again reſtored to the empire	XVI	209
4933	3626	627	All the *Perſians* and *Romans* that were priſoners of war in either dominions were ſet at liberty; and *Heraclius* upon his approaching *Conſtantinople* is met by his ſon *Conſtantius*, the patriarch, the nobility, and people, with all the demonſtrations of joy poſſible	XVI	209
4933	3626	627	*Syroes* king of *Perſia* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Ardeſer*, or *Artaxerxes*, a child of ſeven years old, who after reigning ſeven months is murdered	XVI	210
4933	3626	627	*Adaluald* and *Theudelinda* both die, and *Ariovald* ſucceeds as king of the *Lombards*	XIX	92
4934	3627	628	*Sarabazes* the *Perſian* general, having killed *Ardeſer*, ſets himſelf up for king in his room; but after much blood being ſpilt, the nobility depoſe him, and ſet up *Hormiſdas*, or *Iſdigertes*, (one of *Syroes* nephews) two years afterwards	XVI	210
4934	3627	628	*Heraclius* goes to *Jeruſalem* with that part of the croſs that had been carried into *Perſia*, which he entered in great pomp, returned it to the great church, and inſtituted the feſtival of *The Exaltation of the Holy Croſs*, obſerved by the preſent *Roman* church on the 14th of *September*. Then the emperor baniſhed all the *Jews*, forbidding them under ſevere penalties to come within three miles of that holy city	XVI	210
4935	3628	629	The emperor *Heraclius* coming to *Edeſſa*, *Athanaſius*, the patriarch of the *Jacobites*, influenced him ſo far as to embrace the doctrine of the *Monothelites*, who acknowledge but one will in *Chriſt*	XVI	210
4936	3629	630	*Mohammed*, or *Mahomet*, (who called himſelf king and prophet of the *Saracens*) died this year, having firſt reduced *Mecca* and *Medina*, and part of *Arabia*, and was ſucceeded by *Eububezer*, one of his kinſmen	XVI	211

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4938	3631	632	*Eububezer* enters *Perſia*, intirely defeats *Iſdigertes*, and puts an end to the *Perſian* empire, after it had continued upwards of 400 years in the line of *Artaxerxes*; and he and his *Saracens* inhabited the country: Then he broke into *Paleſtine*, laid waſte the territory of *Gaza*, and cut the governor and all his troops to pieces	XVI	211
4939	3632	633	*Eububezer* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Haumar*, who conquered *Boſtra*, and ſeveral other cities of *Arabia*, and intirely defeated *Theodorus*, the king's brother, who went againſt him	XVI	211
4940	3633	634	*Boanes* the *Roman* general is overthrown by the *Saracens*, who take and conquer all *Phœnicia*	XVI	211
4941	3634	635	*Haumar* ſends one part of his army into *Egypt*, and leads the other to *Jeruſalem*. *Cyrus* biſhop of *Alexandria* engages to pay them 200,000 *Denarii per Annum*, ſo ſaves *Egypt* from being plundered	XVI	211
4942	3635	636	*Haumar* took *Jeruſalem* after a ſiege of near two years	XVI	212
4942	3635	636	*Arioald* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Rothari*, who introduces the firſt written law among the *Lombards* in *Italy*	XIX	93
4944	3637	638	*Manuel* the governor of *Egypt* refuſes to pay the annual ſum of 200,000 *Denarii* to the *Saracens*; upon which they engage, and *Manuel* is beat, and they become maſters of the whole country, which had belonged to the *Romans* ever ſince the time of *Auguſtus*	XVI	212
4944	3637	638	*Rothari* engages the *Romans*, defeats them, and kills 8000 upon the ſpot	XIX	96
4946	3639	640	*Haumar* takes all *Syria*, with *Antioch*, the metropolis of the eaſt	XVI	212
4947	3640	641	*Heraclius* the *Roman* emperor died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Conſtantine*, who after a reign of ſeven months died alſo, ſuſpected to be poiſoned by his ſtepmother *Martina*, whoſe ſon *Heracleonas* ſucceeded him	XVI	212
1948	3641	642	The ſenate depoſe *Heracleonas* the emperor, after ſix months reign, cut off his noſe, and pull out the tongue of his mother *Martina*, and ſend them both into baniſhment, and advance *Conſtans* ſon of *Conſtantine* to the throne; upon which *Pyrrhus* the heretical patriarch of *Conſtanti-*	XVI	212

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			nople quits his ſee, and flies into *Africa*, being ſuſpected of being privy to the death of *Conſtantine*	XVI	213
4953	3646	647	The *Saracens* break into, and conquer the whole province of *Africa*	XVI	213
4954	3647	648	*Mabias*, or *Mabuvias*, the *Saracen* admiral, falls upon *Cyprus* with a great fleet and army, reduced the iſland, and laid the city of *Conſtantia* in aſhes; then went and took the iſland of *Aradus*; then went and took *Rhodes*, and deſtroyed the famous *Coloſſus* of the ſun, after it had been made 1360 years, containing 900 camels loads of metal	XVI	213
4958	3651	652	King *Rotharis* dies, who for his great wiſdom and moderation was much lamented; and tho' an *Arian* himſelf, permitted his ſubjects to embrace orthodoxy if they liked it beſt, and appointed a biſhop of each perſuaſion in all the great cities of his dominions: He was ſucceeded by *Aio* his ſon, whom he had made partner with him in the government five months before	XIX	97
4963	3656	657	*Mahuvias* prepares a mighty fleet at *Tripolis* in *Phœnicia*, with an intent to beſiege *Conſtantinople*. Two *Chriſtian* captives, breaking open the goal, that was very full of them, kill the governor, and ſet fire to the fleet, and make their eſcape: But *Mahuvias* having got another fleet, engages the imperial fleet commanded by *Conſtans* in perſon, and beat him, the emperor being forced to fly to *Conſtantinople* in diſguiſe	XVI	214
4964	3657	658	*Conſtans* goes againſt the *Sclavi*, and defeats them in ſeveral encounters; but not being able to drive them out of the country they had ſeized, returned to *Conſtantinople*, and the country bears the name of *Sclavonia* to this day	XVI	214
4964	3657	658	The *Saracens* quarrelling among themſelves, ſend to make peace with the emperor *Conſtans*; to which he conſents, and cedes to them the provinces they had taken, upon their engaging to pay him 1000 *Nummi* a year, together with a horſe and a ſlave	XVI	214
4965	3658	659	*Conſtans*, being jealous of his brother *Theodoſius*, cauſes him to be ordained a deacon,		

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			and ſoon after murdered him, but was ever after ſo terrified in his mind, that he could not reſt night or day	XVI	214
4966	3659	660	*Mabuvias* the *Saracen*, having killed his competitor *Hali*, reigned alone, and broke the peace with the *Romans*, and ſent his ſon *Izod* into the *Roman* territories, as far as *Chalcedon*, took *Amorium*, a ſtrong city of *Phrygia*, put a gariſon into it, and returned to his father with immenſe booty; but *Andreas* the *Roman* general ſoon retook it, and put all the *Saracens* to the ſword	XVI	215
4968	3661	662	The *Franks* and *Lombards* quarrelling, *Conſtans* goes againſt the latter with a great fleet and army, lands at *Tarentum*, and takes ſeveral places, and beſieges *Beneventum*; but *Grimoald*, duke thereof, coming to its relief, the emperor retired to *Naples*: An engagement happening ſoon after, 20,000 *Romans* together with their general were cut off	XVI	215
4968	3661	662	*Grimoald*, duke of *Benevento*, is proclaimed king of the *Lombards*	XIX	100
4969	3662	663	*Conſtans* viſits *Rome*, and takes away the valuable rarities, and ſends them to *Conſtantinople*; returns to *Naples*, and from thence goes to *Syracuſe*, where he ſtaid five years, grievouſly oppreſſing the people, and ſtripping the churches of their rich ornaments and veſſels; thus becoming hateful, he was murdered, as he was bathing, by one *Troilus*, in the 27th year of his reign, *Anno* 668	XVI	215
4969	3662	663	*Grimoald* falls upon the *Franks* in the dead of the night, and ſlays almoſt all of them that were come into *Italy* to rethrone *Partharit*	XIX	101
4969	3662	663	*Romuald*, ſon of *Grimoald*, attacks the *Romans*, who were come to drive the *Lombards* out of *Italy*, and entirely defeats them, and gains many cities	XIX	104
4974	3667	668	Upon the death of *Conſtans*, the *Syracuſans* proclaim one *Mezizius* emperor; but *Conſtantine*, ſon of the late emperor, comes from *Conſtantinople* with a great fleet, defeats, takes, and puts *Mezizius* to death, and got himſelf acknowledged emperor in his ſtead	XVII	215

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4974	3667	668	*Grimoald*, with the conſent and approbation of the *Italians*, correcſs, alters, and improves the laws of *Rotharis*	XIX	106
4974	3667	668	The *Bulgarians* enter the *Roman* territories, commit great ravages, and defeat the emperor *Conſtans*'s army, ſo that he is obliged to allow them a large annual penſion to be quiet	XVIII	638
4976	3669	670	The *Saracens* enter *Africa*, and commit moſt terrible ravages and cruelties, and carry away 80,000 captives	XVI	216
4977	3670	671	The *Saracens* make a deſcent into *Sicily*, take and plunder *Syracuſe*, and over-run all the iſland, deſtroying every thing with fire and ſword	XVI	216
4978	3671	672	The *Saracens* enter *Thrace*, and come and beſiege *Conſtantinople*; but after an unſucceſsful vigorous attempt, they return in *September* to *Cyzicus*, and continued for ſeven years to beſiege it in the ſummer, and go to *Cyzicus* in the winter	XVI	216
4978	3671	672	*Grimoald* bleeds to death, but firſt bequeaths to his youngeſt ſon *Garibald* the kingdom of the *Lombards*, who accordingly ſucceeded him; but *Partharit*, who had been expelled, returning to *Pavia*, the *Lombards* re-elected him king, and depoſe *Garibald*	XIX	106
4983	3676	677	*Florus*, *Petronius* and *Cyprianus* gain a ſignal victory over *Suphianus* the *Saracen*, in *Syria*, and kill 30,000 of his men. The *Maronites* ſeize on mount *Libanus*, and fortify themſelves, and by the aſſiſtance of ſome *Chriſtian* ſlaves they reduce the whole country between mount *Taurus* and *Jeruſalem*, and by frequent incurſions force *Mabuvias* to ſue to *Conſtantine* for peace, which was agreed to thus: 1. It ſhould be inviolably obſerved for 30 years by both nations. 2. The *Saracens* ſhould retain the provinces they had ſeized. 3. They ſhould pay 3000 pounds weight of gold annually, 50 ſlaves and 50 fine horſes	XVI	216
4984	3677	678	The *Bulgarians*, to the number of 100,000, croſs the *Danube* and enter and ravage the empire, and put the *Roman* army to flight: The emperor agrees to pay them an annual ſum, and then they retire	XVI	217

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4984	3677	678	A large body of *Bulgarians* are ſettled in the dukedom of *Benevento*	XVIII	639
4986	3679	680	The emperor *Conſtantine* calls the ſixth general or œcumenical council at *Conſtantinople*, where the doctrine of the *Monothelites* was condemned	XVI	217
4986	3679	680	*Parthariſ* takes his ſon *Cunipert* for a partner with him in the government	XIX	107
4991	3684	685	The emperor *Conſtantine* dies of a lingering illneſs, in the 18th year of his reign, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Juſtinian*, a youth of 16 years of age	XVI	219
4992	3685	686	*Abdelmelech*, the new prince of the *Saracens*, confirms the old peace, and propoſes to pay *Juſtinian* 1000 *Nummi* a day, and a ſlave and a horſe, to ſuppreſs the *Maronites*: He agrees, and ſends *Magiſtrianus* againſt them, who overcomes and diſables them for a long time to interrupt the *Saracens*	XVI	218
4993	3686	687	*Juſtinian* goes againſt the *Bulgarians*, who had been allowed by his father to ſettle in *Lower Mœſia*, which from them was called *Bulgaria*, and ravages their country: They aſſemble, engage, defeat, and drive him quite out of the country, and recover all he had taken from them: And then he went againſt the *Sclavonians*, over whom he got the advantage ſeveral times; ſo that now he would quarrel with the *Saracens*, though *Abdelmelech* ſtrove all he could to prevent it	XVI	218
4993	3686	687	*Juſtinian* II. invades the *Bulgarians*, overcomes them, and obliges them to quit their country or live in intire ſubjection, he refuſing peace upon any other terms: They aſſemble together from all parts, and fall upon the emperor, defeat his army, force him to reſtore the priſoners and booty he had taken, and to confirm the annual penſion his father had allowed them	XVIII	640
4994	3687	688	*Mohammed* engages the *Romans*, and is beat, and beſieged in his own camp; but finding means to draw off the *Sclavonian* general with 20,000 men, the *Romans* were ſo frighted at this revolt, that they run away; and the enemy purſuing, killed abundance of them. When the emperor came to *Leucate*, he was ſo exaſperated,		

that

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			that he ordered 10,000 *Sclavonians* that remained with him to be cut to pieces, with their wives and children, and their bodies to be throwñ into the ſea	XVI	218
4996	3689	690	*Partharit* king of the *Lombards* dies, upon which *Alachis* duke of *Trent* revolts, and drives *Cunipert*, ſon of *Partharit*, from the throne; but *Cunipert* defeating and ſlaying *Alachis*, he reigned in the ſtead of his father	XIX	108
5000	3693	694	*Juſtinian* upon his return to *Conſtantinople*, inſtead of raiſing troops, &c. ſpends his time in erecting new buildings, &c. which gaining him the ill-will of the people, and ſuffering his two chief miniſters to execute many of the nobility wrongfully, and ordering *Rufus*, one of his generals, to fall upon the inhabitants in the night-time of a certain day, and maſſacre them in their houſes, and to begin with the patriarch *Callinicus*; before the time came, *Leontius* governor of *Greece* was declared emperor, who ſeizing *Juſtinian*, carried him to the *Circus*, where his noſe was cut off, and then he was baniſhed to *Cherſona*, and his two favourites, *Theodotus* and *Stephen*, were burnt alive	XVI	219
5001	3694	695	*Sergius*, who commanded the *Roman* troops in *Lazica*, betrayed that province to the *Saracens*	XVI	220
5002	3695	696	The *Saracens* invade *Africa*, take *Carthage*, and over-run all the country; but *John* the patrician, going againſt them, drives them out again	XVI	220
5003	3696	697	The *Saracens* equip another great fleet, and again invade *Africa*, and force *John* to fly, who embarks his troops for *Conſtantinople*; but the fleet touching at *Crete*, the ſoldiers revolt, and proclaim *Apſimar*, one of *Leontius*'s generals, emperor. *Apſimar* (or *Tiberius*) goes directly to *Conſtantinople*, ſurprizes the city, took *Leontius* priſoner, cut off his noſe, and put him into a monaſtery in *Dalmatia*, in the 3d year of his reign	XVI	220
5004	3697	698	The emperor *Apſimar*, or *Tiberius*, being ſettled in the empire, ſends his brother *Heraclius* with an army into *Cappadocia*, to watch the *Saracens*, who having private quarrels, *Heraclius* penetrates into		

Syria

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			Syria to *Samonta*, put 200,000 to the ſword, and returned with immenſe plunder	XVI	220
5005	3698	699	The *Saracens* again break into the *Roman* empire, beſiege, take, and fortify *Mopſueſtia* in *Cilicia*	XVI	220
5007	3700	701	*Boanes*, furnamed *Heptadæmon*, betrayed *Armenia* to the *Saracens*	XVI	221
5008	3701	702	The *Armenian* nobility revolt from and drive out the *Saracens* with great ſlaughter, and ſend to *Tiberius* for aſſiſtance; but *Mohammed* enters *Armenia* with a great army, recovers the country, and burns the conſpirators alive. Then they invade *Cilicia*, but *Heraclius* engages, kills and takes 10,000 of them; the priſoners he ſent in chains to *Conſtantinople*	XVI	221
5008	3701	702	The depoſed emperor *Juſtinian* flies from *Cherſona* to the king of the *Chazari*, who entertained him kindly, and gave him his ſiſter *Theodora* in marriage; but *Tiberius* prevails with the king to deliver him up alive or dead, by large promiſes; which being known, *Juſtinian* flies to *Trebelis* king of the *Bulgarians*, who receives him, and uſes him very reſpectfully, raiſes a great army, and goes directly to *Conſtantinople*, and beſieges and takes it the 3d day. *Tiberius* flies with his treaſures to *Appolloniae*; but ſoon after he, his brother, and *Leontius*, were taken and beheaded by *Juſtinian*; and the patriarch *Callinicus* had his eyes put out, and afterwards baniſhed to *Rome*	XVI	221
5009	3702	703	*Cunipert* dies extremely lamented, and leaves his kingdom to his ſon *Luitberg*, who being but an infant, *Ragumbert* duke of *Turin* having defeated *Aſprand* his guardian, cauſes himſelf to be proclaimed king of the *Lombards*	XIX	110
5010	3703	704	*Ragumbert* king of the *Lombards* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Aripert*: but ſeveral lords declaring for *Luitberg*, are defeated in a battle fought near *Pavia*, in which *Luitberg* was taken and put to death	XIX	110
5011	3704	705	*Juſtinian* breaks the peace concluded with his friend and reſtorer *Trebelis*, and enters *Thrace* with a mighty army; but was totally defeated, and forced to fly in a light veſſel to *Conſtantinople*	XVI	222

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5012	3705	706	*Juſtinian* fits out a mighty fleet, and goes againſt *Cherſona* and *Boſporus*, for their intention of delivering him up while a priſoner among them. He orders them all to be cut to pieces, men, women, and children, which was executed upon ſo many as did not get away. Thoſe who flew went to the *Chazari*, who joining them, they defeated the emperor's forces ſeveral times, and proclaimed one *Philippicus* emperor. *Juſtinian*'s troops revolt, and go over to *Philippicus*, who immediately marches to *Conſtantinople*, and enters it. *Juſtinian* being at *Sinope* in *Paphlagonia*, *Elias* prince of the *Boſporans* goes and takes him priſoner, and cuts off his head. His ſon *Tiberius* takes ſanctuary in a church, from whence being dragged, he was killed in 711	XVI	222
5017	3710	711	The emperor *Philippicus*, being a favourer of the *Monothelites*, ſummoned a council of biſhops of that perſuaſion, who condemned and revoked the ſixth general council, and eſtabliſhed their own doctrine	XVI	223
5017	3710	711	*Luitprand* ſon of *Aſprand* declared king of the *Lombards*	XIX	114
5018	3711	712	The *Bulgarians* break into *Thrace*, and come to *Conſtantinople*; lay waſte the country, put prodigious numbers of people to the ſword, and return loaded with ſpoil, without interuption. The *Saracens* invade and take *Mædæa*, &c. and carry off a great number of captives. *Philippicus* growing hateful, one *Rufus* gets into the palace, and while he was aſleep put out his eyes, and went away undiſcovered	XVI	223
5018	3711	712	The people on *Whitſunday* proclaim *Artemius* (called alſo *Anaſtaſius*) chief ſecretary to *Philippicus* emperor, a man of great learning and a true catholic	XVI	224
5019	3712	713	The *Bulgarians* enter *Thrace*, and advance as far as *Conſtantinople*; and having laid the country waſte, and put a vaſt multitude to the ſword, return home unmoleſted, with an immenſe booty, and an incredible number of captives	XVIII	641
5020	3713	714	*Anaſtaſius* having ſent out a large fleet againſt the *Saracens*, the ſailors mutiny, kill their admiral, and declare one *Theodoſius* emperor, who comes and beſieges *Conſtantinople*, and after ſix months takes it, and		

ſends

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			ſends the magiſtrates and patriarch to *Nice* to *Anaſtaſius*, to tell him what had happened, who upon promiſe of his life, renounced all claim to the empire, became a monk, and was baniſhed to *Theſſalonica*	XVI	224
5022	3715	716	*Leo*, commander in chief of all the forces under the late emperor *Anaſtaſius*, refuſes to acknowledge *Theodoſius*, and proclaims himſelf emperor, engages and overthrows and takes priſoner the ſon of *Theodoſius*, who had been ſent againſt him at *Nicomedia*, and then goes to *Conſtantinople*, where he is met by *Germanus* the patriarch, &c. with offers of *Theodoſius*'s reſignation, upon ſparing his life, which he readily grants, and *Theodoſius* and his ſons enter into orders, and *Leo* was crowned by *Germanus* the 25th of *March*	XVI	225
5022	3715	716	The *Saracens* ſurprize and take *Pergamus*	XVI	225
5023	3716	717	*Solyman* a *Saracen* general breaks into *Thrace*, but he dying, *Haumar* ſucceeds him, but through the ſeverity of the weather loſes moſt of his men	XVI	226
5024	3717	718	*Haumar*, with an army of *Saracens*, beſieges *Conſtantinople* by land, and *Suphiam* and *Izeth* by ſea, with two mighty fleets; but after thirteen months ſiege, and loſing moſt of their ſhips by ſtorms, &c. they raiſe the ſiege and retire	XVI	226
5025	3718	719	*Anaſtaſius* the depoſed emperor, flying to the *Bulgarians*, tells them, upon his approach with an army the people would reſtore him; they arm and go with him; but finding ſtrong oppoſition, they ſeize him, and deliver him to *Leo*, who put him to death	XVIII	641
5026	3719	720	*Haumar* prince of the *Saracens*, vexed at his diſappointment at *Conſtantinople*, raiſes a perſecution againſt the *Chriſtians*, and forces ſome to embrace *Mahometiſm*	XVI	226
5026	3719	720	*Sergius* governor of *Sicily* revolts, and declares one *Baſilius* emperor, and changed his name into *Tiberius*; but *Paul*, an officer of the houſhold, being ſent againſt him, took him, and cut off his head	XVI	226
5026	3719	720	The empreſs *Maria* is delivered of a ſon, to the great joy of the emperor and the whole empire, and is called *Conſtantine*	XVI	226
5026	3719	720	The depoſed emperor *Anaſtaſius* comes with a great army of *Bulgarians*, and claims the crown, and beſieges *Conſtantinople*,		

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			which being vigorouſly defended, they ſeize *Anaſtaſius*, and deliver him up, who was put to death with all his accomplices, and then *Leo* cauſed his ſon to be crowned on *Eaſter-day* by *Germanus* the patriarch. The *Saracens* under their new prince *Ized*, who ſucceeded *Haumar*, ravaged the coaſts of *Italy* and *Sicily*, put all to fire and ſword; but inteſtine diviſions ariſing among them, they are employed at home	XVI	227
5028	3721	722	*Luitprand* king of the *Lombards* takes and plunders *Ravenna*	XIX	118
5031	3724	725	The emperor *Leo* by a law commands all images to be removed out of all the churches, and forbids all manner of worſhip to be paid to them. *Germanus* the patriarch oppoſed this law with all his power; for which *Leo* depoſed him, and put *Anaſtaſius* in his room. The populace become outrageous at the pulling down and turning out the images, attack the palace, but are driven back with great ſlaughter; and in the weſt the people openly revolted in defence of their images, prompted to it by *Gregory* IId. biſhop of *Rome*	XVI	227
5035	3728	729	*Luitprand*, being ſoftened by a moving ſpeech of *Gregory* biſhop of *Rome*, gives over the ſiege of *Rome*, &c	XIX	127
5037	3730	731	*Gregory* the then pope begs the friendſhip and protection of *Charles* king of the *Franks*	XIX	128
5038	3731	732	*Leo* marries his ſon to the daughter of the king of the *Chazari*, being firſt inſtructed in the *Chriſtian* religion, and baptized by the name of *Irene*	XVI	231
5038	3731	732	*Leo* fits out a mighty fleet, with an intent to chaſtize the revolted *Italians*; but it being ſhipwreck'd in the *Adriatic* ſea, he cauſed the revenues of the pope in *Calabria* and *Sicily* to be confiſcated	XVI	231
5047	3740	741	A dreadful earthquake at *Conſtantinople* overturns many churches, monaſteries, and private houſes, and buries abundance of people in their ruins. Soon after *Leo* emperor of *Conſtantinople* dies, in the 26th year of his reign, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Conſtantine*	XVI	231

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5048	3741	742	*Conſtantine* goes againſt the *Saracens* in *Aſia*; in his abſence *Artabazdus*, who had married his ſiſter, gave out that he was dead, and was thereupon proclaimed emperor, who took *Nicephorus* his eldeſt ſon for his partner in the empire; but *Conſtantine* came againſt him, and defeated him ſeveral times, and beſieged *Conſtantinople*, and took it. *Artabazdus* and his two ſons were delivered up, and had their eyes put out. *Anaſtaſius* the patriarch was puniſhed in the moſt degrading manner poſſible		
5049	3742	743	*Luitprand* dies greatly lamented, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Hildeprand* or *Hildebrand*	XVI	231
5050	3743	744	*Hildebrand* is depoſed, and *Rachis* duke of *Friuli* choſen in his room	XIX	130
5050	3743	744	*Conſtantine* goes again againſt the *Saracens*, and defeats them ſeveral times, took *Germanicia* and other ſtrong holds. The *Saracens* fit out a mighty fleet, which the emperor meets and deſtroys all but three ſhips. In *Syria* and *Paleſtine* ſuch terrible earthquakes happened as ſwallowed up whole cities, and an extraordinary darkneſs, that laſted from the 4th of *Auguſt* to the firſt of *September*	XIX	131
5050	3743	744	A terrible plague breaks out in *Calabria*, and ſpreads into *Sicily*, *Greece*, and the iſlands of the *Ægean* ſea, and then to *Conſtantinople*, where it laſted three years with ſuch fury, that the living could ſcarce bury the dead	XVI	232
5051	3744	745	*Rachis*, with the conſent and approbation of the ſtates convened at *Pavia*, publiſhes a new pandect of laws	XVI	233
5053	3746	747	*Conſtantine* proclaims his ſon *Leo*, about a year old, emperor, and goes into *Armenia*, takes *Mitelene*, &c. but the *Bulgarians* breaking into *Thrace*, laid the whole country waſte. *Conſtantine* goes againſt them in perſon, but was defeated and forced to fly to *Conſtantinople*, where he renews the edict againſt images, which began to be uſed again. Thoſe biſhops that oppoſed it were depoſed, and thoſe monks that preached againſt it were baniſhed, or put to death, and an edict was publiſhed, prohibiting any one to take upon him a monaſtic life; moſt of the	XIX	131

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			religious houſes were ſuppreſſed, and the monks obliged to marry	XVI	233
5056	3749	750	The *Bulgarians* diſobliged by *Conſtantine*, ſirnamed *Copronymus*, make a ſudden irruption into the *Roman* territories, lay the country waſte, and carry off a great booty unmoleſted	XVIII	641
5056	3749	750	The emperor enters the *Bulgarians* country, and begins to lay all waſte with fire and ſword; they fall upon him as he marched through a narrow paſs, called *Beragaba*, put him to flight, and purſued him with great ſlaughter to the very gates of *Conſtantinople*	XVIII	641
5057	3750	751	*Rachis* reſigns his kingdom, and turns monk; upon which his brother *Aſtulphus* is choſe, and reigns in his ſtead	XIX	132
5058	3751	752	*Aſtulphus* invades the exarchate of *Italy*, and takes *Ravenna*, and puts an end to the name and power, and by adding all their dominions to his own, turned it into a dukedom	XIX	134
5060	3753	754	*Aſtulphus* king of the *Lombards* publiſhes a new pandect of laws	XIX	136
5060	3753	754	*Pepin* king of *France*, by the inſtigation of pope *Stephen*, comes into *Italy* with a great army, beſieges *Pavia*, and obliges *Aſtulphus* by a ſolemn oath to reſtore thoſe places he had ſeized in the *Roman* dukedom, the exarchate and pentapolis to the pope	XIX	137
5062	3755	756	*Pepin* king of *France* puts the pope in poſſeſſion of the exarchate, *&c.* of *Italy*	XIX	138
5062	3755	756	*Aſtulphus* dies, and *Deſiderius* duke of *Tuſcany* gets himſelf proclaimed king, and is ſupported by pope *Stephen*	XIX	142
5069	3762	763	A violent froſt begins the firſt of *October*, and laſts till the end of *February* following, ſo that the two ſeas at *Conſtantinople* were froze for a hundred miles from the ſhore	XVI	234
5069	3762	763	*Conſtantine* goes againſt the *Bulgarians*, and cuts them all off to a man	XVI	234
5069	3762	763	The *Romans* entirely overthrow the *Bulgarians*	XVIII	642
5080	3773	774	*Charlemagne* entering *Italy*, beſieges *Pavia*, takes it and the king, and his wife and children, which he ſends to *France*, where they were never heard of more, and ſo put		

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			an end to the kingdom of the *Lombards*, taking the ſovereignty thereof to himſelf	XIX	146
5081	3774	775	*Conſtantine* is ſeized, in his march againſt the *Bulgarians*, with a violent fever, and dies at *Stongylum* in the thirty-fifth year of his reign		
5082	3775	776	*Leo* III. ſucceeded his father *Conſtantine* in the eaſtern empire, and was crowned the latter end of *April*, and in *May* his brother *Nicephorus* formed a conſpiracy againſt him, which being diſcovered, he and his accomplices were baniſhed to *Cherſona*	XVI	234
5082	3775	776	*Elerich* king of the *Bulgarians* reſigns his crown, and repairs to *Conſtantinople*, and is baptized. The emperor creates him a patrician, and marries him to a relation of the empreſs *Irene*	XVI	235
5085	3778	779	*Leo* gaining ſome advantages over the *Saracens*, they, to be revenged, perſecute the *Chriſtians*, and demoliſh all their churches in *Syria*	XVI	236
5086	3779	780	*Leo* revives the edict againſt images, and puniſhed with great ſeverity thoſe who paid any worſhip to the virgin *Mary*, the ſaints or their images; being ſeized with a fever, he died this year the 16th of *September*	XVI	236
5086	3779	780	*Conſtantine* ſucceeded his father *Leo* in the empire, under the guardianſhip of his mother *Irene*, he being but ten years old. A conſpiracy was formed againſt him in favour of his uncle *Nicephorus*; but being diſcovered, the authors were baniſhed, and then ſhe obliged the late emperor's brother to take orders. The *Saracens* broke into the eaſtern provinces, but were driven out by the forces ſent by *Irene* againſt them	XVI	236
5087	3780	781	*Helpidius* governor of *Sicily* revolts, but is drove out by *Theodorus*, whom the empreſs *Irene* ſent againſt him. He flies to the *Saracens* in *Africa*, who acknowledge him for emperor, and then they fell upon the eaſtern provinces with ſuch fury, that *Irene* agrees to pay them an annual penſion to quiet them	XVI	237
5087	3780	781	*Arechis* duke of *Benevento* revolts from the *French*, and changing his dukedom into a principality, cauſes himſelf to be crowned king	XIX	159

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5094	3787	788	*Irene* breaks off the match between *Rotdrudris*, daughter of *Charles* the great king of *France*, and her ſon, and obliges him to marry one *Mary*, a woman of mean deſcent, for which he ever after hated his mother	XVI	237
5096	3789	790	*Conſtantine* takes the government upon himſelf, and baniſhes his mother and her favourites from the court. A terrible fire breaks out at *Conſtantinople*, which conſumed great part of the city, with the patriarch's palace, in which were the comments of St. *Chryſoſtom* on the ſeveral books of the ſcripture, written with his own hands	XVI	238
5097	3790	791	A violent earthquake makes the inhabitants of *Conſtantinople* quit their habitations, and retire into the open fields. *Conſtantine* is reconciled to his mother, and recals her to court, then goes again the *Bulgarians*, but meets with a dreadful overthrow	XVI	239
5097	3790	791	*Conſtantine*, being egged on, puts his four uncles eyes out	XVI	239
5098	3791	792	The *Bulgarians* entirely defeat the emperor *Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus*	XVIII	643
5100	3793	794	The emperor *Charles* the great, having ſeveral times defeated the *Hunns*, deſtroyed their cities, and by putting all to fire and ſword, compleated the utter deſtruction of that warlike people.	XVIII	381
5101	3794	795	*Irene* perſuades her ſon to divorce his wife *Mary*, and marry one of her maids named *Theodota*, which was done with the utmoſt magnificence; then he went againſt the *Bulgarians*, who run away	XVI	240
5102	3795	796	The emperor *Conſtantine* being with his mother at the baths of *Pruſa* in *Bithynia*, has word brought that his wife *Theodota* was delivered of a ſon, upon which he goes to *Conſtantinople*. *Irene* conſpires againſt her ſon, and ſends ſome of the officers of the army to *Conſtantinople*, who go to him and ſeize him, and carry him to the palace of *Porphyry*, where he was born, and tore out his eyes in ſo rude a manner, that he died a few days after with the anguiſh of the operation	XVI	240
5103	3796	797	The *Saracens* enter the empire, defeat the forces ſent againſt them by *Irene*, come up to *Conſtantinople*, and carry off immenſe booty, and vaſt numbers of captives	XVI	241

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5104	3797	798	*Saturacius*, *Irene*'s great favourite, conſpires againſt her, but is detected, and puniſhed only by forbidding any one to keep him company, which ſo vexed him that he died. Soon after *Irene*, to gain popular applauſe, remits an annual tribute the people had long paid, promoted commerce, and indulged image-worſhip, *&c.*	XVI	241
5106	3799	800	Pope *Leo* III. crowned *Charles* the great, king of *France*, emperor of the weſt, on *Chriſtmas-Day*	XVI	241
5108	3801	802	*Charles* the great, now emperor of the weſt, ſends embaſſadors to *Irene*, empreſs of the eaſt, with propoſals of a firm and laſting peace, and to make a marriage between himſelf and her, and to unite the two empires. The nobility diſliking it, they go one night in a large body to the palace, and ſeize upon and confine *Irene* to her chamber; then conduct *Nicephorus*, (whom they choſe emperor) to the great church, and crowned him; and *Irene* was ſhut up in a monaſtery, which ſhe had built in the iſland of *Leſbos*	XVI	241
5109	3802	803	The emperor *Nicephorus* concludes a treaty of peace, and acknowledges *Charles the Great* emperor of the weſt, *&c.*	XVI	244
5111	3804	805	*Nicephorus* cauſes *Nicetas Triphyllius* (who had ſet him on the throne) to be poiſoned becauſe he was beloved by the army; and then took his ſon *Saturacius* partner with him in the empire, and crowned him as uſual; then he marched againſt the *Saracens*, who had broke into the empire, but was moſt ſhamefully beaten, and narrowly eſcaped being taken	XVI	244
5112	3805	806	Three hundred thouſand *Saracens* invade the empire anew, take *Tyana*, the metropolis of *Cappadocia minor*, and extend their ravages to the gates of *Ancyra* in *Galatia*. *Nicephorus* ſends ambaſſadors with rich preſents to *Aaron* their kalif, who grants peace thus; the emperor to pay 30.000 pieces of gold annually, and 6000 for his own head and his ſon's, and that he ſhould not rebuild the demoliſhed forts; But as ſoon as they were gone, he rebuilt the forts; upon which they returned, and put all to fire and ſword in *Cyprus*, then demoliſhed all the		

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			churches, and murdered all the inhabitants	XVI	245
5112	3805	806	The *Bulgarians* fall upon a party of the *Romans* that were eſcorting 1100 pounds weight of gold to pay the army, which they take, and cut off all the guards	XVIII	644
5113	3806	807	The *Saracens* make a deſcent on the iſland of *Rhodes*, and take a great number of priſoners; but in their return home their fleet ſuffered much by a violent ſtorm	XVI	245
5115	3808	809	The *Bulgarians* ſurpriſe *Sardica*, a city of *Mœſia*, and put the whole gariſon, conſiſting of 6000 men, to the ſword: *Nicephorus* goes againſt them, but they retired with their booty: He comes back to *Conſtantinople*, and taxes the people to raiſe money to repair *Sardica*: A tumult riſes, and attacks the palace; but the guards killing great numbers of them, quell them	XVIII	644
5117	3810	811	*Nicephorus* goes with a great army into *Bulgaria*, and deſtroys all with fire and ſword: *Crumus* their king ſues for peace; the emperor refuſes, and goes on waſting the country, deſtroying the cities, and murdering the inhabitants. *Crumus* ſends a ſecond time, offering to quit the country, *&c.* *Nicephorus* will not hear; then *Crumus* attacks the emperor's camp and forces, cuts off the emperor and almoſt his whole army, took all the arms and baggage, cut off *Nicephorus*'s head, and made a drinking cup of his ſkull: *Nicephorus* is ſaid to have been a *Manichee*, one who denied providence; and to have been exceſſively lewd, cruel, covetous, and debauched	XVIII	644
5117	3810	811	*Saturacius* ſucceeded his father *Nicephorus*, and was declared emperor at *Adrianople* by ſome few of the officers that had eſcaped; but the ſenate proclaimed and crowned *Michael*, that had married his ſiſter, who a few days after cauſed his wife *Procopia* and his ſon *Theophylact* to be crowned alſo; upon which *Saturacius* with his wife *Theophania* retired into a monaſtery, and died there about two years after	XVI	246
5118	3811	812	The *Saracens* break into the empire on one ſide, and the *Bulgarians* on the other:		

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			Leo drives back and defeats the firſt, and *Michael* goes againſt the laſt, has ſeveral ſlight ſkirmiſhes, but at laſt was utterly defeated, and forced to fly ſhamefully back to *Conſtantinople*; this ſo affected him, that he begged *Leo* to take the purple, which with ſome difficulty he accepted	XVIII	645
5119	3812	813	*Michael* and his wife *Procopia* retire to the monaſtery of *Pharus*, where on the 11th of *July* he took the habit. *Leo* goes againſt the *Bulgarians*, and after a very obſtinate battle the *Romans* were put to flight; but the enemy purſuing diſorderly, the *Romans* rallied and engaged again, and got ſo complete a victory, that the *Bulgarians* did not invade the empire again for ſome years	XVI	247
5120	3813	814	The emperor *Leo* overcomes the *Bulgarians* in a pitched battle, wherein he ſlew and took a very great number	XVIII	646
5126	3819	820	The emperor *Leo* having revived the edict againſt images, and baniſhed *Nicephorus* the patriarch, *Theodorus*, a famous monk, *&c.* for not complying, one *Michael Balbus* conſpires againſt *Leo*, is detected, and condemned to be burnt alive; but his accomplices fell upon *Leo*, as he was going to his devotions, and killed him in the chapel of the palace, baniſhed the empreſs *Theodoſia* and her four ſons to the iſland *Prota*, where they were made eunuchs, and *Michael* was declared emperor, and crowned by the patriarch	XVI	249
5127	3820	821	The emperor *Michael* recals great numbers of biſhops, monks, and others, who had been baniſhed by *Leo* on account of image-worſhip, and reſtores them	XVI	250
5128	3821	822	A civil war breaks out in the eaſt by one *Thomas*, who gave out, that he was *Conſtantine* the ſon of *Irene*: Under this pretence he raiſed a great army, and overran all *Aſia*, and proclaimed himſelf emperor, and was acknowledged by the patriarch of *Antioch*. *Michael* ſends his troops againſt him; they meet and engage in *Aſia*, where *Thomas* overthrows them; then defeats *Michael*'s fleet, and beſieges *Conſtantinople*, but is forced to raiſe it	XVI	251

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5128	3821	822	They engage again, and *Thomas* is routed with great ſlaughter by land, and his fleet driven on ſhore, and ruined at ſea: Upon this *Gregory* one of his generals revolted with 12,000 men; *Thomas* goes after him, cuts moſt of his men to pieces, takes him priſoner, and puts him to death: Soon after he is put to flight with great ſlaughter by the *Bulgarians*, and his fleet revolts to *Michael*, who ſends his troops againſt him, and while they were engaged moſt of his troops deſert: *Thomas* flies to *Adrianople*, where being beſieged, his own men delivered him up, and having his hands and feet cut off, he died in great agony	XVI	52
5128	3821	822	The *Saracens* who had ſettled in *Spain* growing too numerous, tranſport a large number into *Crete*. *Damianus*, the emperor's general, joined by *Photinus*, goes againſt them; they engage, *Damianus* is killed, and the whole army put to flight. Then the *Saracens* build *Candax*, or *Candia*, and ſoon became maſters of the whole iſland	XVI	253
5129	3822	823	*Michael* ſends *Craterus* againſt the *Saracens* in *Crete*; they engage, and *Craterus* kills great numbers, and makes them fly; but inſtead of purſuing, goes to revelling; the *Saracens* in the middle of the night ſally out upon them, half drunk and aſleep, and cut them all off to a man, *Craterus* himſelf hardly eſcaping	XVI	254
5132	3825	826	*Michael* emperor of the eaſt forces *Euphroſyne*, daughter of *Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus*, out of the monaſtery whither ſhe had retired, and marries her: One of his officers fancying another ſacred virgin, takes and debauches her: Complaint being made, the offender to avoid puniſhment revolts to the *Saracens* in *Africa*, where he is proclaimed emperor, and ſent with an army into *Sicily*, where he is beheaded; but the *Saracens* never quitted the iſland till they had conquered it, and then went into *Italy*, and conquered *Calabria*	XVI	254
5135	3828	829	The emperor *Michael* dies of a flux, the 1ſt of *October*, in the 9th year of his reign, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Theophilus*,		

who

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			who puniſhed all the murderers of *Leo*, and ſent the empreſs *Euphroſyne* back to her monaſtery, and performed every part of the imperial government with unwearied diligence	XVI	255
5138	3831	832	The emperor *Theophilus* marries his daughter *Mary* to one *Alexius Moſeles*, an *Armenian* by birth, a perſon of great perſonal beauty, bravery, and endowments; made him proconſul, created him *Cæſar*, and ſent him againſt the *Saracens* in *Italy*, where he did wonders; but being miſrepreſented to the emperor, he deſired leave to retire and live privately, which was granted	XVI	256
5138	3831	832	The *Saracens* beat the *Romans* who went to hinder their depredations	XVI	257
5140	3833	834	*Theophilus* commands the *Roman* forces, obtains a complete victory over the *Saracens*, killing great numbers, and carrying 20,000 of them priſoners to *Conſtantinople* in triumph	XVI	257
5141	3834	835	*Theophilus* the *Roman* emperor is defeated by the *Saracens*, and reſcued with great danger by *Manuel*, one of his generals, whom he uſes very ill ſoon after, ſo that he was forced to fly to the *Saracens* for protection, who received him with great honour, for which he defeated the *Cermatæ* for them ſeveral times	XVI	258
5145	3838	839	The emperor *Theophilus* invaded *Syria*, ravaged the country, and after taking ſeveral ſtrong-holds, returns to *Conſtantinople*, leaving the army under the command of *Theophobus*	XVI	259
5146	3839	840	*Theophobus* the *Perſian* general, commander of the *Roman* army in *Syria*, is proclaimed emperor by 30,000 *Perſians*; but he refuſes, and reſigns to *Theophilus*	XVI	259
5147	3840	841	*Theophilus* having deſtroyed *Sozopetra*, the birth-place of the prince of the *Saracens*, he ſwore he would at all events deſtroy *Amorium*, the birth-place of *Theophilus*, in *Cilicia*: He raiſes a great army, and advances and beſieges *Amorium*, takes it, puts the men to the ſword, levelled the city, and carried the women and children away captive; which ſo afflicted the emperor, that he fell ſick and died, at *Magnara*, in the 13th year of his reign	XVI	259

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5147	3840	841	*Michael* the ſon of *Theophilus*, a child of ſix years old, ſucceeded his father in the empire of the eaſt, under the regency of his mother *Theodora*, who immediately recalled all thoſe that had been baniſhed for image-worſhip, and drove *John* the patriarch away, put *Methodius*, a monk, in his ſtead, and is ſaid to cut 100,000 *Manichees* to pieces; upon which *Carbeas* at the head of 4000 of that ſect revolted to the *Saracens*, who returned with them into the *Roman* territories, and diſpeopled whole nations	XVI	261
5149	3842	843	*Roderick the Great* became king of all *Cambria* or *Wales*, which before was divided into ſix kingdoms	XVIII	322
5161	3854	855	The emperor *Michael* takes the government upon himſelf, and begins with murdering his guardian *Theoctiſtus*, then giving ear to the falſe accuſations of his uncle *Bardas*, locks up his mother and three ſiſters in a monaſtery, and then fell into the moſt extravagant debaucheries and cruelties, making *Nero* his example	XVI	262
5162	3855	856	The emperor *Michael* beſieging a *Saracen* city on the *Euphrates*, one *Sunday* as his army were at their devotions, the *Saracens* ſally out upon them, put the whole army to flight, and took their camp and baggage	XVI	263
5164	3857	858	The *Saracens* entering the empire with 30,000 men, put *Michael* to flight at the head of 40,000; but his brother *Petronas* falls upon the *Saracens* near *Epirus*, cut off the kalif, and his whole army, and took his ſon priſoner	XVI	263
5166	3859	860	The emperor *Michael* creates his uncle *Bardas Cæſar*, when he acted beyond all law or reaſon, firſt putting away his wife, without pretending any fault, and marrying his niece; for which the patriarch *Ignatius* refuſed to communicate with him; to revenge which he calls a council, and gets *Ignatius* falſely condemned for the murder of his predeceſſor *Methodius*, for which *Ignatius* was depoſed and impriſoned, and *Photius* put in his place	XVI	263
5167	3860	861	*Bardas* perſuades the emperor to go againſt the *Cretan Saracens*: They encamp at *Chorus*, where on the 1ſt of *April* he or-		

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			ders *Bardas* to be murdered, which was done, and the 26th of *May* following declared *Baſilius*, his great chamberlain, his partner in the empire, who ſtrove what he could to reclaim *Michael*; but finding it impoſſible, with ſome others enters his room when in bed, and murders him, and reigns alone, to the liking of all perſons	XVI	264
5168	3861	862	Two patricians, *George* and *Symbatius*, conſpire againſt *Baſilius*; but being diſcovered, have their eyes put out, and their accomplices baniſhed	XVI	265
5169	3862	863	The emperor *Baſilius* proclaims his eldeſt ſon *Conſtantine* his partner in the empire, and his ſons *Leo* and *Alexander Cæſars*; and made his fourth ſon *Stephen* take orders: His four daughters took the religious habit in the monaſtery of St. *Euphemia*	XVI	265
5169	3862	863	*Baſilius* goes againſt the *Manichees* ſettled in *Armenia*, from whence they made frequent inroads into the empire, under their leader *Carbeas*, who was now become very numerous: He laid their country waſte, killed their beſt commanders, and returned with immenſe booty	XVI	265
5170	3863	864	The *Manichees* under *Chryſochir* break into the empire; but the imperial troops meet, engage, and cut them all off almoſt to a man, with their leader	XVI	265
5177	3870	871	The *Britons* are drove out of *Cornwall*, ſouth of *Scotland*, and *Carliſle*, and take ſhelter in *North Wales*	XVIII	323
5186	3879	880	*Baſilius* and his ſon *Conſtantine* invade *Syria*, take ſeveral ſtrong-holds, with an incredible number of priſoners; and in their return they take *Cæſarea*, the capital of *Cappadocia*: He was forced to put multitudes of the priſoners to the ſword, upon which ſeveral of their governors joined the emperor. The *African* and *Cretan Saracens* were likewiſe defeated with great ſlaughter, and their fleet deſtroyed by *Nazar*, the *Roman* admiral: But the *Carthaginian Saracens* took *Syracuſe*	XVI	266
5191	3884	885	*Conſtantine* being dead, *Baſilius* advances his ſecond ſon to be his partner, who is preſently accuſed by a favourite monk with a deſign to kill his father; for which he was		

thrown

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			thrown into goal; but his father dying ſoon after, he ſucceeded him, when he ordered the monk who had falſely accuſed him to be firſt whipped, and then baniſhed to *Athens*, where his eyes were put out	XVI	266
5192	3885	886	*Photius*, patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, having conſpired to put one of his kinſmen on the throne, was depoſed, and *Stephen* the emperor's brother put in his place	XVI	268
5199	3892	893	*Simeon* king of the *Bulgarians*, entering the *Roman* empire, is oppoſed by the *Roman* army under *Crenites* and *Curticius*, which he defeats, kills their generals, and uſes the priſoners very barbarouſly and inhumanly	XVIII	648
5201	3894	895	*Simeon* king of the *Bulgarians* engages the *Ungri*, or *Hungarians*, and is entirely overthrown; upon which he ſues for peace, and the emperor *Leo* grants it; but as ſoon as *Leo* was returned to *Conſtantinople*, *Simeon* falls unexpectedly upon the *Hungarians*, puts them to flight, ravages their country, and puts all to fire and ſword	XVI	268
5203	3896	897	The emperor *Leo* ſends a great army under *Theodoſius* a patrician againſt the *Bulgarians*, which *Simeon* their king entirely defeats, and obliges the *Romans* to make peace upon his own conditions	XVIII	649
5206	3899	900	The empreſs *Theophano* dies, and *Leo* marries one *Zoe*, who had been his concubine; but ſhe dying ſoon after, he married one *Eudocia*; and ſhe dying in child birth, he married another *Zoe*: All fourth marriages being at that time held unlawful, *Nicholaus Myſticus* the patriarch excommunicated the emperor for his marrying a fourth time; which ſo exaſperated him, that he depoſed *Myſticus*, and put *Euthymius Syncellus* in his room; which occaſioned a ſchiſm, and great diſturbances in the church	XVI	269
5207	3900	901	As the emperor *Leo* was entering the great church on *Whitſunday*, a mean perſon gave him a violent blow on the head with a great club, and left him for dead; but *Leo* recovered, and the aſſaſſin being ſeized, was racked, and his hands and feet cut off, and then burnt alive	XVI	270

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5208	3901	902	The *Saracens* take *Tauromínium* in *Sicily* with a mighty fleet, and then they took *Theſſalonica*, which *Simeon*, the emperor *Leo*'s ſecretary, redeemed with a mighty ſum. *Leo* ſends an army againſt them, and gained ſeveral victories over them	XVI	270
5209	3902	903	The *Saracens* invade the empire with a great army, which is defeated by *Himerius* the *Roman* general	XVI	271
5217	3910	911	The *Saracens* with a great fleet commit dreadful ravages on the coaſt: *Himerius* goes with the *Roman* fleet againſt them, and is utterly defeated; which ſo affected the emperor, that on the 11th of *May* he died of the cholic, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Alexander*, who being a lewd, cruel, and diſſolute perſon, began his reign by baniſhing all the good and great, and promoting the moſt profligate and mean perſons	XVI	272
5218	3911	912	The emperor *Alexander*'s debaucheries threw him into an inward bleeding, of which he died, after reigning 13 months, and declared his nephew *Conſtantine* (a child of about ſix years old) his ſucceſſor; and appointed thoſe who had indulged his own debaucheries the child's guardians	XVI	274
5218	3911	912	One *Conſtantine Ducas*, ſon of *Andronicus*, a famous general, was by many of the nobility declared emperor in the *Circus*; but the guards ſeized him, cut off his head, and moſt of his companions were put to death or baniſhed	XVI	274
5218	3911	912	The *Bulgarians* ravage *Thrace*, and beſiege *Conſtantinople*; but are forced to raiſe the ſiege and return home	XVIII	649
5220	3913	914	The emperor's governors quarrelling among themſelves, the empreſs *Zoe* his mother is recalled to court, and made regent, who diſmiſſed all *Alexander*'s favourites	XVI	274
5220	3913	914	The *Saracens* and *Bulgarians* both break into the empire; the latter over-ran *Thrace*, and beſiege *Adrianople*: *Simeon* having bribed *Pancratucus* the governor with rich preſents, he delivered the city up	XVIII	650
5223	3916	917	A peace is concluded with the *Saracens*, and a great army ſent againſt the *Bulgarians*, who at firſt were defeated; but rallying,		

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			and falling upon the purſuing *Romans*, intirely overthrew them	XVIII	650
5226	3919	920	*Romanus Lacapenus*, the *Roman* admiral, having by his great intereſt at court got himſelf declared *Cæſar*, baniſhes the empreſs *Zoe* to the monaſtery of St. *Euphemia*, and cauſed himſelf to be crowned emperor by the patriarch	XVI	276
5227	3920	921	*Romanus* cauſed his two ſons, *Stephen* and *Chriſtopher*, to be crowned in the great church; reſerving his third ſon *Theophylactus* for the patriarchal dignity	XVI	276
5228	3921	922	The *Bulgarians* overthrow the *Romans* with great ſlaughter, take many of the great men priſoners, burn the imperial palace at *Pegæ*, and became maſters of *Adrianople* a ſecond time, and torture *Leo*, who defended it, to death	XVIII	651
5229	3922	923	The *Bulgarians* again enter the empire, lay waſte *Macedon* and *Thrace*, taking many ſtrong-holds, and putting gariſons in ſome, and levelling others: Then they go to *Conſtantinople*, and offer to come to an accommodation; they conclude a peace, and return home	XVIII	652
5230	3923	924	*John Radenus* the *Roman* admiral ſurpriſes the *Saracen* fleet in the harbour of *Lemnos*, deſtroyed the whole fleet, and cut them all off to a man	XVI	277
5234	3927	928	*Simeon* king of the *Bulgarians* engages the *Crobati*, and is entirely defeated, and ſoon after dies of grief, and is ſucceeded by *Peter* his ſecond ſon, who breaks into *Macedon*, and deſtroys all with fire and ſword. *Romanus* going againſt him, he propoſes a peace and alliance; which being concluded, he marries *Mary* the granddaughter of *Romanus*	XVIII	652
5235	3298	929	The *Syrian Saracens* invade the *Roman* territories, but are driven back by the *Roman* general in thoſe parts. A ſevere froſt that laſted 120 days, was followed by a plague, which ſwept off abundance of people. Earthquakes troubled ſeveral provinces, and whole cities were overthrown	XVI	277
5239	3932	933	A great fire deſtroyed many ſtately buildings at *Conſtantinople*, and *Chriſtopher* the ſon of *Romanus* dies	XVI	277

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5240	3993	934	One *Baſilius*, a *Macedonian*, giving out that he was *Conſtantine Ducas* that had been ſlain, many followed him, but being taken and carried to the emperor at *Conſtantinople*, he orders one of his hands to be cut off, and then ſet at liberty; but ſtill inſiſting upon his being the ſon of *Andronicus*, ſeized a ſtrong-hold, and made frequent incurſions; but being taken again, was burnt alive	XVI	277
5250	3943	944	The *Roſſi*, formerly called the *Roxolani*, and *Baſtarnæ*, fit out a fleet of 10,000 ſhips, and commit terrible ravages on the coaſts of the empire; but *Theophanes* the *Roman* admiral falling unexpectedly upon them, deſtroyed their whole fleet: Of thoſe who eſcaped on ſhore, abundance were cut to pieces; ſo that very few returned home	XVI	278
5250	3943	944	*Stephen*, the youngeſt ſon of *Romanus*, ſeizes his father, depoſes and forces him into a monaſtery in the iſland of *Prota* (where he died four years after) and proclaims himſelf emperor, and is allowed to be partner with his elder brother *Conſtantine*	XVI	278
5251	3944	945	*Conſtantine* the ſon of *Leo* being now near forty years old, and having only the name of emperor, without any ſhare in the government, invites the two brother emperors, *Stephen* and *Conſtantine*, to a feaſt, and in the midſt of their jollity ſeized them, and ſent *Stephen* to the iſland *Panormus*, and *Conſtantine* to *Terebinthus*, and ordered them to be both ordained prieſts, and cauſed his ſon *Romanus* to be crowned with the uſual ſolemnity	XVI	278
5254	3947	948	The *Saracens* break into the empire, and are defeated ſeveral times; and *Leo* overthrowing them in a pitched battle, took *Apolaſemus*, the kailif's kinſman, who being carried to *Conſtantinople*, the vain emperor *Conſtantine* trod upon his neck by way of inſult	XVI	279
5255	3948	949	The kailif of the *Saracens* having *Conſtantine* the third ſon of the *Roman* general *Bardas Phocas* in his power, uſed him moſt cruelly to make him abjure *Chriſtianity*; but not prevailing, poiſoned him: *Phocas* in return put all any way related to the kailif to death that fell into		

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			his hands, and drawing the kailif into an ambuſh, cut off his army almoſt to a man, he hardly eſcaping; and then *Phocas* entered his dominions, took many ſtrongholds, and laid waſte whole provinces	XVI	279
5256	3949	950	The *Cretan Saracens* commit dreadful ravages on the frontiers of the empire. *Conſtantine* ſends an army and fleet into *Crete*; but through the ignorance of the commander, the whole miſcarried; great part of the army was cut to pieces, and the camp and baggage taken by the enemy	XVI	280
5264	3957	958	*Romanus*, the emperor *Conſtantine*'s ſon, egged on by his wife *Theophano*, prevails upon *Nicetus* to poiſon his father; but *Conſtantine* luckily ſpilling great part of the draught, the remainder was not ſtrong enough to kill him	XVI	280
5266	3959	960	The emperor *Conſtantine* is taken ill on a journey, and brought back to *Conſtantinople*, where he dies the 9th of *November*, in the 49th year of his reign, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Romanus*, eſteemed one of the lewdeſt and wickedeſt princes that ever reigned; and though endowed with extraordinary natural parts, made no uſe of them, committing the whole management of affairs to his favourite *Joſeph*	XVI	281
5267	3960	961	*Romanus* the emperor orders the patriarch *Polyeuctus* to ſolemnly crown his youngeſt ſon *Baſilius*	XVI	281
5268	3961	962	*Nicephorus Phocas* goes againſt the *Cretan Saracens*, defeats them ſeveral times, and takes all their ſtrong holds; likewiſe corrupts the kailif, and *Arcemus* his lieutenant, and reduced the whole iſland. *Leo* his brother overthrew the *Saracens* ſeveral times in the eaſt, where moſt of them were killed on the ſpot, or taken priſoners, and was rewarded with a triumph: but *Nicephorus*, by the management of *Joſeph*, is ſent againſt *Chabdamus* kailif of the *Saracens*, overthrew him in a pitched battle, took *Beræa*, and great wealth with it, and ſet multitudes of *Chriſtians* at liberty	XVI	281
5269	3962	963	The emperor *Romanus* dies, the 15th of *March*, and the empreſs *Theophano* is regent for her ſons *Baſilius* and *Conſtan-*		

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			time, who contrary to the will of *Joseph* the prime minister, calls *Nicephorus* to court, and honours him with a triumph	XVI	282
5269	3962	963	*Nicephorus* is proclaimed emperor by the army in *Syria*, on the 2d of *July*; upon which the houses of *Joseph* and his friends at *Constantinople* were levelled with the ground, and *Nicephorus* joyfully acknowledged emperor, and crowned at *Hebdomon* by the patriarch *Polyeuctus*; then he banished and confined *Joseph* in a monastery in *Paphlagonia*, where he died two years after	XVI	283
5270	3963	964	The emperor *Nicephorus* marries the empress *Theophano*, for which the patriarch excommunicated him; but a council being called, he was restored to the communion of the church	XVI	284
5271	3964	965	*Nicephorus* sends an army under *Manuel* into *Sicily*, to drive out the *Saracens*, who drew him into the mountains, and then cut off him and his army: *John Zimisces* cut off the *Saracens* in the province of *Cilicia*, and overthrew and drove them quite out of *Cyprus*, and reunited it to the empire again	XVI	284
5272	3965	966	*Nicephorus* goes against the *Saracens* in *Cilicia*, and took three of their strongest cities, and wintered in *Cappadocia*	XVI	284
5273	3966	967	*Nicephorus* besieges and takes *Mopsuestia*, and *Tarsus*: A great fleet of *Saracens* coming to the relief of *Tarsus* three days after it surrendered, returned, but was most of it destroyed by a storm, and the rest taken by the *Romans*, with the soldiers	XVI	284
5274	3967	968	*Nicephorus* breaks into *Syria*, and reduces a great part of it; then besieged *Antioch*; but the garison being numerous, and well provided, winter forced him to raise the siege, after he had spent three months before it, when he returned to *Constantinople*. But *Burtzas*, a patrician, unexpectedly in the depth of winter marched his troops to *Antioch*, and took it, and once more added it to the empire	XVI	285
5275	3968	969	*Nicephorus* banishes *Burtzas* and *Zimisces* from the court for some groundless suspicions, who together with the empress conspire against him, and murder him in the palace, when *John Zimisces* was proclaim-		

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			ed and acknowledged emperor by every body	XVI	285
5275	3968	969	The emperor *John Zimiſces* diſplaces all the friends of the late emperor *Nicephorus*, and baniſhed his brother *Leo* to *Leſbos*, recalled all thoſe that *Nicephorus* had baniſhed, and reſtored all thoſe he had degraded; Going to the great church to be crowned, *Polyeuctus* the patriarch refuſed his admiſſion till he had done penance for the crime of murdering *Nicephorus*; he promiſes to revoke the acts againſt the church, ſettle his paternal eſtate upon the poor, and baniſh the empreſs and *Ablantius*, and was then crowned on *Chriſtmas*-day	XVI	286
5275	3968	969	The emperor *Zimiſces* takes *Baſilius* and *Conſtantine*, the two ſons of *Romanus*, for his collegues in the empire; and cauſed the ſenate and people of *Conſtantinople* to acknowledge them as ſuch	XVI	286
5275	3968	969	The *Saracens* with a vaſt army beſiege *Antioch*, but are overthrown and driven out of *Syria* by the *Romans*	XVI	287
5275	3968	969	The *Roſſi*, or *Ruſſi*, the preſent inhabitants of *Podolia*, break into *Bulgaria*, and after ravaging the country, and burning ſeveral towns, they return home loaden with booty	XVIII	654
5276	3969	970	The *Roſſi* invade the empire with 300,000 men, having waſted all *Thrace*, they ſat down before *Adrianople*; *Bardas Sclerus* goes to its relief with 13,000 men, and by a ſtratagem draws a ſtrong party of them into an ambuſcade, and cuts every man of them off; and unexpectedly falling on the main body of their army, overt them, put a great number to the ſword, and took a vaſt number priſoners, with the loſs of only 25 men	XVI	287
5276	3969	970	*Bardas Phocas*, nephew to the late emperor, is encouraged by ſeveral of the nobility, takes *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, and proclaims himſelf emperor. *Bardas Sclerus* goes againſt him to *Cæſarea*, where *Phocas* being forſaken by his prompters, flies to the ſtrong caſtle of *Cyropæum*, where he ſubmitted to *Sclerus*, upon a ſolemn aſſurance of pardon, which the emperor performed, but baniſhed him to the iſland *Chios*. This year the emperor married		

Theodora,

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			Theodora the daughter of the late emperor *Romanus*	XVI	287
5276	3969	970	The *Ruſſi* come again into *Bulgaria*, and having overcome the *Bulgarians*, ſettle in their country	XVIII	654
5277	3970	971	*Zimiſces* goes againſt the *Roſſi* who were now ſettled in *Bulgaria*, and inveſts *Perſthalba*, the capital of *Bulgaria*, at unawares; 8000 *Roſſi* attempt to get into the city, but are all cut off, and next day the city was taken by aſſault, and great numbers of the inhabitants put to the ſword: 8000 *Scythians* retire into the citadel, which the *Romans* took by ſtorm, and the *Scythians* all deſtroyed. *Boriſes* king of the *Bulgarians* being taken, the emperor uſed him ſuitable to his rank, and releaſed him, with his wife, children, and all the *Bulgarians*; but the city was deſtroyed, as belonging to the *Roſſi*	XVI	288
5277	3970	971	*Zimiſces* goes towards *Doroſterum*, on the *Danube*, where he was met by 300,000 of the *Roſſi*; they engage, and after a moſt obſtinate fight the *Roſſi* were put to flight with great ſlaughter; they entering *Doroſterum*, *Zimiſces* follows and beſieges them; a ſecond battle is fought, and they are again terribly beaten, at laſt they cut their way through the *Roman* camp, and many of them eſcape	XVI	289
5277	3970	971	*Spendoſthalbus*, general of the *Roſſi*, propoſes a peace, and to quit *Bulgaria* if he ſhould be acknowledged as a friend and ally of the empire, he and his countrymen permitted to return home unmoleſted, and a free trade be eſtabliſhed between the two nations; which was ſigned by both parties	XVI	290
5282	3975	976	*Baſilius* the eunuch, prime miniſter to the emperor *Zimiſces*, for fear of puniſhment for his rapine, &c. hires the cup-bearer to poiſon him in his return from the eaſt, which was done, this being the 7th year of his reign	XVI	291
5282	3975	976	*Baſilius* and *Conſtantine* were declared the ſucceſſors of *Zimiſces* by his will, and as they were not of age, *Baſilius* the eunuch took upon him the government, and recalled their mother *Theophano*	XVI	291

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5283	3976	977	*Samuel* king of the *Bulgarians* breaks into the empire, does much damage, and carries off great booty	XVIII	655
5283	3976	977	*Bardas Sclerus* being diſpoſſeſſed by *Baſilius* the eunuch of his high command of general of all the forces in the eaſt, and by him ſent into *Meſopotamia*, there he was proclaimed emperor by the army, and comes with a great force towards *Conſtantinople*, engages the imperial army, cuts great numbers to pieces, puts the reſt to flight, took their camp, and in it vaſt ſums of money, and an immenſe quantity of arms and proviſions. Soon after he engaged the emperor's army again, and gains another compleat victory, by which moſt of the officers were ſlain, and *Leo* the general, and many perſons of diſtinction taken priſoners. Then he took *Nice*, and engaging *Bardas Phocas*, at *Amorium*, put his army to the rout; but having recruited, returns, and again engages and totally routs *Sclerus*	XVI	292
5286	3979	980	*Bardas Phocas* is declared emperor, and *Sclerus* likewiſe entering *Meſopotamia*, ſets up his former pretenſions, and offers to join *Phocas*, and divide the empire, which was agreed and ſworn to by both parties; but as ſoon as their forces were joined, *Phocas* ſeized *Sclerus*, and put him in priſon. The emperor *Baſilius*, and his brother *Conſtantine* fall upon *Delphinus*, commander under *Phocas*, and put his army to flight and took him and other great officers priſoners, who were immediately nailed to ſeveral great trees on the road: Then going againſt *Phocas*, killed him, and put his army to flight with great ſlaughter, and took the leading men priſoners, carried them to *Conſtantinople*, and puniſhed them divers ways	XVI	296
5292	3985	986	*Sclerus* heads thoſe that were left, but thro' the interceſſion of his ſon *Romanus*, and the promiſe of the emperor *Baſilius*, he is prevailed with to lay down his arms and pretenſions, and go to *Conſtantinople*, where he is made great chamberlain, and lived with much honour the remainder of his life	XVI	297

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5301	3994	995	The *Romans* unexpectedly croſs the *Sperchius* in the night, and fall upon the *Bulgarians* in the dark, cut great numbers to pieces, took their baggage, with many priſoners, maſtered their camp, and forced their king *Samuel* and his ſon to hide themſelves among the ſlain, who by that means ſtole away into *Bulgaria*	XVI	298
5307	4000	1001	*Baſilius* the emperor goes into *Bulgaria*, defeats king *Samuel* in a pitched battle, took *Vidini*, *Scopiæ*, and ſeveral other ſtrong cities, but had like to have been cut off afterwards, with his whole army, by *Samuel*, who unexpectedly fell upon them in the *Streights* of *Cimba*; but *Nicephorus* governor of *Philippopolis* falling upon *Samuel*'s rear, put them to flight; *Baſilius* purſuing them took 15,000 priſoners, and put out their eyes, leaving one to every hundred with one eye for a guide to the reſt. King *Samuel* was ſo ſhocked at this dreadful ſight, that he fell into a ſwoon, and died two days after	XVIII	655
5307	4000	1001	*Gabriel*, ſon of *Samuel*, ſucceeds his father in the kingdom of *Bulgaria*. The emperor continued to ravage the country, and to take the ſtrong-holds; but ſending *Theophylact*, one of his generals, to reduce the ſtrong-holds among the mountains, the natives cut off him and his whole army; upon which *Baſilius* retires, but in his rout took ſeveral caſtles, and burnt *Buteliana*, the royal palace, and *Gabriel* was killed by *Bladiſthlabus*, who ſucceeded him	XVIII	659
5323	4016	1017	*Baſilius* enters *Bulgaria* again, and took ſeveral places, and many of the people; *Bladiſthlabus* offers to ſubmit upon the emperor's own terms. *Ibatzas* draws the *Romans* into an ambuſh, and cuts every man of them off. *Baſilius* returns, deſtroys all with fire and ſword, and put out the eyes of the priſoners: But having loſt great part of his army in ſeveral encounters, he returned to *Conſtantinople*	XVIII	659
5325	4018	1019	*Baſilius* reſolves never to ſheath his ſword till he had reduced all *Bulgaria*, and *Bladiſthlabus* being killed in a battle near *Acriaus*, all the chiefs of *Bulgaria* ſubmitted to the emperor, who made a progreſs through the country to receive the homage of the ſeveral provinces	XVIII	660

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5327	4020	1021	*Xiphius* and *Nicephorus*, the ſons of *Bardas Phocas*, revolt; but *Baſilius* found means to bring *Xiphius* to his duty, and to diſpatch *Nicephorus*, and ſo the rebellion ceaſed: But *Baſilius* puniſhing with two great ſeverity all that had been concerned in the diſaffection, breeds new commotions; but the ringleaders being ſeized and executed, all was quiet again	XVI	300
5331	4024	1025	The emperor *Baſilius* making great preparations for a war againſt the *Saracens* in *Sicily*, ſends a ſtrong body of forces under *Orefles*, his favourite eunuch, before him, intending to follow with a large fleet and army, but dies in the *December* of this year, and *Conſtantine* his brother, who had done little but bear the name of emperor in his life-time, now becomes ſole emperor; but being a weak, effeminate, and vicious prince, he ſuffered his miniſters to oppreſs and injure the provinces without controul, all of honour, reſolution, and virtue, being turned out or put to death	XVI	301
5334	4027	1028	The emperor *Conſtantine* VIII. dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon-in-law *Romanus* II. who gained the hearts of the people by eaſing their taxes in general, being vaſtly liberal to the church, and ranſoming all taken captive in the late war	XVI	303
5336	4029	1030	The *Saracens* broke into *Roman Syria*, the commander of the troops in thoſe parts being defeated, *Romanus* goes himſelf: The *Saracens* beg for peace, and promiſe quietneſs for the future: *Romanus* rejects them, and ſends a ſtrong party to obſerve their motions, who falling into an ambuſh, are every man of them cut off; after which the *Saracens* defeated another ſtrong body, beſieged the camp, and reduced the *Romans* to great ſtraights, and took all the baggage, the emperor with difficulty eſcaping to *Antioch*. 800 *Saracens* that were eſcorting the plunder, coming to a ſmall town, they ſummoned *Maniaces* the governor to ſurrender: He ſent them a large quantity of wine, *&c.* with which making too free, *Maniaces* ſallied out in the night, while they were either drunk or aſleep, and cut them all off to a man,		

and

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			and recovered 280 camels loaded with the ſpoils of the *Roman* army, which he ſent to the emperor, who made him governor of *Media* for his reward		
5339	4032	1033	A dreadful plague breaks out and rages ſo terribly in *Cappadocia*, *Paphlagonia*, and *Armenia*, that the inhabitants forſake theſe provinces: A terrible famine followed, and mighty earthquakes ſucceed the famine, which deſtroyed whole cities, and did great damage in *Conſtantinople*	XVI	303
5340	4033	1034	The empreſs *Zoe* having got her huſband the emperor *Romanus* murdered, ſends for *Alexius* the patriarch, and commands him to marry her to one *Michael*, brother to *John* the eunuch, *Romanus*'s favourite, with whom ſhe had held a criminal converſation during the life of *Romanus*. *Alexius* ſcruples, but 100 *lb.* weight of gold made him perform the office, when *Michael* was proclaimed emperor, and partner with *Zoe*	XVI	305
5340	4033	1034	*Tangrolipix*, now maſter of *Perſia*, opened a paſſage for his countrymen in *Armenia*, and being ſtrengthened by their aſſiſtance, made war on *Piſaris*, kailif of *Babylon*, ſlew him, and annexed his dominions to thoſe of *Perſia*	XVI	305
5341	4034	1035	*John* the eunuch governs all the eaſtern empire with an abſolute ſway, in the name of his brother *Michael*, who to atone for his former life, now ſpent his time in acts of devotion, religion, and piety, and advances *Michael* his ſiſter's ſon to the dignity of *Cæſar*	XVI	312
5342	4035	1036	A peace for 30 years is concluded by *Michael* between the *Romans* and *Saracens*, whoſe kailif being dead, his widow embraced *Chriſtianity*	XVI	307
5342	4035	1036	Dreadful earthquakes overturned ſeveral cities in different parts of the eaſtern empire, and twelve pretended embaſſadors come to *Edeſſa*, with 500 horſes and as many camels, pretending they were loaded with preſents for the emperor, but were full of armed men; which being diſcovered, the governor cut every one of them to pieces, and ſo ſaved the city	XVI	307
5342	4035	1036	One *Deleanus*, a *Bulgarian* ſlave at *Conſtantinople*, runs away from his maſter, goes	XVI	307

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			into *Bulgaria*, and pretends to be the ſon of *Gabriel*, and grandſon of *Samuel* their late kings: The *Bulgarians* proclaim him king, and ſacrifice all the *Romans* that fell into their power. The inhabitants of *Dyrrhachium* in *Bulgaria* ſet up one *Teichomer* for their king: *Deleanus* cajoled *Teichomer* ſo far, that the latter joined him with all his forces, when he got him ſtoned to death: Then *Deleanus* goes againſt the emperor *Michael* at *Theſſalonica*; *Michael* leaves all his baggage and treaſure with *Ibatzas*, who revolted with it to *Deleanus*: then they beſiege *Theſſalonica*: but the governor ſallying out unexpectedly, cut 15,000 *Bulgarians* to pieces, and forced the reſt to run away	XVIII	662
5344	4037	1038	*Tangrolipix* ſends his nephew *Cuthimuſes* againſt the *Arabians*, who overthrew him in a pitched battle; and being forced to take ſhelter in *Media*, *Stephen* the *Roman* general refuſes him a paſſage; they engage; the *Romans* are beat, and *Stephen* taken priſoner	XVI	312
5347	4040	1041	The emperor *Michael* having ſubdued all *Bulgaria*, being grievouſly afflicted with the dropſy, reſigns the empire, retires into a monaſtery, and died the 10th of *December*, and was ſucceeded by *Calaphates*, his ſiſter's ſon; but he behaving cruelly and diſreſpectfully, the people ſent for *Theodora* (the emperor *Conſtantine*'s youngeſt daughter) out of a monaſtery, and ſaluted her empreſs with her ſiſter *Zoe*, and *Michael* voluntarily reſigned, and retired into a monaſtery	XVI	308
5347	4040	1041	*Tangrolipix* goes againſt the *Arabians* himſelf, and is beat. *Aſan*, nephew to *Tangrolipix*, goes into *Media* with 20,000 men, and ravages the country; but being drawn into an ambuſh, was cut off with his whole army by the *Roman* generals. Soon after another army of 100,000 *Turks* comes into *Media*, and ravages the country The *Romans* ſhutting themſelves up in their ſtrong-holds, are beſieged in *Arſza*, which the *Turks* ſet fire to, and deſtroyed 150,000 of the inhabitants	XVI	312
5348	4041	1042	*Michael* and his uncle *Conſtantine* taking up the religious habit, thought themſelves		

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			ſecure; but the empreſs *Theodora* cauſed both their eyes to be pulled out, and baniſhed them, their relations, and adherents	XVI	309
5348	4041	1042	The empreſs *Zoe* being preſſed to marry, ſends for *Conſtantine Monomachus* out of baniſhment, a beautiful man, and of noble extract, marries him, and has him crowned by the patriarch	XVI	309
5349	4042	1043	*Maniaces*, general of all the weſtern forces, revolts, and is joined by the *Bulgarians*, and declares himſelf emperor; *Stephen Sebaſtophorus* goes againſt him with a very numerous army, but is routed at the firſt onſet, and *Maniaces* a few days afterwards was killed by an unknown hand, upon which the revolters returned to their duty	XVI	310
5349	4042	1043	The *Roſſi* come before *Conſtantinople* with a mighty fleet; but being defeated by the emperor's fleet, they renew their antient alliance and return home	XVI	310
5350	4043	1044	The emperor *Conſtantine* goes into the eaſt, to recover what the *Saracens* had taken during the two laſt reigns; but while he is doing this, *Leo Tornicius* proclaims himſelf emperor, and at the head of a great army goes to *Conſtantinople*, and beſieges it; but not being able to reduce it, retires to *Arcadiopolis*, where being overcome, and ſent to *Monomachus* in chains, he pulled out his eyes, and baniſhed him, which quaſhed the rebellion and reſtored peace	XVI	310
5354	4047	1048	*Abraham Halim*, half brother to *Tangrolipix*, engages *Liparites* the *Roman* governor of *Iberia*; the victory at laſt was with the *Romans*, though their general *Liparites* was taken priſoner: The emperor ſends ambaſſadors with rich preſents and a large ſum to ranſom *Liparites*, and to propoſe an alliance with *Tangrolipix*; all which *Tangrolipix* agreed to, but generouſly gave the whole ranſom and preſents to *Liparites*, to repair his loſſes and furniſh his equipage	XVI	313
5355	4048	1049	*Tangrolipix* ſends an ambaſſador to *Conſtantinople*, who arrogantly requiring the emperor to ſubmit to his maſter, and acknowledge himſelf his tributary, *Monomachus* diſmiſſed him with ſcorn, and drove him out of the city	XVI	313

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5355	4048	1049	The *Patzinacæ*, a *Scythian* nation, croſs the *Danube* on the ice, and enter the empire with 800,000 men, and deſtroy all with fire and ſword; but great numbers of them being ſwept off by the diſtempers that raged among them, *Conſtantine Arianites* the *Roman* general falls unexpectedly upon them, kills many, and the reſt threw down their arms; great numbers are allowed to ſettle in *Bulgaria*, ſome returned home, but *Tyrach* and 140 of the moſt noble among them were ſent to *Conſtantinople*, where embracing *Chriſtianity* they are treated ſuitable to their rank	XVI	313
5358	4051	1052	The emperor ſends 15,000 *Patzinacæ* under *Catalunes* their own general to reinforce the army in *Iberia*; but they revolt, and being goined by great numbers of their countrymen, encamp on the banks of the *Danube*, and make continual incurſions into the empire, and frequently defeat the troops ſent againſt them; but at laſt ſue for peace, which is granted for 30 years	XVI	314
5360	4053	1054	*Tangrolipix* commits great ravages in *Iberia*, kills all the people that fall into his power, and takes many towns	XVI	314
5361	4054	1055	*Conſtantine Monomachus* the emperor of the eaſt dies, and is ſucceeded by *Theodora*, ſiſter to his wife *Zoe*	XVI	315
5362	4055	1056	The empreſs *Theodora* dies of a violent pain in her bowels, and bequeathed the empire to *Michael Stratioticus*, an old unfit perſon, who ſuffered the eunuchs to manage all things to their liking, and diſobliged every body elſe	XVI	315
5363	4056	1057	On the 8th of *June*, *Comnenus* a famous general was by the ſoldiery proclaimed emperor. *Stratioticus* ſends an army againſt him, which is beat, and *Comnenus* marches to *Conſtantinople*, where *Stratioticus* is depoſed, and goes into a monaſtery, and *Comnenus* was proclaimed emperor by the ſenate and people, and crowned in the great church by *Michael Cerularius* the patriarch	XVI	317
5364	4057	1058	*Comnenus*, finding the exchequer empty, ſeizes the church lands, *&c.* The patriarch threatens him, for which *Comnenus* de-		

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			poſed him, and put *Conſtantine Lichudes* in his ſtead	XVI	319
5365	4058	1059	The emperor *Iſaac Comnenus* finding himſelf very ill, reſigns the empire, and retires into a monaſtery, naming *Conſtantine Ducas* for his ſucceſſor, who was accordingly crowned by the patriarch, who applied himſelf diligently to reform abuſes of all ſorts, that through the unſettledneſs of the late times had crept in	XVI	319
5368	4061	1062	The *Uzians*, a *Scythian* nation, paſs the *Danube* with an army of 500,000 men, and ravage the countries next it. *Nicephorus Botoniates* (afterwards emperor) and *Baſilius Apocapes* go againſt them, are put to flight at the firſt onſet, and both taken priſoners, when the *Uzians* laid waſte *Thrace* and *Macedon*, and penetrated into *Greece*, deſtroying all with fire and ſword. The emperor ſtrives to buy a peace with rich preſents, and offers to pay an annual tribute, which being refuſed, after obſerving a general faſt, he goes againſt them with a handful of men. A plague breaking out among the enemy, ſwept away great numbers, and the *Hungarians* falling upon the remainder, cut almoſt all off	XVI	319
5371	4064	1065	A great earthquake overturned many fine buildings at *Conſtantinople*, and a comet appeared for forty days together	XVI	320
5371	4064	1065	The emperor *Conſtantine*, falling ill, obliges his wife *Eudocia* ſolemnly to ſign an oath, that ſhe would never marry again, which was religiouſly depoſited with the patriarch, and then he appoints her regent and guardian over his three ſons, *Michael*, *Andronicus*, and *Conſtantine*, to whom he left the empire	XVI	320
5372	4065	1066	The *Turks* break into the empire; the empreſs gets herſelf publicly abſolved from her oath of widowhood, and marries *Romanus Diogenes*, who had been condemned for aſpiring to the crown, but pardoned by the empreſs, and he was thereupon proclaimed emperor	XVI	320
5373	4066	1067	*Romanus* being informed the *Turks* had ſurpriſed, taken and plundered *Neocæſarea*, purſued and overtook them, as they were carrying off their booty, fell upon them,	XVI	320

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			cut great numbers to pieces, recovered the ſpoil, and purſued his march to *Aleppo*, which he retook, and *Hierapolis*; then meets and engages the *Turks* again, and obtains a compleat victory; upon which ſeveral towns ſubmit, and he returns to *Conſtantinople*	XVI	322
5374	4067	1068	The *Turks*, during the emperor's abſence at *Conſtantinople*, defeated *Philaretus*, who was left to guard the banks of the *Euphrates*, took *Iconium* the capital of *Cilicia*. *Romanus* goes againſt them; they retire with their booty; the *Armenians* fall on them, put them to flight, and take their baggage and booty	XVI	322
5375	4068	1069	*Romanus* goes again againſt the *Turks*; *Axan* the *Turkiſh* ſultan deſires peace, but is refuſed; they engage, and *John Ducas*, brother of the late emperor *Conſtantine*, treacherouſly cries out the emperor was put to flight, and flies himſelf with his troops to the camp. In the purſuit the *Turks* killed great numbers; ſo that at laſt the emperor, overcome by numbers, was taken priſoner, and uſed with the utmoſt honour and reſpect, and concluding a peace, was ſent back to *Conſtantinople* to have it confirm'd. In his paſſage he is informed, that *John* brother of *Conſtantine Ducas* had driven *Eudocia* from the throne, and proclaimed her eldeſt ſon *Michael* emperor, and he acted as guardian. *Romanus* was taken priſoner; *John* ordered his eyes to be pulled out, the anguiſh whereof killed him a few days after	XVI	322
5376	4069	1070	*Axan* the *Turkiſh* ſultan invades the *Roman* territories. *Iſaac Comnenus* goes againſt them, is at firſt ſucceſsful, but ſoon after is utterly defeated and taken priſoner; then *John Ducas* the emperor's uncle goes againſt them, and gets advantages; but *Ruſelius* a *Gaul*, revolting, reduced ſeveral cities in *Phrygia* and *Cappadocia*, proclaiming himſelf emperor. *John* goes againſt him, but is defeated and taken priſoner; but *Ruſelius*, to ſtop the *Turks*, releaſed and joined his priſoner, and both go againſt the *Turks*, but are both beat and taken priſoners	XVI	324

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5377	4070	1071	*Cutlu-Moſes*, couſin to *Tangrolipix*, comes againſt *Axan* with a large body of *Arabians*; but before they engage, the late kailif of *Babylon*, who now only acted in ſpirituals, brought them to this accommodation, that *Axan* ſhould enjoy the kingdom erected by his father, and *Cutlu-Moſes* ſhould enjoy ſuch other provinces as he ſhould conquer	XVI	325
5378	4071	1072	*Cutlu-Moſes*, aſſiſted by *Axan*, wars againſt the empire, and in a ſmall time conquered *Media*, *Lycaonia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Bithynia*, fixing his ſeat at *Nice*	XVI	325
5379	4072	1073	*Ruſelius* being ranſom'd by his wife, was reſtored to favour, and entruſted with a command in *Aſia Minor*; revolts afreſh, and proclaims himſelf again emperor, and defeats the troops of *Michael*; at laſt *Alexius* gets him and ſends him in chains to *Conſtantinople*, and the rebels ſurrender up the cities, *&c.* they had taken, and return to their duty; but a famine being at *Conſtantinople*, the emperor to fill his coffers leſſened the wheat meaſure, by which and other avaritious actions, he became ſo hateful, that *Nicephorus Botoniates* proclaims himſelf emperor, ſupported by the *Turks*; and at the ſame time *Nicephorus Bryennius*, commander at *Dyrrhachium*, did the like, and prepared to march to *Conſtantinople*. *Michael* reſigns the empire, and retires to a monaſtery, took orders, and was ſoon after made biſhop of *Epheſus*	XVI	325
5384	4077	1078	*Botoniates* enters *Conſtantinople*, and was crowned by the patriarch the 25th of *May*, and ſends *Alexius Comnenus* againſt *Bryennius*; they engage at *Calaura* in *Thrace*, where *Bryennius* was beaten and taken priſoner, and then goes againſt *Baſilacius*, who had proclaimed himſelf emperor at *Dyrrhachium*. They engage, and *Alexius* beats him, and purſues and beſieges him in *Theſſalonica*; takes him and ſends him to *Conſtantinople*, where his eyes were pulled out, and then he was put into a monaſtery	XVI	325
5387	4080	1081	*Alexius Comnenus* is proclaimed emperor by the army in *Thrace*, and goes to *Conſtantinople*, and ſeizes the city by ſurprize,	XVI	326

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			and plunders it. *Botoniates* reſigns and retires to a monaſtery, and took the habit. *Alexius* was proclaimed and crowned by the patriarch in *April*		
5387	4080	1081	*Solyman*, ſon and ſucceſſor to *Cutlu-Moſes*, ſends to treat of peace with *Alexius*, who at firſt refuſes, but is glad afterwards to comply, to go againſt *Robert Guiſchard*, duke of *Puglia* and *Calabria*, ſon-in-law to *Michael* the late depoſed emperor, who invaded the *Roman* territories, and be ſieged *Dyrrhachium*; but the *Venetians* coming to the aſſiſtance of *Alexius*, fell upon the enemies fleet, and gave them a total overthrow; then landing and joining *Palæologus*, the commander of the town, deſtroyed their works, burnt their en gines, and drove them to their camp, and carried off great booty; but *Robert* continued the attack with great reſolution At laſt the emperor comes in perſon againſt them, and is beat, has the flower of his army cut off, and a vaſt number of officers of the greateſt rank, and was forced to fly, leaving *Robert* maſter of his camp and baggage, who then took the city	XVI	329
5387	4080	1081	*Alexius* is forced to ſtrip the churches and monaſteries to raiſe money, which gained him the ill-will of the clergy. Making an alliance with *Henry*, emperor of *Germany*, he gets him to invade *Robert*'s dominions in *Italy*. *Robert* goes againſt him, relieves the pope beſieged in the caſtle of *St. Angelo*, retakes *Rome*, and drove them out of *Italy*. *Bohemond* defeats *Alexius* in two battles, takes *Illyricum*, enters *Theſſaly*, and ſits down before *Lariſſa*; but after ſeveral battles, for want of money to pay his troops, he is forced to return to *Italy*	XVI	330
5387	4080	1081	The *Venetians* with a powerful fleet engage *Robert* as auxiliaries to *Alexius*, and defeat him in two ſucceſſive battles; but ſoon after *Robert* deſtroyed almoſt their whole fleet, and uſed his priſoners very barbarouſly. The *Venetians* and *Alexius* refit and recruit their ſhattered fleet, and engage *Robert* again, ſunk moſt of his ſhips, and took abundance of priſoners. Soon after *Robert* dies at *Cephalenia*, aged	XVI	332

ſeventy.

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			ſeventy-nine. *Roger* his ſon ſucceeded him, and recalled his troops, and ſurrenders the conqueſts to the emperor *Alexius*, from whom they had been taken	XVI	333
5388	4081	1082	The *Scythians* croſs the *Danube*, invade *Thrace*, and lay it waſte with great cruelties. *Alexius* ſends *Pacurianus* and *Branas* againſt them; they engage, and through the raſhneſs of *Branas* the greater part of the *Romans* are cut to pieces, and the two generals taken priſoners. *Talicius* goes againſt them, cuts great numbers of them to pieces, and forces the reſt to run away	XVI	334
5389	4082	1083	The *Scythians* come again into *Thrace*; the emperor goes againſt them in perſon; and after an obſtinate fight, from morning to night, he was forced to retire precipitately, loſing a prodigious number of his men by the ſword and captivity, *Alexius* himſelf very hardly eſcaping At the ſame time the *Turks* break into the empire, took all the principal places in *Aſia* and the iſland of *Chios*; and while the empreſs's brother was gone into the eaſt, he was again overthrown by the *Scythians*, who took his camp and baggage, though a little after he defeated them	XVI	334
5390	4083	1084	The emperor *Alexius* entirely defeats the *Scythians*, ſo that very few eſcaped, which put an end to the *Scythian* war; and then *Alexius* goes againſt the *Turks*, with whom his brother-in-law had had ſeveral engagements, with various ſucceſſes	XVI	334
5390 to 5399	from 4083 to 4092	1084 to 1093	*Tzachas* having mar ied the ſultan's daughter, revolts and erects a new principality in *Smyrna*, &c. *John Ducas* beſieges *Mitylene* by land, and *Conſtantine Delaſſenus* by ſea. After much time ſpent, an engagement happens, in which *Tzachas* is totally defeated, and a peace concluded, which *Tzachas* breaking, *Delaſſenus* ſailed after him, ſunk moſt of his ſhips, put his men to the ſword: *Tzachas* flies to *Smyrna*, equips a new fleet, and goes to *Abydos*. The ſultan goes againſt him in perſon by land, and *Delaſſenus* by ſea. *Tzachas* ſurrenders himſelf to his father-in law, who received him very graciouſly,		

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			but ordered him to be murdered, and then concluded a peace with the emperor	XVI	335
5399	4092	1093	The *Scythians*, encouraged by an impoſtor, that pretended to be *Leo* ſon of the late emperor *Romanus Diogenes*, croſſed the *Danube*, and proclaimed *Leo* emperor, and beſieged *Adrianople*, where *Leo* is taken priſoner by ſtratagem, and 7000 *Scythians* cut off, 3000 taken, and the reſt run away	XVI	335
5400	4093	1094	The *Scythians* come into the empire again with a very numerous army, but are overthrown in two ſucceſſive battles, when a peace was made upon the emperor's own terms, and then *Alexius* returned to *Conſtantinople* loaded with booty	XVI	337
5400	4093	1094	The weſtern *Chriſtians*, by the inſtigation of one *Peter* a hermit, undertake the recovery of the *Holy Land* from the *Turks*. Pope *Urban* II. having called a council at *Clermont* in *France*, where 310 biſhops met, and the embaſſadors of moſt *Chriſtian* princes, a religious war was concluded on, and an army of 300,000 raiſed under the command of ſeveral princes	XVI	337
5402	4095	1096	*Gautier*, with 20,000 men, began his march towards *Jeruſalem*, who was followed by *Peter* the hermit, with 20,000 more; then *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* arrives at *Philippopolis* with 10,000 horſe and 70,000 foot, and quarrelling with *Alexius*, lays the country waſte, and marches to *Conſtantinople*, where they agree *Alexius* ſhould ſupply arms, proviſions, and all his forces, and he was to have the provinces that ſhould be taken from the *Turks*. *Peter*'s army mutinies, and ſeparates into ſmall parties, moſt of which fall a prey to the *Turks*; ſo that out of *Peter*'s 40,000 only 3,000 are left	XVI	338
5403	4096	1097	*Nice* is beſieged by *Godfrey*, &c. the imperial ſeat of *Solyman*, the then *Turkiſh* ſultan, which after two months ſiege, was ſurrendered to *Butumites*, lieutenant to *Alexius*; among the captives were the wife and two of the children of *Solyman*, who were ſent to *Conſtantinople*	XVI	340
5403	4096	1097	*Bohemond*, prince of *Tarentum*, is attacked by *Solyman* at the head of 60,000 *Turks*; but being joined by *Hugh*, brother to *Phi-*		

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			lip I. king of *France*, beat the *Turks*, cut off 40,000, and forced the reſt to fly into the mountains	XVI	341
5403	4096	1097	On the 21ſt of *October*, the *Chriſtians* ſit down before *Antioch*, which was garriſoned with 7000 horſe and 20,000 foot; ſo that it held out till *June*, 1098, following; and a few days after engaging *Corbenus*, the ſultan of *Perſia*'s general, killed and took 100,000 of his men, with the loſs only of 4200 *Chriſtians*	XVI	341
5404	4097	1098	*Tangripermes*, a *Turkiſh* pirate, ſeized the cities of *Smyrna* and *Epheſus*, reduced the iſlands of *Rhodes* and *Chios*, and committed dreadful ravages; but the fleet and army of *Alexius* beating the pirates, they were again recovered	XVI	342
5405	4098	1099	The ſucceſs of *Alexius* over the *Turks* ſo elated him, that he demands *Antioch* from *Bohemond*, who was created prince thereof by the confederate princes; upon which *Bohemond* demanded and took *Laodicea*, &c *Alexius* in revenge attacked the ſupplies coming from the weſt, and gave them a total overthrow, and has moſt of his own fleet deſtroyed by a ſtorm. He alſo beſieged and took *Laodicea*; thus a war enſued, and *Bohemond* beſieges *Dyrrhachium*; but his army being ſtraightened for want of neceſſaries, a peace was honourably concluded	XVI	342
5406	4099	1100	*Alexius* goes againſt the *Turks*, and totally overthrows them near *Nice*	XVI	343
5407	4100	1101	The *Turks* come again into the empire, but are defeated in ſeveral ſucceſſive battles; ſo that they ſue for peace, which the emperor grants	XVI	345
5424	4117	1118	The emperor *Alexius* dies in the 37th year of his reign, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *John*, and crowned in the great church by the patriarch; and ſoon after a conſpiracy is formed in favour of his brother-in-law *Bryennius*, but diſcovered and diſappointed	XVI	344
5426	4119	1120	The *Turks* break the peace, and again invade the empire. The emperor *John* goes againſt them in perſon, beats them ſeveral times, and recovers ſeveral cities, *&c.* and then they ſue for peace, which he grants	XVI	345

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5427	4120	1121	The *Scythians* paſs the *Danube*, and entering *Thrace*, deſtroy all with fire and ſword. *John* goes againſt them, cut a prodigious number of them to pieces, takes many priſoners, and drives the remainder over the *Danube*; then he overcame the *Servii* and the *Hunns*, and made them repaſs the *Danube*, went after them, took their ſtrong holds, and forced them to accept of ſuch terms as he thought fit to grant them	XVI	345
5430	4123	1124	The *Turks* having again broke the peace, *John* goes againſt and drives them every where before him, and took abundance of cities, *&c.*	XVI	345
5446	4139	1140	*John* goes into the eaſt with an intent to recover *Antioch*, then held by the *Latins*, but was not able to accompliſh his purpoſe	XVI	346
5449	4142	1143	*John* being wounded with a poiſoned arrow at *Cilicia*, died the 8th of *April*, in the 24th year of his reign. He appointed his youngeſt ſon *Manuel* to ſucceed him in the empire, who accordingly did ſo, and ſeized his brother *Iſaac*, and confined him to a monaſtery to prevent his pretenſions to the crown	XVI	346
5450	4143	1144	The emperor *Manuel* goes againſt the *Turks*, and reduces ſeveral cities in *Phrygia*, which they had taken; returns to *Conſtantinople*, and married *Gertrude*, ſiſter-in-law to *Conrade* emperor of *Germany*	XVI	347
5452	4145	1146	*Conrade*, &c. deſigning to go againſt the *Turks* in *Paleſtine*, *Manuel* promiſed to furniſh forage, *&c.* for the troops; but inſtead thereof, he laid waſte the countries, and ſhut up the towns through which they were to paſs, and the *Greeks* mixed quick-lime with the flower which they ſold them, which occaſioned a dreadful mortality among the *Chriſtian* troops, and likewiſe gave private intelligence to the *Turks*, &c. *Roger* king of *Sicily*, to revenge the affront, took the iſland of *Corcyra*, took and plundered *Corinth* aad *Thebes*, &c. but through the mediation of the pope, peace is concluded, after they had done much miſchief to each other	XVI	347
5464	4157	1158	*Manuel* goes againſt the *Turks* with a great army, who ſue for peace, but are refuſed.		

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			Soon after the emperor is much wounded, and his army not only greatly harraſſed and killed by ſhowers of darts, but entirely ſhut up by the *Turks*, who then propoſe peace, and it is agreed to; but the emperor not performing the conditions, the ſultan ſends 20,000 men into *Phrygia*, who kill all they meet with; but the emperor's forces coming up with them, cut all off to a man, and recovered the whole booty		
5485	4179	1180	*Manuel* dies in the 38th year of his reign, having for ſome time before taken the monaſtic habit, to atone for the debaucheries of his youth. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Alexius Comnenus*, a youth of twelve years old, whoſe mother governed with an abſolute ſway, and neglecting the empire, ſtrove only to amaſs wealth by extortion, *&c.* The *Turks* break into *Phrygia*, take *Sozopolis*, &c. *Andronicus*, couſin-german to the late emperor, got himſelf proclaimed guardian of the emperor, and under that title committed moſt dreadful cruelties upon the *Conſtantinopolitans*. Pretending great affection for the emperor he orders him to be ſolemnly crowned 1183, when his partiſans cry out long live *Alexius* and *Andronicus*, *Roman* emperors; and ſo both were crowned; but a few days after *Andronicus* ordered *Alexius* to be ſtrangled, and then put all the nobility to death, from whom he feared any oppoſition	XVI	348
5490	4183	1184	*Alexius Comnenus*, brother to the late emperor *Manuel*, excites *William* king of *Sicily* to war againſt *Andronicus*, who takes *Dyrrhachium*, then goes to *Theſſalonica*, and takes it by ſtorm, and plunders and murders all the people; then he engages and defeats the army of *Andronicus*, which ſo provoked him, that he glutted his revenge upon all without diſtinction, which ſo alienated his ſubjects from him, that they proclaim *Iſaac Angelus* emperor. *Andronicus* endeavours to fly into *Scythia*, is taken and delivered in chains to *Iſaac*, who cut off one of his hands, and pulled out one his eyes, and then delivered him to the inraged populace, who after glut-	XVI	350

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			ting their revenge upon him killed him in the ſecond year of his reign		
5491	4184	1185	*Iſaac* now emperor, recalls all the baniſhed nobility, *&c.* and reſtores all the confiſcated eſtates, *&c.* and then ſent an army under *Branas* againſt the *Sicilians*, who cut them almoſt all off to a man, and their fleet, conſiſting of 200 ſail, being diſperſed by a ſtorm, was moſtly taken by the emperor's admiral. Vaſt numbers of priſoners were ſent to *Conſtantinople*, where the emperor ordered them to be ſtarved to death	XVI	352
5492	4185	1186	The emperor ſends a mighty fleet and army againſt *Iſaac Comnenus*, who had ſeized the iſland of *Cyprus*, but both were entirely deſtroyed; upon this the *Mæſians* revolt, and join the *Scythians*, who over ran the neighbouring provinces. He ſends his uncle *John Ducas* againſt them, who gains ſeveral advantages againſt them; but being jealous, he recalls him, and ſends *John Cantacuzenus* in his ſtead, whoſe raſhneſs and indiſcretion gave the enemy opportunity frequently to defeat him; then he ſends *Branas*. *Alexius* gets ſome advantages, and then ſuddenly goes to *Adrianople*, and proclaims himſelf emperor, and marches directly to *Conſtantinople*, where the emperor *Iſaac* engages and kills him, and puts an end to the rebellion	XVI	354
5494	4187	1188	*Frederic Barbaroſſa*, emperor of *Germany*, marching at the head of a great army to ſupport the *Cruſade*, had been promiſed proviſions and ſupport while he paſſed through *Iſaac*'s dominions; but when the biſhop of *Munſter*, the earl of *Naſſau*, and count *Walram*, *Frederic*'s embaſſadors, came to *Conſtantinople*, *Iſaac* threw them into priſon, and by his armies obſtructed *Frederic*'s paſſage, and ſeized on their proviſions; upon which the *Germans* go into *Thrace*, and ſeize all the corn they find, and then defeated *Iſaac*'s army, and all the country between the *Ægean* and *Euxine* ſea ſubmit to *Frederic*. *Iſaac* ſets the embaſſadors at liberty, and ſues for peace, which he obtains on very ſevere terms	XVI	355

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5498	4191	1192	An impoſtor ſets up to be the ſon of the late emperor *Manuel*, and being ſupported by the ſultan of *Iconium*, took all the cities of the *Meander*; but a prieſt taking the opportunity of his being drunk, ſtabbed and killed him	XVI	357
5499	4192	1193	The *Scythians* invade the empire, and deſtroy all with fire and ſword. The emperor goes againſt them, but has the greateſt part of his army cut to pieces. He then ſends *Alexius Guido*, who was alſo defeated; after that *Batatzes Baſilius*, who was killed and the greateſt part of his army on the ſpot	XVI	357
5500	4193	1194	The emperor again goes againſt the *Scythians*, and his army proclaims his brother *Alexius Angelus* emperor; upon which *Iſaac* flies to *Marcia*, is taken, and has his eyes put out, and caſt into priſon, in the 9th year of his reign. *Alexius* reigns very badly, and the *Scythians* and *Turks* laid waſte and took all the beſt provinces through his negligence, he ſuffering his wife and favourites to govern in all things	XVI	357
5508	4201	1202	*Alexius* releaſes his brother *Iſaac* out of priſon, and recalls his ſon *Alexius*, then 12 years old, to court, from whence ſome time after making his eſcape, he goes to the pope, who warmly recommended him to *Philip* emperor of *Germany*, his brother-in-law, who engaged the *French* and *Venetians* to put young *Alexius* upon the throne, who ſailed for *Corfu*. At their arrival at *Dyrrhachium*, the inhabitants ſwear allegiance to him, and then ſailed to *Chalcedon*, and landed their troops; and ſoon after taking *Conſtantinople*, the emperor retires to *Zagora* in *Thrace* with the imperial ornaments and his treaſures, and then *Iſaac* and his ſon were both declared emperors, and crowned the firſt of *Auguſt*, 1203; then they purſued *Alexius* to *Adrianople*, and drove him quite away	XVI	358
5509	4202	1203	A dreadful conflagration happened in *Conſtantinople*, that burns down a great part of the city	XVI	360
5510	4203	1204	The emperor *Iſaac* dies, and *Alexius* being forced to lay heavy taxes upon his people, to pay his deliverers what he owed them		

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			by contract, occaſioned great complaints; which being fomented by *John Ducas*, ſurnamed *Murtzuphlus*, who ſends in the emperor's name to the marquis of *Montſerat*, offering to deliver up the palace and fortreſs of *Blacherna* in *Conſtantinople*, (who prepares to come) and then gives out that the emperor had ſold the city to the *Latins*, who were in full march to take poſſeſſion; and in the uproar goes into his chamber and ſtrangles him, and then his creatures proclaimed him emperor; this enraged the confederate princes of the weſt ſo far, that they come and beſiege *Conſtantinople*, which they took by ſtorm, and murdered all they met. This great revolution happened 874 years after the removal of the imperial ſeat from *Rome* to *Conſtantinople*	XVI	360
5510	4203	1204	*Baldwin* earl of *Flanders* is elected emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and crowned with extraordinary magnificence in the church of St. *Sophia*, and is allowed *Conſtantinople* and *Thrace*, and a limited power over the other provinces. *Boniface*, marquis of *Montſerat*, has *Theſſaly*, which was erected into a kingdom. The *Venetians* had the iſlands of the *Archipelago*, part of *Peloponneſus*, and ſeveral cities in the *Helleſpont*	XVI	363
5510	4203	1204	*Theodorus Laſcaris*, ſon-in-law to *Alexius Angelus*, eſcaping from his confinement in *Conſtantinople* into *Bithynia*, was joyfully received, and making himſelf maſter of *Phrygia*, *Myſia*, *Ionia*, and *Lydia*, took upon him the title of emperor, and fixed his imperial ſeat at *Nice*; and *David* and *Alexius Comnenus* ſeizing on *Pontus*, *Galatia*, and *Cappadocia*, erected a new empire at *Trapezond*	XVII	684
5510	3204	1204	*David* and *Alexius Comneni*, grandſons to the tyrant *Andronicus*, eſcaping out of *Conſtantinople*, ſeized on the moſt eaſterly parts of *Pontus*, *Galatia*, and *Cappadocia*, fixed their reſidence in the famous city of *Trapezond*, and erected the aforeſaid countries into an empire, called the empire of *Trapezond*. (Some call it a kingdom, and others a lordſhip, till the year of Chriſt 1260	XVII	688

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5512	4205	1206	*John* king of *Bulgaria* marches againſt *Baldwin* firſt emperor of the *Latins* in *Conſtantinople*, as he was beſieging *Adrianople*, defeats his army with great ſlaughter, relieves the city, and carries the emperor priſoner to *Ternova*, the then capital of *Bulgaria*, where he cauſed his hands and feet to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into a neighbouring valley, and there after three days extreme miſery he died, and was devoured by wild beaſts	XVI	364
5512	4205	1206	*Theodorus Laſcaris* engages the ſultan *Fathatines* at *Antioch*, kills and cuts off his head; upon which the *Turks* fly, and leave the *Greeks* maſters of their camp and baggage. *Alexius Angelus*, author of the war was taken priſoner, carried to *Nice*, and confined to a monaſtery by his ſon-in-law *Laſcaris*, who makes a peace with the *Turks* upon his own terms	XVI	365
5512	4205	1206	*Henry*, brother of *Baldwin*, ſucceeded him as emperor of the *Latins* at *Conſtantinople*, and firſt warred with the *Scythians*, and drove them out of *Thrace*, then he was at war with *Laſcaris* emperor of *Nice*, who at laſt was forced to acknowledge him; and then with *Michael Angelus*, who ſeized *Ætolia* and *Epirus*, and called himſelf lord or deſpot of the country, but could not diſlodge him	XVI	365
5524	4217	1218	*Henry* emperor of *Conſtantinople* dies in the 11th year of his reign, and is ſucceeded by *Peter* count of *Auxerre*, his brother-in-law, who was crowned at *Rome* by pope *Honorius* III. on the 9th of *April*. From *Rome* he goes to *Venice*, and makes an alliance with that republic againſt *Theodorus*, who ſucceeded his brother as deſpot or lord of *Ætolia* and *Epirus*; goes and beſieges *Dyrrhachium*, which *Theodorus* had lately taken. At laſt they came to an agreement, and *Theodorus* promiſes him a free paſſage; but ſuddenly falls upon him, cuts moſt of his forces to pieces, took him priſoner and put him to death, and he was ſucceeded by *Robert* his ſecond ſon, *Philip* count of *Namur*, his eldeſt ſon, refuſing to accept it	XVI	366
5528	4221	1222	*Theodorus Laſcaris* emperor of *Nice* dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon-in-law, *John Du-*		

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			as, ſurnamed *Vataces*, who was crowned by *Manuel*, patriarch of the *Greeks* at *Nice*. *Alexius* and *Angelus*, brothers to the deceaſed emperor, apply to the *Latins*, who furniſh them with an army. *John* engages them, cuts off the flower of their army, and takes them both priſoners. Then building a fleet, he falls upon the *Latins*, in the iſlands of the *Archipelago*, drove them before him, and took moſt of the iſlands		
5532	4225	1226	*Aſſan* king of *Bulgaria* gives his daughter *Helena* to wife to *Theodore*, ſon of the emperor *Ducas*, and makes an alliance with the emperor *Ducas*; likewiſe renews the peace between him and the ſultan of *Iconium*; and then takes all the places on the *Boſporus* and *Helleſpont*, held by the *Latins*; and *Theodorus* prince of *Epirus* invades and takes *Theſſaly* and *Thrace*, aſſumes the title of emperor, and is crowned by the patriarch of *Bulgaria*; and then, tho' he had lately concluded a peace with *John* king of *Bulgaria*, he broke into his country; but *John*, after a long and bloody diſpute, routed his army, took him priſoner, and put out his eyes	XVII	685
5534	4227	1228	*Robert*, emperor of the *Latins* in *Conſtantinople*, dies at *Achaia*, and is ſucceeded by *Baldwin* II. his ſon a child of eight years old, and *John Brienne*, formerly king of *Jeruſalem*, is appointed regent	XVI	367
5541	4234	1235	*John Ducas* the *Greek* emperor, and *John Azen* king of *Bulgaria*, beſiege *Conſtantinople*; but the regent ſallying out very vigorouſly, put their whole army to flight, conſiſting of 100,000 men, killed a great number, forced them to raiſe the ſiege and took a great booty	XVI	397
5542	4235	1236	*Robert* and *John* come again before *Conſtantinople*, and are again defeated and put to flight: but through frequent ſallies and encounters, the *Latins* are reduced to few in number, whereupon the regent retires into the imperial city, and ſends the young emperor to ſollicit the weſtern princes perſonally for aſſiſtance. The *Venetians* come with a powerful fleet, and force *Azen* and *Vataces* to raiſe the ſiege	XVI	368
5543	4236	1237	*John Brienne*, the regent at *Conſtantinople*, dies, in the 9th year of his adminiſtration.		

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			The *Bulgarians* and *Greeks* quarrel, ſo that *John Azen* joins the *Latins*, and lays ſiege to *Chiorli*, but ſoon after raiſes it	XVI	369
5544	4237	1238	*Anne*, wife of *John* king of *Bulgaria*, dying, he marries the daughter of *Theodorus*, late deſpot of *Epirus*, whom he had taken priſoner, and deprived of his ſight ſome years before; upon which *Azen* ſets *Theodorus* at liberty, and aſſiſts him to recover his dominions from *Manuel* his brother, which done *Theodorus* appoints his ſon to govern in his ſtead, cauſing him to be acknowledged emperor	XVI	369
5544	4237	1238	*John Azen* king of *Bulgaria* dying, *John Vataces* emperor of *Nice* makes an alliance with the *Scythians* in *Macedon*, enters the dominions of *Theodorus*, takes a great part of them, forces him to lay down the title of emperor, and be content with that of deſpot	XVI	369
5545	4238	1239	The emperor *Baldwin* returning from the weſt, upon his arrival at *Conſtantinople* is crowned emperor by the patriarch in the church of St. *Sophia*, makes an alliance with the *Comneni* at *Trapezond*, and by their aſſiſtance beſieges and takes *Chiorli* from the emperor of *Nice*, who ſoon after retook it, and the iſland of *Rhodes*	XVI	363
5561	4254	1255	*John Ducas* or *Vataces*, emperor of *Nice*, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Theodorus Laſcaris* II. who renewing the ancient alliance with the ſultan of *Iconium*, paſſes the *Helleſpont*, and wars with the *Bulgarians*, and the deſpot of *Epirus*, who had invaded *Macedon* and *Thrace*, and was ſo ſucceſsful as to compel them to accept of peace, upon ſuch terms as he thought fit to allow them	XVII	686
5562	4255	1256	The *Tartars* cut off the troops belonging to the ſultan of *Iconium*, and reduce him to ſuch ſtraits, that he flies to the emperor *Theodorus Laſcaris*, who receives him kindly, and ſends him back with an army commanded by *Iſaac Ducas*, a general of great note, for which the ſultan ſurrendered the city of *Laodicea* to *Laſcaris*	XVI	370
5564	4257	1258	*Theodorus Laſcaris*, emperor of *Nice*, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *John*, a child of nine years old, and appointed *Arſenius* the patriarch, and *George Muzalo*, his guardians;		

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			guardians; but while the funeral obſequies were performing for the deceaſed emperor, the nobility fall upon and murder *Muzalo* and his two brothers, and then declared *Michael Pelæologus* guardian, who immediately goes againſt *Michael Angelus*, deſpot of *Epirus*, who had broke into *Thrace* and *Macedon*, engages and routs him with great ſlaughter	XVII	686
5565	4258	1259	*Michael Paleologus*, guardian to the young emperor of *Nice*, is declared emperor, and crowned by the patriarch; and then he recovered *Peloponneſus* from the *Latins*, and the deſpot of *Epirus*	XVII	686
5567	4260	1261	*Alexius Strategopulus*, general under the emperor *Paleologus*, ſurpriſes *Conſtantinople*, kills all he meets with, and ſets fire to it in four places at one time. *Baldwin* the *Latin* emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and the *Latin* patriarch, and ſome other of his intimate friends, fly to *Venice*. Soon after *Paleologus* ſettles his affairs at *Nice*, and then goes to *Conſtantinople*, with the empreſs, his ſon *Andronicus*, the ſenate and the nobility, to take poſſeſſion of that imperial city, and to fix his reſidence there	XVI	372
5569	4262	1263	*Baldwin*, the depoſed *Latin* emperor, marries his daughter to *Charles* king of *Sicily*, and gave him *Conſtantinople* for her dowry. *Charles* makes preparations to come and take it. *Paleologus* orders himſelf to be crowned emperor anew, and then puts out the eyes of the young emperor *John*, to whom he had ſworn to reſign the empire when of age; for which *Arſenius* the patriarch excommunicated him: And *Michael* deſpot of *Epirus*, and *Conſtantine* king of *Bulgaria*, who had married the young emperor's ſiſters, broke into *Thrace*, and laid it waſte. *Paleologus* goes againſt them, has moſt of his troops cut to pieces and taken priſoners, and hardly eſcapes himſelf. The *Venetians* ſeized the iſlands of the *Archipelago*. *Paleologus* ſends to pope *Urban* IV. and promiſes to ſubmit to the *Latin* church; upon which peace is made, and in a council held at *Lyons*, in 1274, *Paleologus* acknowledged the pope's ſupremacy	XVI	374

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5580	4273	1274	*Joſeph* the patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and all the clergy, oppoſe what *Paleologus* had done at *Lyons*, which ſo inraged him, that he rack'd ſome, whipped others, impriſoned many, baniſhed the patriarch *Joſeph*, and put *Veccus* in his ſtead, which occaſioned many uproars, ſeditions and a univerſal uneaſineſs		
5581	4274	1275	*Stephen*, the fourth king of *Hungary*, upon overcoming *Cea* prince of *Bulgaria*, by cutting his whole army to pieces, was acknowledged king of *Hungary* and *Bulgaria*	XVI	375
5587	4280	1281	*John* emperor of *Trapezond* goes to *Conſtantinople*, and marries *Eudocia Paleologina*, daughter to *Michael Paleologus* emperor of the eaſt, (as he called himſelf)	XVIII	665
5589	4282	1283	Pope *Martin* IV. excommunicates *Michael Paleologus* for contributing to the famous maſſacre of the *French* in *Sicily*, commonly known by the name of the *Sicilian Veſpers* on *Eaſter-day*, *March* 30, 1282, which with his other fatigues threw him into a lingering illneſs as he was marching againſt the *Turks*, and after receiving the embaſſadors of the *Tartars* daily increaſing, he died in the 24th year of his age, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Andronicus*	XVII	693
5589	4282	1283	*Andronicus* begins his reign with reſtoring the ceremonies of the *Greek* church, and refuſing to acknowledge the pope's ſupremacy: This threw the whole empire into a ferment; his brother *Conſtantine* was the darling of the people for overthrowing the *Turks* in ſeveral engagements, wherefore *Andronicus* orders him to be thrown into priſon, and ſeveral other perſons of great diſtinction. The *Turks* under *Othoman* take ſeveral places in *Phrygia*, *Caria*, and *Bithynia*, and the city of *Nice*. *Andronicus* ſends *Philanthropenus* againſt them, who gets ſeveral advantages over them, and then proclaims himſelf emperor. *Libadarius*, general for *Andronicus*, goes againſt him, and as they were going to engage, he was ſeized by the *Cretans*, and delivered to *Libadarius*, who put out his eyes. The mean while the *Turks* extend their conqueſts in *Aſia*, and in the *Mediterranean*. *Andronicus* hires 10,000	XVI	375

Maſſagetes;

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			Maſſagetes, who do him great harm; then he hires a body of *Catalans*, who revolt and join the *Turks*, this firſt brought the *Turks* into *Europe*. *Michael* having been declared emperor with his father, goes with a body of *Greeks*, *Maſſagetes*, &c. againſt the *Catalans* and *Turks*; but the auxiliaries become neuter, and *Michael* is routed; then the *Catalans* and *Turks* over-run *Thrace*, deſtroying all with fire and ſword. The *Catalans* reſolve to invade *Theſſaly*: The *Turks* acquaint the emperor, if he would let them paſs they would return home; to which the emperor conſents, and orders ſhips, &c. to be got ready; but the *Greek* officers longing for their booty, contrive to fall upon and cut them to pieces in the night: This being diſcovered, the *Turks* ſend word to their countrymen of their danger, and fortify themſelves in a ſtrong caſtle: More *Turks* come and deſtroy all before them; *Andronicus* marches againſt them with all his force; the *Turks* ſally out, and put the beſiegers to a diſorderly flight, took many officers, and the emperor's camp, the military cheſt, ſeveral ſtandards, the imperial crown, and all the baggage	XVI	375
5597	4290	1291	Pope *Nicholas* the 4th earneſtly endeavours to engage *John* emperor of *Trapezond* in the *Holy war*	XVII	693
5601	4294	1295	*John Comnenus* emperor of *Trapezond* dying, is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Alexius* II. in the empire, who reigned eight years	XVII	693
5602	4295	1296	*Philes Paleologus* (a relation of the emperor, and a perſon of great piety, but no ſoldier) undertakes to go againſt the *Turks* with a ſmall body of men, and engages *Chaleb* the *Turkiſh* general, who had been ravaging the country with 1000 foot and 200 horſe, and intirely deſtroyed them	XVI	379
5609	4302	1303	*Alexius* II. emperor of *Trapezond* dying, is ſucceeded by his ſon *Baſilius*, who reigned 17 years	XVII	693
5622	4315	1316	The emperor *Andronicus* tells the patriarch *Geraſſimus*, that as his grandſon and heir *Andronicus* could not by any means be reclaimed, he intended to ſecure him: The patriarch tells the young prince, and he eſcapes to *Adrianople*, where he is pro-		

			claimed emperor by the army; but his grandfather proclaims him a public enemy and a traitor, and obliges the *Conſtantinopolitans* to take the oath of allegiance to himſelf afreſh. The young prince ſends a body of troops againſt *Conſtantinople*; his grandfather diſpatches *Theoleptus*, biſhop of *Philadelphia*, and other perſons of diſtinction to him with propoſals of an accommodation, which at laſt was thus concluded; that the empire ſhould be divided, and the prince have *Thrace* and the ſuburbs of *Conſtantinople*; and the emperor the city of *Conſtantinople*, and all the cities and iſlands in the eaſt and weſt. The *Turks* in the mean time enlarge their dominions in *Aſia*, reduce moſt of the places on the *Meander*, and take *Pruſa* in *Bithynia*, which they entered in 1327, where *Orchanes* upon the death of his father *Othoman* ſettled the ſeat of the *Turkiſh* empire. The young and old emperors of *Conſtantinople* quarrel again, but at laſt matters are made up, and the grandfather admits the grandſon to be his collegue; and he and his wife *Anne* of *Savoy*, whom he had lately married, were ſolemnly crowned in the church of St. *Sophia*; but the young one wanting to rule alone, flew out again, committed open hoſtilities, and took *Conſtantinople* by treachery, and deprived his father of all rule and authority in 1328, but permitted him to live in the palace, and wear the enſigns of majeſty, and allowed him 24,000 pieces of gold for his yearly maintenance		
5626	4319	1320	*Baſilius* I. emperor of *Trapezond*, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Baſilius* II. who after a reign of 19 years, is murdered by his wife *Irene*, who reigned in his ſtead	XVI XVII	382 694
5634	4327	1328	The king of *Bulgaria* enters *Thrace*, and lays the country waſte, *&c.* but *Andronicus* coming unexpectedly towards him, he retires and leaves great part of his booty behind: *Andronicus* purſued him, and carried the war into *Bulgaria*, ravaged the country, and deſtroyed all with fire and ſword, and then concludes a peace	XVI	386

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5636	4329	1330	*Othoman* being lately dead, *Andronicus* recovers *Nice*, &c. which *Orcanes* his ſon and ſucceſſor ſoon after retakes, and overthrows the emperor's army, who flying, leave their camp, baggage, and arms to the enemy, and all the emperor's plate and furniture	XVI	387
5636	4329	1330	The old emperor *Andronicus*, to make the court eaſy, retires voluntarily into a monaſtery, where having lived two years, he dies	XVI	388
5644	4337	1338	*Andronicus* makes a very diſhonourable peace with the *Turks*, yielding all their conqueſts to them	XVI	389
5646	4339	1340	The inhabitants of *Theſſaly* revolt: The emperor marches againſt them in perſon. The *Turks* break the peace, and ravage the ſea coaſts, then repaſs the *Streights* with immenſe booty and great numbers of captives	XVI	389
5647	4340	1341	*Andronicus* dies, and his eldeſt ſon *John* ſucceeded him, who being but nine years old, *John Cantacuzenus* was appointed his guardian, and behaved with the greateſt uprightneſs and care poſſible; but being oppoſed by *John* the patriarch, who continually repreſented every thing in an evil light to *Anne* the empreſs, ſhe at laſt declared him a public enemy, and a traitor; upon which the army, at the head whereof he then was at *Didymothicum*, declared *Cantacuzenus* emperor	XVI	389
5648	4341	1342	All the friends and relations of *Cantacuzenus* at *Conſtantinople* are thrown into goal, his eſtate confiſcated, and an army ſent againſt him. He writes to the patriarch, exhorting him to peace and concord; but the meſſengers were thrown into priſon. At laſt *Cantacuzenus* goes to *Conſtantinople*; the citizens open their gates, and ſalute him emperor; and an accommodation is come to, in which the empreſs, &c. allowed him to be collegue with her ſon *John*, which was ſworn to by *Cantacuzenus*, *John Paleologus*, and the empreſs, on the 8th of *February*, 1347. He was ſoon after crowned by *Iſidore*, the patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. *Cantacuzenus* marries his daughter to young *Paleologus*, and ſo ſettled all things in quiet, and	XVI	389

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			cauſed her to be crowned and acknowledged empreſs by the nobility, ſenate, &c.	XVI	390
5659	4352	1353	The *Genoeſe* of *Galata*, now become very powerful at ſea, being denied the liberty to enlarge their city, ſet fire to the ſuburbs of *Conſtantinopl*, ſeized the emperor's ſhips then riding in the harbour, and made open war on the empire, gained advantages at ſea, and ſeized ſome iſlands in the *Archipelago*	XVI	393
5663	4356	1357	*Crales* king of the *Servians* ſows diſcord between the two emperors, ſo that they come to an open rupture: The young prince's army was overthrown in *Thrace*, and he forced to take refuge in *Conſtantinople*, all the other cities ſubmitting to *Cantacuzenus*: However, ſoon after a peace was concluded, and *Cantacuzenus* reſigned up all authority, and went into a monaſtery at *Maugana*, but his ſon *Matthew*, whom he had declared emperor, purſued the war	XVI	393
5663	4356	1357	*John Palæologus* goes againſt *Matthew* his brother-in-law; they engage, and *Matthew* is defeated, and forced to quit the field, but was ſoon after taken, and upon renouncing all claim to the crown, ſet at liberty	XVI	394
5663	4356	1357	The *Turks* under *Solyman*, one of the ſons of *Orchanes*, paſſed the *Helleſpont*, took the ſtrong caſtle of *Coiridocuſtron*; then went to *Gallipolis*, and defeated the governor, and took the place, which gave them their firſt ſettlement in *Europe*, where they have continued ever ſince	XVI	394
5664	4357	1358	The ſultan *Orchanes* dying, *Amurath* his ſon and ſucceſſor purſued the conqueſts begun by *Solyman*, maſtered ſeveral parts of *Thrace*, and made *Adrianople* the ſeat of his empire in *Europe*	XVI	394
5666	4359	1360	*Andronicus*, the emperor's eldeſt ſon, having contracted an intimacy with *Contuzes*, *Amurath*'s eldeſt ſon, they conſpire to murder their reſpective fathers, and to live in ſtrict union between themſelves: They are diſcovered, have their eyes pulled out, and are then caſt into priſon	XVI	394
5668	4361	1362	Blind *Andronicus*, by the help of the *Genoeſe* of *Galata*, eſcapes, and makes war upon		

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			his father, takes *Conſtantinople*, and gets his father and brother *Manuel*, who had been declared his ſucceſſor, into his power, and impriſons them	XVI	394
5670	4363	1364	Old *Andronicus* and *Manuel* eſcape out of priſon, upon which blind *Andronicus* yields up the empire to them, rather than engage in a civil war again	XVI	395
5671	4364	1365	The ſultan *Amurath* being treacherouſly ſlain, is ſucceeded by his ſon *Bajazet*, who purſuing the former conqueſts in *Europe*, adds *Theſſaly*, *Macedon*, *Phocis*, *Peloponneſus*, *Myſia*, and *Bulgaria* to them	XVI	395
5675	4368	1369	The *Bulgarians*, by the aſſiſtance of the *Greek* emperors, having ſhook off the *Hungarian* yoke, attempt the recovery of *Adrianople*, under the conduct of their king *Saſmenos*, from the *Turks*; but are utterly defeated by *Amurath*	XVIII XVIII	 665
5675	4368	1369	*Bajazet* enters *Bulgaria* with a great army, makes an entire conqueſt of it, and turns it into a *Turkiſh* province, which it remains to this day	XVIII	665
5697	4390	1391	*Bajazet* ſends to *Andronicus*, demands a yearly tribute, and his ſon *Manuel* to attend him in his wars; which, as *Andronicus* was now not able to reſiſt, was performed	XVI	395
5698	4391	1392	*Andronicus* emperor of *Conſtantinople* dies, and is ſucceeded by *Manuel* his ſon, then at *Bajazet*'s court, who comes away without taking his leave; for which *Bajazet* immediately comes into *Thrace*, and deſtroys with fire and ſword all the country round *Conſtantinople*, which he inveſted by ſea and land. The weſtern princes ſend *Sigiſmund* king of *Hungaria*, and *John* count of *Nevers*, with an army of 130,000 men to his aſſiſtance, who beſieging *Nicopolis*, *Bajazet* raiſes the ſiege of *Conſtantinople*, and goes againſt them: They engage; *Bajazet* conquers, kills 20,000, took their camp and baggage, count *Nevers*, and 300 great officers, and 20,000 ſoldiers: All the officers, except count *Nevers* and five others, were put to death	XVI	395
5699	4392	1393	*Bajazet* returns to the ſiege of *Conſtantinople*, which finding reſolutely defended, he privately agrees with *John* the ſon of blind *Andronicus* to ſet him upon the throne, *Ba-*		

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			jazet to have *Conſtantinople*, and *John* to remove the imperial ſeat to *Peloponneſus*: This ſigned and ſealed, *Bajazet* acquaints the inhabitants he would retire, if they would drive out *Manuel*, and ſet *John* upon the throne: The city was immediately ready to fall into a civil war; *Manuel* for peace ſake ſends to *John*, then in the *Turkiſh* camp, and offers to reſign upon leave given him, his wife, and children, to retire where they thought fit. This was agreed to, and *John* went into the city, and *Manuel* went firſt to *Venice*, then to other courts, ſoliciting help againſt the *Turks*. *John* was crowned; *Bajazet* reminds him of their agreement, and preſſes him to ſurrender *Conſtantinople*, and retire to *Peloponneſus*: The citizens refuſed: *Bajazet* renews the ſiege, and reduced them to extreme neceſſities; but news being brought that *Tamerlane* the *Tartar*, having ſubdued all *Perſia*, was coming into *Aſia* againſt *Bajazet*, he raiſed the ſiege to go againſt him: They engage in the plains of *Angoria* in *Galatia*, the 28th of *July* 1401, where after cutting moſt of *Bajazet*'s men to pieces, himſelf was taken priſoner, put into an iron cage, and ſhewn, where he is ſaid to have daſhed out his own brains in 1402	XVI	396
5708	4401	1402	*Manuel* retires to *Conſtantinople*, where he is received with extraordinary joy, and *John* depoſed and baniſhed to the iſland of *Leſbos*. *Bajazet*'s five ſons rend and tear the *Turkiſh* empire for 10 years with fierce civil wars; but at laſt *Mohammed* the youngeſt having overcome the others, was proclaimed ſultan of the whole *Turkiſh* empire. *Manuel* improved this time, and recovered ſeveral provinces, which *Mohammed* for the aſſiſtance he had given him, ſuffered him quietly to enjoy till his death in 1424	XVI	397
5730	4423	1424	*John* ſon of *Manuel* ſucceeds his father, who having ſupported one *Muſtapha*, a pretended ſon of *Bajazet*'s, againſt *Amurath* II. ſon of *Mohammed*, *Amurath*, to revenge the affront, beſieges *Conſtantinople*; but his young brother *Muſtapha*, ſupported by the prince of *Caramania*, revolts in		

Aſia,

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			Aſia, and proclaims himſelf ſultan. *Amurath* raiſes the ſiege, and goes againſt him, who was treacherouſly delivered up to *Amurath*, and by him ſtrangled. *Amurath* goes againſt the prince of *Caramania*, and compels him to accept of what terms he thought fit to give him. Then he entered *Macedon* and *Greece*, and took all thoſe provinces; then reduced *Servia*, then beſieged *Belgrade*, where the *Chriſtians* killed 15,000 *Turks* in one ſally, and forced *Amurath* to raiſe the ſiege; and in his return *John Hunniades* (the famous *Hungarian* prince) cut great numbers of *Amurath*'s men to pieces; and ſoon after engaging him again, killed 20,000 *Turks* on the ſpot, and as many in the purſuit. *Amurath* ſends two other armies more numerous than the former into *Tranſylvania*, which were cut off almoſt to a man by the ſame brave *Hungarian*, who alſo recovered from the *Turks* all *Bulgaria* and *Servia*, but at laſt was overcome in the fatal battle of *Varna*, in the year 1444, where *Uladiſlaus* king of *Hungaria* was alſo cut to pieces	XVI	398
5750	4443	1444	*Hunniades* is choſe protector of the kingdom of *Hungaria* during the minority of young *Ladiſlaus*. *Hunniades* engaged *Amurath* at *Caſſana* for three days together, where overpowered by numbers, the third day the *Chriſtians* were routed, in 1448: In this battle 38,000 *Turks* were ſlain, and 8000 *Chriſtians*, with the flower of the *Hungarian* nobility	XVI	399
5754	4447	1448	The *Greek* emperor *John* ſends to *Adrianople* to *Amurath* to conclude a peace; *Amurath* demands ſome ſtrong-holds in the *Euxine* ſea, and 300,000 aſpers a year tribute, which he is forced to yield to	XVI	399
5754	4447	1448	*John* emperor of *Conſtantinople*, in order to gain aſſiſtance from the weſtern princes, went to the council held at *Ferrara*, attended by the patriarch *Joſeph*, a great number of prelates, and the flower of the *Greek* nobility, in order to ſettle the diſputes between the *Latin* and *Greek* churches. The plague raging at *Ferrara*, the council moved to *Florence*, where the		

union

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			union was effected between the two churches, and ſubſcribed by the patriarch and the other prelates. Upon his return the people being highly diſſatisfied with what had been done at the council, this with other calamities threw the emperor into an illneſs, of which he died, in the 27th year of his reign		
5755	4448	1449	*Conſtantine* brother of *John* ſucceeded to the empire, now confined to *Conſtantinople* only	XVI	400
5755	4448	1449	*John* II. ſon of *Alexius* 3d emperor of *Trapezond*, having murdered his father, ſet himſelf upon the throne	XVI	400
5756	4449	1450	*Amurath* the ſultan dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Mohammed*, who immediately ſtrangled all his brothers. He built a caſtle about five miles from *Conſtantinople*, called *Genichicar*, but by the *Greeks*, *Neocaſtron*; repaired another over-againſt it called *Apocaſtron*; theſe two commanded the *Streights* of the *Boſporus*, and ſhut up *Conſtantinople*, from whence the gariſons made frequent excurſions: This begot a quarrel; *Mohammed* ſends *Caratia*, who took what places the emperor had on the *Euxine* ſea, and beſieged *Conſtantinople*, took St. *Stephen*'s tower by aſſault, and put the gariſon to the ſword, and other forts ſubmitted; *Selybria* only held out, which at laſt, overcome by frequent aſſaults, was taken, and every man put to the ſword	XVII	695
5759	4452	1453	On the ſixth of *April Mohammed* ſits down before the imperial city of *Conſtantinople* with an army of 300,000 men; the beſieged behaved themſelves with the utmoſt bravery, and by frequent ſallies cut off vaſt numbers of the enemy, and deſtroyed their works; but *Mohammed* encreaſing his army by continual reinforcements to 400,000, and battering the walls night and day, and a fleet of 300 ſhips blocked the city up by ſea; but four *Genoeſe* and one *Greek* ſhip ſailing into the midſt of them, ſunk ſome, diſabled others, and made dreadful havock of the whole, and brought the city relief of corn, *&c.* but the beſieged tired out, the emperor ſends to the ſultan, offering to acknowledge himſelf	XVI	400

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			his vaſſal, and pay a yearly tribute, if he would raiſe the ſiege and go away; to which *Mohammed* anſwered, he was determined to have the city; but if he would deliver it up immediately, he would yield *Peloponneſus* to him, and other provinces to his brothers, which *Conſtantine* refuſes. On *Tueſday* the 29th of *May* the *Turks* began the attack at three in the morning, and after a prodigious number were killed, the enemy took the city by ſtorm, put the emperor, nobles, and inhabitants all to the ſword, and plundered it for three days ſucceſſively, when *Mohammed* entered it in triumph, choſe it for the ſeat of his empire, and promiſed all the natives that would ſtay or come there liberty to live unmoleſted, with the free exerciſe of the ~~*Chriſtian religion. Thus the*~~ death of the laſt *Roman* emperor, the loſs of *Conſtantinople*, and the final diſſolution of the *Conſtantinopolitan Roman* empire happened the 29th of *May*, this year of the *Chriſtian Æra*	XVI	403
5768	4461	1462	*Mohammed* the great ſultan of the *Turks* beſieges and takes *Trapezond*, and murders all the royal family of *Comnenus*, and thereby put an end to the empire of *Trapezond*, 258 years after its erection	XVII	696

F I N I S.

A N

Univerſal HISTORY,

FROM THE

Earlieſt Account of Time to the Preſent:

COMPILED from

ORIGINAL AUTHORS;

And ILLUSTRATED with

Maps, Cuts, Notes, *Chronological* and *Other* Tables.

VOL. XX.

Ἱστορίας ἀρχαίας ἐξέρχεσθαι μὴ καταγνῶτε, ἐν αὐταῖς γὰρ ἐυρήσεις ἀκόπως, ἅπερ ἔτεροι συνῆξαν ἐγκόπως. Baſil. Imp. ad Leon. fil.

DUBLIN:
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M,DCC,XLVII.

To the LEARNED MEMBERS of the Two CELEBRATED UNIVERSITIES of *ENGLAND.*

Reverend and Learned Gentlemen,

THE great helps and encouragement, which the authors of this work have received from your Two Learned Bodies, not only exact this public teſtimony of our gratitude, but have made us long ſince look upon ourſelves as accountable, in no ſmall meaſure, to You, for every deviation we have found reaſon to make from our original plan; eſpecially as the greater part of our number have had, and ſome of us do ſtill enjoy, the happineſs of being members of one or other of your colleges.

The late learned Mr. Sale, *the firſt compiler of this grand work, was ſo fully ſatisfied, that is was capable of conſiderable improvements, that he offered the firſt plan, rather as a ſketch or ſpecimen, than a complete ſyſtem of what was intended; and accordingly cloſes it with a hint, that* the undertakers were, even then, ſenſible they ſhould find cauſe both to make additions to, and to vary from, the method of it, in the courſe of this hiſtory: *And that ſuch addition and variation might the more effectually conduce towards the perfecting of the whole, as far as a work of this nature, and hitherto unattempted by any nation, could be brought to ſuch perfection, care was taken, in the propoſals prefixed to every number of the firſt and ſubſequent volumes, to invite ſuch of the Learned, both at home and abroad, who wiſhed to ſee ſo conſiderable and extenſive a work well executed, and could either furniſh us with any uſeful hints, towards the improvement of the plan or hiſtory, or could furniſh us with any obſervations, which might explain a doubt, clear up a difficulty, diſcover an error, or give a new light to any point of hiſtory, chronology, geography,* &c. *that they would be pleaſed to communicate them to us, with a promiſe, that they ſhould be thankfully acknowledged, and either complied with, or reaſons aſſigned, why they were not.*

This we quickly found to have the desired effect, and many learned men not only from your Two Illustrious Universities, and other parts of South *and* North-Britain, *but likewise from other parts of* Europe, *even so far as from* Sweden *and* Norway, *favoured us with their correspondence, and furnished us with many useful hints and remarks, and even curious materials, which have been inserted in this work, and well approved by the Learned of our acquaintance, to say nothing of some others, which will more properly belong to the Modern Part of this History. We were more particularly obliged, for several very curious remarks, to those Gentlemen, who undertook the translation of this work into foreign languages, especially the learned translator of it into* Dutch, *who was pleased not only to send us over his version, as it came out in* Holland, *but likewise to communicate to us his reasons, whenever he found any, to differ from us in any of those remote and abstruse points, concerning which nothing can be offered, at best, but probable conjectures, and wherein, consequently every author has an undoubted right to declare, and defend, his own. And as it plainly appears to us, that these gentlemen had not been behindhand with us in calling in the best helps, and consulting the ablest judges of their nation and acquaintance; so not to have paid a due regard to their judgment, in points of that arduous and intricate nature, would have been doing a manifest injury to them, and a much greater to the public.*

But, notwithstanding all this, our eyes have chiefly been fixed on your Two Illustrious Bodies. It is to some of your learned Members that we have had constant recourse, in all doubtful points; and it has been their decision that has finally determined us in every deviation from, or, rather as we have good ground to hope, in every improvement we have made, to our original plan; for, whether they occurred to ourselves, in the course of this work, or were communicated to us by our correspondents, they never received our approbation, till they had previously obtained the sanction of some of the most learned amongst You: And that we might the more effectually come at your real sentiments,

timents, we did not content ourſelves with a bare epiſtolary intercourſe, but deputed, upon all ſuch material emergencies, ſome of our number to your Univerſities, to conſult with ſuch members of Both, as were known to be beſt verſed in thoſe points, in which we wanted advice, or could direct us to the moſt likely means to improve both the deſign and the work itſelf: And this was done ſometimes by perſonal application to ſuch of our learned friends and acquaintance, who, we were ſure, would give us their opinion, without any reſerve; but, in other caſes, much oftner, by a third hand; that is, by the aſſiſtance of ſome perſons of their acquaintance, who could more freely introduce the point in queſtion occaſionally, as it were, and without any ſeeming view, than to know their private ſentiments on the ſubject. And by this means it was, that many of them have been prevailed upon to open their minds more freely, eſpecially where they differed from us; which their extreme modeſty, the inſeparable companion of true learning, might, in all probability, have induced them to conceal, had they been applied to in any other way. Hence it will be allowed, that we took the moſt effectual ſteps to enable ourſelves to carry on this arduous and uſeful work in ſuch a manner, as to intitle *it, as we may preſume to ſay, to the kind acceptance it hath met with from your Two Illuſtrious and Venerable Bodies: and as a natural conſequence of* that, *from the public. And the Obligations we are under on this head to ſeveral of the Learned Members of thoſe Bodies, will, we hope, be deemed a ſufficient apology for addreſſing this* concluding Volume *of the* Antient History *to Both your Univerſities, as well as for every thing that, in the execution of the work, ſhall be found to deviate from our original plan.*

However, for our further juſtification to the reſt of our readers and encouragers, who are unapprized of our frequent applications to You, as well as to remove even the ſhadow of a ſuſpicion, that this addreſs was calculated to inſnare them into an implicit belief of, and acquieſcence to, what we have ventured to affirm in it, we ſhall, for their fuller ſatisfaction, acquaint them, in the Preface *here ſubjoined, not only with the moſt material alterations*

we have made to our plan, but with our reaſons for them, and the viſible advantages the public will receive from them; and we doubt not but they will convince every unprejudiced reader, that we have, in every ſuch deviation, ſtudied the eaſe and benefit of the ſtudent and purchaſer, much more than our own intereſt.

But, not to anticipate what more properly belongs to the pages following, we beg leave to inſtance to You, our Reverend and Learned Patrons, only one of thoſe alterations, indeed a very conſiderable and advantageous one to the Purchaſers, which was firſt thought of and agreed upon at Oxford, *and has been ſince honoured with an univerſal approbation; we mean, the dividing the whole work into two diſtinct claſſes or bodies; the one, to contain all that is properly called* Antient Hiſtory, *and which is now happily concluded in this* Twentieth Volume; *the other, all that belongs to the* Modern *part, which is now to follow; that ſo each part might be had ſeparately, or, when compleated, together, as the genius and inclination, the courſe of ſtudy, or circumſtances of every purchaſer, ſhould determine him.*

All that we ſhall preſume further to add to this our thankful acknowledgment for all Your paſt favours, ſhall be only our conſtant and hearty prayers for increaſe of the honour, welfare, and proſperity, of your Two Illuſtrious Bodies, and to declare our ſenſe of the ſingular happineſs which this addreſs affords us, of ſubſcribing ourſelves,

Reverend and Learned Sirs,

Your moſt Obliged, moſt Dutiful,

and Humble Servants,

The AUTHORS.

THE PREFACE.

HAVING been induced to deviate, in ſeveral particulars, from our Original Plan, we think ourſelves obliged, in the Preface to a Volume which concludes one great period of our labours, to lay before the public our reaſons for ſo doing.

Theſe deviations, then, may be reduced to the three following heads.

The *Firſt*, That we have ſwelled the book to a greater bulk than we had promiſed in our Propoſals.

The *Second*, That we have taken a much longer time to finiſh it than we had engaged for.

The *Third* relates to that diviſion of the work into two diſtinct bodies; the one, of the Antient Hiſtory, the other of the Modern; which is mentioned in the preceding Dedication.

As to the *Firſt* article, relating to the increaſed bulk of the work, it is neceſſary to obſerve, That the fourth number of our Firſt Volume was ſcarce publiſhed, when we received complaints from ſeveral of our correſpondents, that we had handled the hiſtories of the Egyptians, Syrians, Canaanites, and other antient nations, in ſo conciſe a manner, as could by no means anſwer the principal end of the work, which, according to our propoſals, was, to ſave our readers all that vaſt expence of time and books, which they muſt otherwiſe be at, to obtain a competent knowledge of the hiſtories of the reſpective nations, by furniſhing them with a Complete Body of Hiſtory, ready compiled to their hands; and at the ſame time, to let in, upon the abſtruſer parts, all the light that could be gained from antient and modern authors; as well as from our own ſtudy, and, even, conjectures, where the matter to be treated of, admitted not of abſolute certainty.

Theſe conſiderations, and others of equal force, determined us to be more full and explicite for the future, upon every curious and material point; and even where requiſite, to write ſhort diſſertations upon them; and ſince our purchaſers would be

be gainers by theſe additions, if they were pertinent and inſtructive, to be leſs ſolicitous, than we had been, about the bulk of the work; which muſt, of neceſſity, by this means, be greatly increaſed.

Accordingly, we found ourſelves obliged to enter upon a more diffuſe and copious diſplay of hiſtorical facts, extracted from a much larger number of authors, than we had before ſelected, and, as our ſubjects called for it, to take into our ſcheme the principal matters of Chronology, Geography, Natural Hiſtory, Politicks, Philology, &c. And by theſe means we preſume to ſay, we have given our readers a clearer and more extenſive view, not only of paſt ages, and antient nations; but of their various religions, laws, trade, navigation, climates, genius, learning, manufactures and produce; of their wars and conqueſts, riſes and falls; and, in a word, of every thing that is diverting, uſeful, and inſtructive in the hiſtory of each country; intermingling occaſionally, beſides, proper explanations of every dark and intricate point: reconciling original authors, and removing every difficulty, as far as the nature of the ſubject, and our own abilities, would admit.

Nor may it be amiſs, in this place, to obſerve, that if we had principally conſulted our own intereſt, as Authors, or that of the Proprietors, we muſt have been naturally led to adhere to our original deſign. For as, on the one hand, the more expenſive a work, of ſo large a nature, is made, the fewer purchaſers it will have; ſo, on the other, the ſuccinctneſs we had propoſed to obſerve, would have afforded us a very plauſible excuſe (had we been inclined to make uſe of it) for paſſing over ſlightly, or in ſilence, many things which were difficult to come at; whereas a more enlarged and capacious plan neceſſarily obliged us to take notice of every thing, that we imagined our readers had reaſon to expect, either from our care or induſtry.

Theſe conſiderations will, we preſume, ſufficiently apologize for the length we have been obliged to run into: and, at the ſame time, neceſſarily account for the

Second deviation from our Propoſals; which is, The delay of the work: For the reader cannot but ſuppoſe, that the above-mentioned alteration in our ſcheme, muſt have laid us under a neceſſity of entering upon new ſtudies and reſearches, and of procuring great numbers of the ſcarceſt books; ſome of which were not to be had in England; ſo that no ſmall time was required after we had, with the greateſt difficulty, obtained them, to digeſt them; and when we had done this, we were obliged to new-model the copy we had before in a manner ready for the preſs.

But

But hence, that is to ſay, from this enlargement of our plan, reſulted a ſtill greater cauſe of delay than the former; for, hereupon ſeveral of our ſociety declined the work; ſome plainly acknowledging, that is was become too difficult a taſk for them to perform, while others, as freely, declared, that it would be too laborious an undertaking; and that it was unlikely to ſucceed in ſuch a manner as to afford them a ſuitable encouragement for the time and pains, which this new methed made abſolutely neceſſary to be taken. This extremely ſurpriſed, and even diſconcerted, the remaining few, who began then to apprehend, that the deſign muſt be wholly laid aſide. But the proprietors having found the work, ſo far as it was publiſhed, received with an uncommon approbation, and their learned encouragers, as well abroad as in Britain, extremely deſirous to have it proſecuted, reſolved, as they had been already at a very great charge in providing books and entering into Correſpondencies, *&c.* to ſpare no expence to obviate this new and very diſcouraging difficulty; by engaging, as opportunity ſhould offer, new aſſiſtances; in which they happily ſucceeded. But nevertheleſs, like mariners in a ſtorm, who are obliged to part with ſome valuables, in order to ſave the reſt of the cargo, they found themſelves under a neceſſity to give up that part of our Propoſals, which engaged us to publiſh twenty ſheets monthly: For, after proper hands were procured, which was not eaſily or ſoon effected, it muſt be ſuppoſed that it took up ſome conſiderable time, notwithſtanding the extraordinary qualifications of the new-engaged gentlemen, to acquaint themſelves with what had been already done; with the method to be proceeded in; with the authors we had ſelected for our purpoſe; and with the ſyſtem of hiſtory, chronology, *&c.* which, upon the matureſt deliberation, and with advice of our learned friends, we had reſolved to follow throughout the work.

To theſe difficulties, (to which may be added, the much-to-be-regretted death of a valuable aſſiſtant) which would have been unſurmountable to authors and proprietors leſs determined to proſecute ſo uſeful, and we will venture to ſay, ſo public-ſpirited an Undertaking, was it owing, that the publication of the Firſt Volume, more particularly, was ſo long delayed, that we began ourſelves to apprehend, that the work would not meet with an encouragement anſwerable to our aſſiduity and pains. But when our readers and correſpondents came to ſee what they were likely to gain by this delay, it procured from them ſuch a kind and generous reception to our labours, that it inſpired the proprietors with hopes, that altho' the *firſt edition* might not compenſate them, nor even repay them the

intereſt

intereſt of the money they ſhould be obliged to expend in the proſecution of a Work, that muſt neceſſarily take up ſome years to complete; yet that the probability of its becoming a *Standard Work to Poſterity*, and of a *future impreſſion*, (the preſent not being a large one) and that their *families*, if not *themſelves*, might reap the benefit of their riſques and expence: This therefore induced them to ſpare no pains nor charge to perfect it; and this ardor being ſeconded by all the gentlemen employed, we have been enabled, notwithſtanding ſuch unavoidable and unforeſeen hindrances, as have been occaſioned by the ſickneſs, the death, and ſometimes the neceſſary abſence of ſome of our ſociety, to publiſh every volume more regularly ſince; and at length to complete this of Antient Univerſal Hiſtory, in ſuch a full and extenſive manner, that the like never had been attempted in our nation, or any other.

But before we obtained this deſirable end, and even at the time we determined upon the alteration we have mentioned; to wit, the enlargement of our plan; another difficulty, and that no ſmall one, occurred, which concerned principally the intereſt and advantage of our kind Encouragers: For we could not but foreſee, that, by this more diffuſe manner of treating our ſubjects, we muſt neceſſarily ſwell the Work to a price as well as to a bulk, that might not be ſuitable to the convenience of every one, that might be deſirous of being poſſeſſed of ſo valuable a repoſitory of antient and modern learning. And this brings us to account for

The *Third* material deviation from our original plan.

To be the better enabled to obviate this difficulty, ſome of our ſociety undertook perſonally to conſult ſuch of their learned friends at Oxford, on whoſe judgment they had the greateſt reaſon to rely. The reſult, after the matureſt deliberation, was, as we hinted in the Dedication, to divide the Work into two diſtinct bodies; the one, to contain the Antient, the other, the Modern Hiſtory; ſo that each might be purchaſed ſeparately, as the genius or circumſtances of our Encouragers ſhould determine them. And as the preparations neceſſary for the Modern Part would take up ſome time, that intervenient ſpace, it was obſerved to us, might poſſibly make the purchaſe of the Modern Part, when it came to be publiſhed, more convenient to ſuch as choſe to have both:--- While the Antient Hiſtory would deſerve, nevertheleſs, to be conſidered as a perfect Work of itſelf.

To what we have mentioned on this head, we ſhall obſerve, that this deviation from our original plan, will render the ſtudy, as well as the purchaſe, eaſier to many gentlemen, who are deſirous

desirous to acquire knowledge in the history of the Universe, than if we had adhered to our proposed method; as it will enable them to distinguish with greater certainty and judgment between what properly belongs to the Antient, and what to the Modern. For such a distinction is manifestly necessary to be made between those antient kingdoms and nations, that have long since ceased to be such; for instance, the antient Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Grecians, &c. and those that continue still in being, under the same or other denominations, as also from those that remain nearly in the same condition which they have been in from the remotest times; such as the Moscovites, the Tatars, vulgarly called Tartars, the Chinese, and many other eastern and northern nations.

And here it is proper to observe, that upon the prosecution of this part of our new plan, another distinction appeared to us absolutely necessary to be made; and that was, between the antient state of these kingdoms and nations that still subsist, and that period of time in which they were brought to the form of government they now enjoy, or live under; as it is proper, for the better elucidation of the history of those nations, to begin their Modern at that epocha. Thus, for instance, the antient nation of the Arabs, with respect to its religious concerns, differs as much from itself before and since the time of Mohammed, as any two nations can well do from one another. Their Antient History, therefore, could not reach lower than that epoch; and it is our design, for the same reason, to begin our Modern, at the birth of that noted Legislator. The like may be said with respect to the History of Spain, Gaul, Germany, Italy, and several other countries; in which, had we followed our first Plan, the Antient and Modern History would have been so blended and confounded, as to have rendered both much more unintelligible to our readers, than now they will be found to be.

But we ought not to omit mentioning, that while we were endeavouring to please such of our judicious readers, as admonished us against being too succinct and concise, we had the misfortune to be blamed by some few others, for having been too copious and diffuse in some parts of the Work, particularly in the Roman History. But here, not to remind those gentlemen, that the History of the Constantinopolitan Empire is properly includable, and therefore included, in that of the Roman; we desire it may be considered, that the Roman History is by far the most considerable of any, both as to the extent and copiousness, as well as the usefulness of its matter; and that by reason of its unbounded conquests, the affairs of

almoſt every nation in the known world, muſt be, more or leſs, included in it; and the more, becauſe in duration of time it exceeded any of the other three Univerſal Monarchies, as they were called. And as there was a neceſſity, that the moſt material tranſactions between the Romans, and the nations they ſubjugated, ſhould be inſerted either in the hiſtory of the one or the other, we judged it more eligible, to give the preference to the conquering nation; and in our account of the others, to refer for the principal tranſactions between both, to that of the Romans; than to take the contrary method: And by this means the hiſtories of the other nations are treated with a brevity which that of the Romans would leſs allow of; references being conſtantly made in them to the Roman Hiſtory; as will be found in our accounts of the antient Spaniards, Gauls, Germans, &c. By this method, prolix as the one part muſt neceſſarily ſeem, compared with ſome of the others, the bulk of the Work in general is very little augmented.

But we had ſtill a more cogent motive to treat the Roman Hiſtory thus extenſively: The reader may remember, that it had been written very lately abroad in other languages, and by ſeveral hands; but tho' by far more diffuſive than ours, yet in ſo partial and unſatisfactory a manner, that it would have been next to impoſſible to have ſet the moſt important and inſtructive facts related in it in their true light, without deſcending into all thoſe particulars, which ſerve as a clue to unravel the truth and ſprings of the principal ones. And this we have frequently hinted at in ſeveral parts of that hiſtory, by way of apology, and to prevent our readers being miſled into a notion, that we were ſwelling the Work to an unneceſſary bulk, for ſelfiſh conſiderations.

When we firſt entered upon this great Work, we reſolved to make it a rule with us, to avoid as much as poſſible, all Religious diſputes, and to leave all controverted points of that nature to Eccleſiaſtical writers: But we had ſcarcely paſſed over the threſhold, (that is to ſay the Coſmogony) before we found reaſon to diſpenſe, occaſionally, with this our Reſolution.

The account which Moſes gives us of the Creation, the Flood, the Diſperſion of nations, the Foundation of antient kingdoms, &c. is ſo ſuccinct, and, in many caſes, ſo dark, intricate, and controverted, that our readers would have reaped but little benefit from the beſt light we could having given them, unleſs we had deſcended to particulars, by explaining ſome, proving others, and obviating or anſwering ſuch objections, as had been, or might be made to that and the reſt of the ſacred hiſtorians; as well as inſerting the various notions and ſyſtems

which

which the learned, whether Chriſtians, Jews, or Gentiles, had built either upon, or againſt them. And we were ſoon convinced, by the univerſal approbation that firſt Volume met with, as well as by the letters which we received from our correſpondents, that this method, tho' difficult, and likely to ſwell the firſt Volume beyond our intention, ought to be ſtrictly followed, where-ever our materials were taken from the inſpired Penmen.

By this means, we may ſafely affirm, that we have rendered much eaſier than ever, the ſtudy of thoſe remote hiſtories; and, at the ſame time, by the explication we have given to obſcure and difficult places, in the Sacred Books, have cleared up many abſtruſe Points that have been the ſubject of Controverſy, occaſionally, anſwering the Objections of our modern, as well as the antient Sceptics; and, we hope, have ſet many important Facts, and intricate Subjects, in ſuch an impartial light, as may both convince and inſtruct; and, upon the whole, ſave our readers the trouble of conſulting an endleſs number of Commentators, which would be more likely to confound, than ſatisfy, the minds of the younger ſtudents eſpecially.

Whatever, therefore, may be objected to this new method, by perſons who had much rather be left at liberty to cavil at their pleaſure with the ſacred Writers, the more ſerious and unprejudiced part have been very well pleaſed to ſee thoſe important points ſo fairly ſtated and cleared.

This likewiſe has neceſſarily increaſed the bulk of our Work; particularly in our Jewiſh Hiſtory: But nevertheleſs, inſtead of blaming us, ſeveral eminent writers have done us the honour of a public approbation, by quoting us, in ſome of their learned works ſince publiſhed, and many more have favoured us with theirs in their epiſtolary correſpondence.

We muſt beg leave to add, that we ſhould have been juſtly charged with the moſt flagrant, not to ſay unpardonable, neglect, if, whilſt we endeavoured, as becomes all impartial hiſtorians, to vindicate the character of a ZOROASTER, a CONFUCIUS, a SOLON, a LYCURGUS, or any other heathen philoſopher or lawgiver; we had left thoſe of our truly INSPIRED WRITERS, and more eſpecially that of our DIVINE MASTER, unreſcued from the miſrepreſentation and obloquies of an unbelieving age. Such an omiſſion muſt have been interpreted either as a total giving up of the cauſe of Revelation, or, at leaſt, of all hopes of convincing our modern unbelievers, of the truth of it, by any arguments. Whereas we ought, in candor and charity, to believe, that the moſt ſober and thinking part of them are willing and ready to peruſe and weigh every

thing that can be ſaid againſt, as well as for, their unbelief. However that be, the ſucceſs which this work has met with, hath happily convinced us, that our theological, critical, and even philoſophical excurſions, have been diſreliſhed but by very few, in compariſon of thoſe who have given them their approbation and encouragement.

The Chineſe, the Eaſtern Tartars, the Japaneſe, the Siameſe, and other potent nations of the Eaſt-Indies, were, ſome of them, ſo wholly unknown, and the reſt ſo imperfectly known to antient authors, that we have thought proper to refer our accounts of thoſe people (as well as, ſtill more properly, of the kingdoms of America, or the New World) intirely to the intended Modern Part of our Work. But nevertheleſs, that we may not be thought to omit any thing material to our deſign, we propoſed to begin our Modern Hiſtory of thoſe Eaſt-Indian empires, kingdoms and ſtates, with a brief recapitulation of all that is to be met with in antient writers concerning them.

Upon the whole, we preſume to congratulate our kind encouragers, as well as ourſelves, that we have ſo happily gone through and compleated the moſt abſtruſe and laborious part of our undertaking: An undertaking, the difficulties whereof the reader will be able to form ſome idea of, when he caſts his eye on the ſubſequent liſt of authors which we have conſulted, for the firſt Volume only, (for it would have been too tedious and painful a taſk to have gone through the whole Seven Volumes in the ſame manner) and upon the enſuing collection of texts of ſcripture, which we have either new tranſlated, or explained and defended, or both. We repeat our thankful acknowledgments to them, and to all our correſpondents, for their patience with us, and favour to us; and hope, all the difficulties of a taſk ſo arduous conſidered, that our Work will appear worthy of both.

A LIST

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Abydenus
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Philippus Berg
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Philo Biblius
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Sanchoniatho
Sanctius
Sanders
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